# History of Sutton

1704-1876

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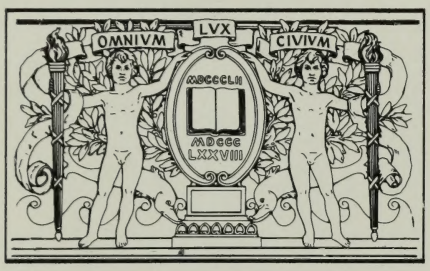


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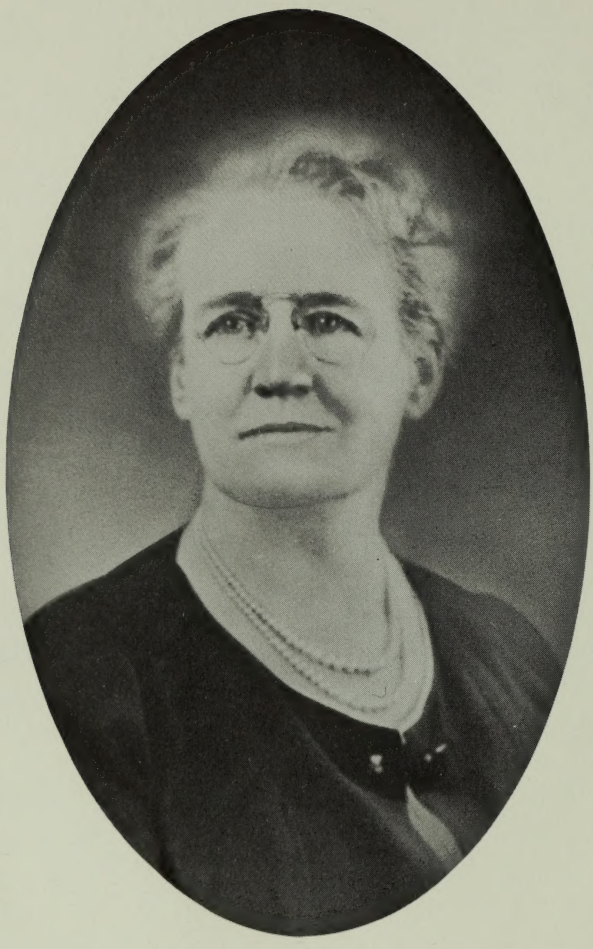


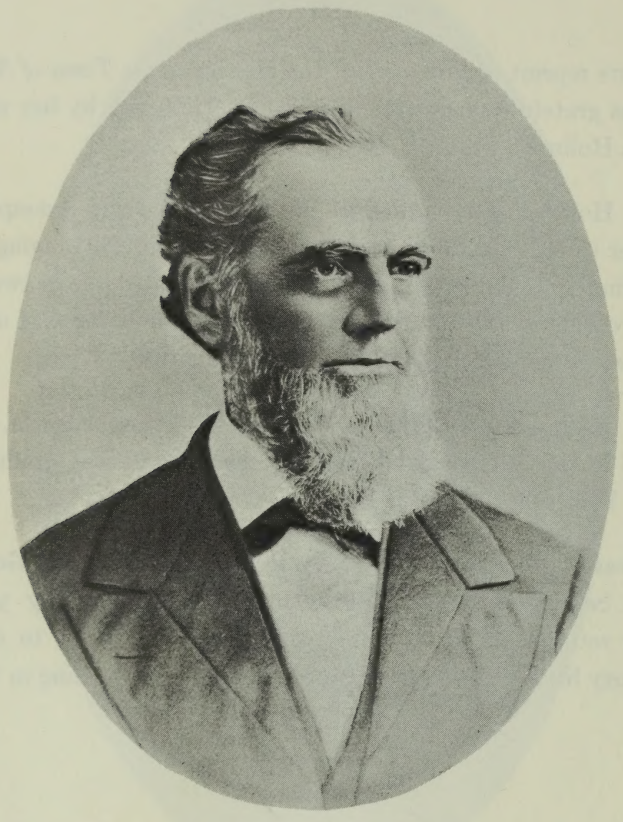
Alice M. Holbrook

THIS reprint of Volume I of the *History of the Town of Sutton* is gratefully dedicated to Alice M. Holbrook by her sister, Flora Holbrook Dudley.

Miss Holbrook's devotion to Sutton was loyally exemplified by her incredible efforts in assembling, verifying, arranging and bringing up to date the mass of material collected over a twenty-five year period by the History Committee for Volume II of the *History of the Town of Sutton*, published in 1952.

Alice Holbrook was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, educated in the Sutton and Worcester schools and was graduated from Wellesley College in 1897.

She was Head of the Mathematics Department at Spring Garden High School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for many years. After retirement, Miss Holbrook returned to Sutton to enjoy her cozy little home on Old Stone Road until her passing in 1955.



Sincerely yours,
W. A. Burnett

*Heliotype Printing Co., Boston.*

# HISTORY

OF THE

# Town of Sutton,

## MASSACHUSETTS,

## From 1704 to 1876;

INCLUDING

GRAFTON UNTIL 1735; MILLBURY UNTIL 1813; AND PARTS OF NORTHBRIDGE, UPTON AND AUBURN.


COMPILED BY

REV. WILLIAM A. BENEDICT, A. M.

AND

REV. HIRAM A. TRACY.



WORCESTER:

PUBLISHED FOR THE TOWN, BY

SANFORD & COMPANY, 364 MAIN STREET.

1878.

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MRS. FLORA HOLBROOK DUDLEY, IN MEMORY OF HER SISTER,
MISS ALICE HOLBROOK

SECOND EXACT REPRINT, 1970

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vol. 1

# ACTION OF THE TOWN OF SUTTON

IN REFERENCE TO THE PUBLICATION OF THIS HISTORY.

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At an informal meeting of citizens interested in the publication of a history of the town, a committee was appointed to take the matter under advisement, and, if found practicable, proceed to make arrangements for such publication.

The committee feeling that the town ought to assume responsibility in the matter, and believing there would be a willingness so to do, secured the insertion of the following article in the warrant for a meeting to be held June 13, 1876:

"To see what action the town will take in regard to publishing a history of the town, from its organization in 1704 to 1876, or act or do anything relative to the same."

Upon consideration of this article, on motion of Amos Batcheller, it was voted to choose a committee of five to procure the publication of a history of the town from 1704 to 1876, and that the selectmen are instructed to advance to said committee, on their application, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the incidental expenses attending its publication, *not to exceed for the above the sum of three hundred dollars*, with the understanding that the edition shall be the property of the town, and that the money received from subscriptions and sales shall be, after defraying expenses, the property of the town, and said committee shall make a full and detailed report of their doings to the town. The committee elected were as follows:

B. L. BATCHELLER, EDWIN H. HUTCHINSON,
CHARLES H. CHASE, AMOS BATCHELLER,
SOLOMON D. KING.

# PREFACE.

In a Prospectus issued April 27, 1876, it was stated that this history, which "will be a volume of not less than four hundred pages," will probably be ready for delivery by the first of November.

It was then supposed that Deacon Jonathan Leland, and after him Christopher C. Baldwin, Esq., both of whom had been gathering materials for a history of the town, had collected nearly everything of interest for such a work from the year 1704 to 1835. The papers of the above named were found in the Antiquarian Hall, in Worcester, where Mr. Baldwin was librarian at the time of his death. Copies of all these papers were obtained, when it was seen that very little comparatively had been done in the preparation of a history. Deacon Leland's papers were largely genealogical, and contained much that was valuable pertaining to the history of the old families, but everything was incomplete. Mr. Baldwin's papers were filled with matter taken mostly from the town records, and arranged under the heads "Public Worship," "Schools," "Revolutionary period," etc. As his plan and ours were very different, these papers were at once laid aside, and recourse was had to the original sources of his information.

When all that had been collected was in our hands, the work of getting together additional material was begun in earnest, and has been prosecuted until the present time. The "oldest inhabitants" have been interviewed until all the information they had to impart was obtained — the records of the proprietors of the town, of the proprietors of the four thousand acres, of the town, of the ecclesiastical societies and churches, have been carefully searched, a file of the Massachusetts *Spy* for more than one hundred years, Dr. David Hall's Diary, kept for a period of forty years, the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," the published histories of the families of the same name with old families of the town, have been examined; in short, every book or pamphlet from which we could hope to secure corroboration of oral testimony, or additional facts, has been sought, and the result of our researches is now given to those who have patiently waited for two full years beyond the promised time for the delivery of the work.

The accumulation of material has been such, that, instead of a book of about four hundred pages, as first proposed, they have one of something more than eight hundred.

We have arranged the history in parts rather than chapters.

In Part I. — the Annals — what we have taken from the records we have given *verbatim et literatim*, and we have done so for the purpose of showing how the fathers embodied their thought and action in words, and the progress of the children in intelligence.

In Part II. — The Homes of Sutton — an attempt has been made to give a brief history of *every* home, making mention of the occupants as far as it was possible to learn their names.

All who have contributed by the payment of taxes, and in other ways to the support of government, churches and schools, have borne some part in making the town what it has been, and is to-day, and are deserving of record.

We trust the sketches we give in connection with these homes of some who have attained to honorable and prominent positions, may be found of special interest, and prove a stimulus to our young men to emulate their virtue, earnest purpose and industry.

In Part III. — Ecclesiastical and Educational — we have given a brief history of the churches, and traced the progress of the town in the establishment of schools, as far as we were able to do so from the meagre data at hand.

In Part IV. — Manufacturing — brief mention has been made of the early efforts of the fathers in mechanical industry when everything was made by hand, and we have endeavored to show the gradual development of the manufacturing interests of the town to their present proportions.

In Part V. — Genealogical — we have given the history of the old families. One hundred and four family names will be found in this part, and under these names more than *one thousand* families have mention. A few of these family histories, as will be seen, have been written by some connection sufficiently interested to undertake the labor, but we have been obliged to prepare the record of most of them from the best data we could obtain.

Notwithstanding the valuable material left by Deacon Leland, no portion of this history has required so much research, taken so much time, and been attended with so much perplexity, and no part is to us so unsatisfactory, in consequence of our inability in many instances to supply dates and names.

In Part VI. we give something more of the war record of the town than was furnished in the "Annals"—the names of those whom the town has honored with the principal offices — and statistical tables.

In the compilation of this history valuable aid has been rendered by many persons. The histories of the "Homes" have been almost wholly furnished by others. Mr. Gardner Hall prepared those of Districts Nos. one and two; Mr. Solomon Severy, those of District No. three; Mr. Alvan W. Putnam and Mr. G. Hall, those of District No. four; Mr. A. W. Putnam, those of District No. six; Mr. Milton E. Crossman, those of Districts Nos. five, seven and eight; Mr. Reuben R. Dodge and Mr. G. Hall, those of Districts Nos. nine, ten and twelve; Mr. William E. Cole, those of a few in District No. eleven, and Mr. G. Hall the remainder.

We have abridged the matter pertaining to these homes, but have endeavored, as far as possible, to retain essential facts, and to let the persons who have furnished these facts state them in their own words.

In addition to those above mentioned, we are indebted to many who have aided us in our work. Among these is Reuben R. Dodge, Esq., who had him-

self projected a history of the town and accumulated considerable material for his purpose, all of which he freely placed at our disposal, and his encouraging words and unselfish co-operation can never be forgotten.

We would also express our obligations to Samuel F. Haven, Esq., the Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, and to Mr. Edmund M. Barton, his gentlemanly assistant, who afforded every possible facility, for research in the society's treasure house of knowledge.

To all who have furnished matter to enrich the pages of this work we tender our grateful thanks. Nor would we fail to mention in this connection, Miss Sarah J. King, who, for fourteen months, has been engaged upon this history, patiently transcribing our hieroglyphical scrawls, which no printer could read, and rendering us much help in deciphering old and almost illegible records. She has written for us more than two thousand legal-cap pages of manuscript.

Of those named as compilers of this history, the chief labor has fallen upon the first. Mr. Tracy has written the history of the first and second Congregational churches, and the sketch of Dr. David March.

The labor expended upon such a work, in collecting the mass of material, selecting from this mass, sifting the selections, separating fact from fiction, arranging in order and correcting the proof-sheets as they issue from the press, indexing, etc., can be known only to those who have had experience in kind. But though the labor has been great, we have taken much pleasure in our work, which we have prepared not so much for the general reader as for our townsmen, and those who have gone out from us, and think of old Sutton as once their home, or that of their fathers or grandfathers. If *these* are satisfied with a work, the imperfection of which none can feel more keenly than ourselves, we shall care little for the criticism of those to whom we claim no family relationship.

For the attractive mechanical and typographical appearance of the book, much commendation is due to the publishers, Messrs. Sanford and Company, and the printer, Mr. Lucius P. Goddard.

W. A. B.

Sutton, November 4, 1878.

PRESS OF
LUCIUS P. GODDARD,
WORCESTER.

# HISTORY OF SUTTON.

## Part I.

### ANNALS.

THE township of Sutton* was purchased by certain persons† residing in Boston, of John Wampus, alias White, and Company, Nipmug Indians.

It is described as "a tract of waste land eight miles square, lying between the Towns of Mendon, Worcester, New Oxford, Sherburne and Marlborough, embracing with-ing its limits an Indian reservation of four miles square called Hassanimisco."

The original deed from John Wampus and Company seems to have been lost, from the fact that the "Proprietors of Sutton," at a meeting held Feb. 22, 1731–2, ordered

* The origin of the name of the Town is unknown. Dea. Leland in his papers gives an old tradition concerning it which he regards as well established. It is this:

John Wampus crossed the Atlantic ocean and visited England. While on his return voyage to New England his health failed him, and he received particular attention from one of his fellow-passengers, a Dr. Sutton; and from gratitude to him for his kindness suggested his name for the Township when he gave the deed conveying it to the Proprietors.

† These persons, and others who were subsequently admitted as members of the Company, were called "Proprietors of Sutton." These Proprietors kept a careful record of their proceedings.

"That the Clerk shall provide a new book, and transfer this regularly, and that on the first pages of it, the original deed of John Wampus, alias White, together with the Grant of the General Court be first placed" — and though a new book was procured, and the transfer made, no deed appears. The grant referred to was recorded on the first pages, and is as follows:

Joseph Dudley, Esqr., Captain General and Governor In Chief In and over her Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in America — To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas John Conner, Pewterer, James Smith, Shopkeeper, William Mumford, Stone-cutter, and Joshua Hewes, Innkeeper, all of Boston In the County of Suffolk, within the Province aforesaid by their petition presented to the said Joseph Dudley, Esqr., Govenor, and the General Assembly of the aforesaid Province, at their last Session begun the Eighth day of March last passt before the sale hereof, Have humbly prayed in behalf of themselves and company, a confirmation by a grant of this Court of their right and title to a certain tract of land purchased of John Wampus, alias White, and Company, Indians, situate in the Nipmug Country between the towns of Mendon, Worcester, New Oxford, Sherburne and Marlborough, of eight miles square, in which is included a tract of land four miles square called Hassanamisco, and possessed by the Indians. And Whereas the said Govenor and General Assembly have ordered that the prayer of said petition be granted, saving the lands purchased by the Haynes's, and reserving the Indian property of Hassanamisco — Provided also that they intrench upon no former grant of the General Court, and they be obliged to settle a town of thirty families, and a minister upon said lands, within seven yeares after the end of the present war with the Indians. And that they reserve three hundred acres of the said lands for the first settled minister, four hundred acres for the ministry, and two hundred acres for the use of a school, all to be laid out conveniently. The said tract to begin upon the line of Marlborough next Hassanamisco, a platt thereof to be

returned and approved by this Court, as in and by the record of said General Assembly, relation being thereunto had, doth and may appear.

Know ye therefore that I, the said Joseph Dudley, Esqr., Governor, agreeable to the above recieved order passed by the Council and Assembly respectively, and pursuant to the power and authority contained and granted in and by her Majesties Royal Charter the Governor and General Assembly of the aforesaid Province of Massachusetts Bay, have granted, ratified and confirmed and by these presents do freely, fully and absolutely grant, ratify and confirm unto the above named John Conner, James Smith, William Mumford, Joshua Hewes, and others, their Partners, viz: Paul Dudley of Boston aforesaid Esqr., John Jackson of said Boston, housewright, Mary Conner and Elizabeth Pittom, daughters and co-heirs of John Pittom Plummer, deceased, Edward Pratt of Newtown within the County of Middlesex, Physician, and Elizabeth Wilson of Hartford in the County of Connecticut, Widows, their heires and assignes forever, all the aforesaid certain tract of waste land purchased of the Indians, Native Proprietors, as above mentioned, scituate and described as aforesaid, and to be surveyed, platted and approved as above directed, with and under the severall savings, reservations, Provisos and conditions above expressed, and all the estate, right, Title, Inheritance, use, property, and Interest of the said several persons therein and thereto — Together with all and singular the fields, feeding, herbage, pastures, soils, swamps, Meadows, Rivers, Rivulets, Ponds, Pools, Woods, underwoods, trees, timber, stones, fishing, fowling and hunting Rights, Members, Heraditaments, Emoluments, Profits, Privileges and Appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining. The said tract of land being hereby granted for a township, the same to be called Sutton. And to have, use, exercise, and enjoy the same powers, immunities, and privileges by Law granted to towns. To have and to hold all the said tract of land by the name of the town of Sutton, with all the aforesaid premises, Emoluments, Profits, Privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, with and under

the severall savings, reservations Provisos and conditions herein before expressed. And to be surveyed, platted, returned and approved as above said unto the said John Conner, James Smith, William Mumford, Joshua Hewes, Paul Dudley, John Jackson, Mary Conner, Elizabeth Pittom, Edward Pratt, and Elizabeth Wilson, their heires and assignes to their proper use and behoofe forever. Yielding, Rendering and Paying therefore unto our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne her kings and Successors one fifth part of all the Gold and Silver Oar and Precious stones, which from time to time and at all times forever hereafter shall happen to be found, gotten had or obtained in any of the said lands and Premises, or within any part or parcel thereof — In lieu and stead of all Rents, Services, Dues, Dutys, and demands whatsoever from the said lands and premises, and for every part and parcel thereof. In Testimony Whereof I the said Joseph Dudley, Esqr., Governor have signed these presents and caused the Publick seal of the Province of Massachusetts Bay aforesaid to be hereunto affixed.

Dated at Boston aforesaid the fifteenth day of May in the third year of her Majesties Reign Anno Domini 1704.

{ The publick seal } { on a label appending } J. DUDLEY.

Copy of Records Examined.

H. Addington, Sec.

The tract of land included in the above grant was with the exception of here and there a cleared space, on which the Indians raised their corn, and a few marshes, called meadows, an unbroken forest, heavily wooded with pine, oak, hickory, chestnut, birch and maple. In its physical aspect it presented many attractive features, and was a favorite resort of its native owners, who reserved a home within its limits. Its surface is uneven and hilly, and, though none of its hills rise to a great height, yet many of them are of sufficient elevation to reveal from their summits scenes of quiet beauty unsurpassed in any other portion of New England. The soil is varied, in the southern and eastern part being of a sandy and gravelly nature, while in the northern and western parts

much of it is a clayey loam. In the main it is well adapted to agriculture, though some portions, particularly in the southern part, are too rocky to be brought under cultivation, and none of it was subdued and made productive without much patient toil. The fine farms of to-day which embellish hill-side, hill-top and valley, are the result of the muscle and money the several generations that have occupied them have contributed. This township furnishes great facilities for manufacturing purposes, as well as for agriculture. There are within its limits several natural ponds fed largely by hidden springs, whose outlets afford fine water privileges. The principal of these are Dorothy Pond in the north part of the town, Ramshorn in the northwest, Crooked Pond near the centre, and Manchaug Pond in the southwest. Blackstone River — called by the Indians Kittatuck — has its rise in Ramshorn Pond, and passes through the the town from northwest to southeast. This river furnishes valuable water power. So also does Mumford river, the outlet of Manchaug Pond. Mill Brook, the outlet of Crooked Pond (now called Singletary Lake), has in the distance of a mile a fall of 175 feet, and affords seven water privileges. There are several other streams in town which the early settlers utilized by the erection of saw-mills, grist-mills and fulling-mills, and which in later days have been employed in manufacturing of various kinds, as will appear under its appropriate head in this History.

In its Geological features the town presents nothing of a peculiar nature. Like many other towns in eastern Massachusetts, the rocky formation is chiefly granite, quartz rock, and gneiss. Gneiss predominates, and the quarries which have been opened furnish most excellent stone for building purposes. This rock often contains iron pyrites, mica, lead, tin and some other mineral substances in small quantities. The glitter of the little particles has led to the belief that gold and silver might be found, and this town, in common with many others in the State, has had its excitements over wild and fruitless search for the precious metals.

There are natural curiosities in the town, some of which are thus referred to in "Whitney's History of Worcester

County": As first, In the west part of Sutton within sixty rods of the rise of the inlet of Ramshorn Pond, which is the head of Blackstone River running to Providence and falling into the sea at Bristol, is a brook as large as to carry a saw-mill in Sutton, then bears away into Oxford, joins French River which unites with the river Quinebaug, and enters the sea at New London.

Secondly. A few rods west of the second parish meeting house, there is a swamp having two outlets, one at the southwest, the other at the southeast. Both these outlets enter Blackstone River above described, at about one mile's distance from each other. But the river is estimated to run ten or twelve miles after the entrance of that on the westerly side before it returns and takes in that on the east.

Thirdly. In the southeastern part of the town is a cavern in the earth or rocks, commonly called Purgatory. The rocks on each side of the chasm evidently appear to have been rent asunder.

People may enter some rods under the ground or rocks, and there are cracks down which they drop pebbles, and, after these strike the sides alternately several times they are heard to fall into the water; and a brook issues out at the bottom of the hill.

It may be acceptable to give a more particular description of this place called Purgatory.

It is the side of a hill which consists of vast ledges of rocks. Where the natural descent begins, a chasm has been formed of perhaps thirty, and in some places, forty feet in width, in these ledges by some violent concussion which left this body of stones of all shapes and sizes to fall in. Above it is open to the heavens, and the ledges, on either side, are from five to ten, and so on to twenty, and even forty feet in height. This chasm is, perhaps, near eighty rods in length, and the descent is gradual and not very difficult. Where the greatest depth is, water issues from crevices in the rocks and hangs in icicles, and even in solid bodies of ice, not only in May, as I have seen, but in June, although the descent is to the south. Some small caverns were formed by the falling of these rocks, through which persons have

descended and come out several rods below. This is a most stupendous place, and fills the mind of the beholder with exalted ideas of the infinite power of the great Creator of all things, "who removeth the mountains and they know it not; who shaketh the earth out of its place, and the pillars thereof tremble."

After all, no description given of this place by another, will enable persons to form just and adequate conceptions of it.*

The ledges which Mr. Whitney says are "from five to ten and so on to twenty, and even forty feet in height;" are found by actual measurement to be in some places between fifty and sixty feet in height. Dr. Hitchcock in speaking of Purgatory puts the extreme height of the sides of the fissure at seventy feet.†

The settlement of the town was much delayed by the war mentioned in the grant by the Governor and General Court.

This war is known as Queen Anne's war. It began in 1702 and was not ended until 1713.

November 17, 1714, the Proprietors held the first meeting of which there is any record. At this meeting (held in Boston) it was voted, "That three men should be chosen for a committee to order the affairs of that place"— Sutton. Nathaniel Brewer, Jonathan Draper, and Eliezer Daniels were chosen such committee, and "were to stand until others were chosen."

"It was the same day voted that all the charges that has been and shall arise, till the next meeting should be payed by the Proprietors equally according to their several proportions at twenty shillings for every 500 acre right."

The next meeting was held in Boston, March 2, 1714–5.‡

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* See Whitney's History of Worcester County, pp. 96–98.

† See Hitchcock's report on the Geology of Mass, page 295.

‡ Before the adoption of the "New Style" in England, in 1752, the year was considered as beginning the 25th of March. Any date therefore between the 1st of January and the 24th of March would be a year too little, so to avoid mistakes it had become customary to give both years as above. March 2d would occur in the year 1714 should the year begin the 25th of March, in 1715 should it begin the 1st of January.

At this meeting it was voted "That Jonathan Draper, Eliezer Daniels, and Nathaniel Brewer should be a committee to go and lay out sixty lots at Sutton, for the Proprietors, of thirty acres a lot, thirty rods wide and one hundred and sixty long."

"Voted the same day that all such as had one five hundred acre right should have a thirty acre lott, and they who had more according to their proportion."

It was also "Voted that there should be a rate of sixty pounds, one pound on every five hundred acre right."

It appears from these votes that the first division of the township was into sixty five-hundred-acre rights. Each proprietor owned at least one right, some more. Actual surveys, as will appear, were afterwards made of lots, corresponding in number to the number of rights, and varying in area from thirty to one hundred acres. These lots were drawn by the proprietors — each right being entitled to one — and disposed of by them individually.

At the meeting held March 2, 1714–15 it was likewise "Voted, that all such as should appear to go first and live at the town of Sutton, for their encouragement should have one hundred acres of land given them for their own, provided they settle two years from the date hereof; and they to bear their proportion of town charges, the Proprietors to bear half the charges of building a Meeting house and settling a minister the first four years."

March 18–19, 1714–15. Meetings of the proprietors were held at which it was "Voted that every man shall have a convenient way to his lott through his neighbor's lott, where it shall be most convenient for him and least damage to his neighbor; also in all after divisions in the town every person shall have a convenient way to their lotts, which lott is to be understood to be a proper whole lott." Also "Voted the same day that for encouragement to thirty families to go and settle first, they should have four thousand acres laid out to them on the northwest side of the road from Marlborough to Oxford provided, and it is to be understood that such as appear and are allowed by the Committy do go and work upon their lotts within six weeks, and make a return

to the Committy. And upon their default the Committy shall have liberty to putt in others as shall appear."

"Voted the same day that the Committy shall go and survey the four thousand acres of land, and lay out thirty home lots in it, containing forty acres per lott, at the settlers' charge."

"Voted the same day that Jonathan Draper, Edward Summer and Nathaniel Brewer should be a Committy to allow of the settlers."

It seems that the survey of the land granted to the thirty families who should be approved by the committee and settle upon it within the time prescribed, was made and the thirty lots of forty acres each were in due form laid out. But no settlement was effected during the year. It appears that no formal "Act of Incorporation" was ever secured, or asked for by the proprietors or settlers of the town. The following endorsement is on the back of a plot of the township on file in the land office.

"In the House of Representatives,
June 18, 1715.

Ordered that the Land described and Platted, on the other side, be allowed and confirmed to the Proprietors of the Township of Sutton. Provided it Intrench on no former grant. Sent up for concurrence.

JOHN BURRELL, Speaker.

In Council, June 21, 1715,
Rec'd and Concurred,

JOSEPH HILLER, Clerk Coun.

A true Copy, Examined,

JOS. MARION, D. Sec'y."

The next meeting of the proprietors of which there is a record, was held in Boston, March 13, 1715–16, at which the following votes were passed:

"Voted that every five hundred acre right should draw a second right of one hundred acres."

"The same day it was voted that wheresoever any clay was found in any man's lott, it should be for the use of the whole town till a publick place was found for that use."

"Voted the same day that the Mill lot* and stream in the settlers' side shall be at the Proprietors' disposal."

"Voted the same day that the proprietors will be at half the charge of building a meeting house and settling a minister for the first four years from the date hereof."

"Voted the same day that the settlers shall have liberty to cutt grasse and timber in the Proprietor's land till they come to improve and to be laid out."

During this year (1716) three families were found of sufficient nerve and enterprise to pioneer the settlement of the town. These families were those of Benjamin Marsh, Elisha Johnson, and Nathaniel Johnson.

They built their cabins near the centre of the town, and spent there the winter of 1716–7. It proved a trying winter to them. It was the winter made memorable by the deep snow which fell the last of February, and wholly covered the cabins.

Elisha Johnson, whose cabin was located near the place now occupied by Mr. Samuel Prescott, had left his family the morning of the day the great snow commenced falling, for the purpose of obtaining some supplies in Marlborough.

He was seen on his way by a friendly Indian, who, when the storm had subsided, started on snow-shoes for the little settlement, and found the cabin of Mr. Johnson by the hole which the smoke from the fire-place had made through the snow. His family would doubtless have perished had it not been for the kind forethought of this friendly Indian. Mrs. Johnson said "no human voice ever sounded half so sweet as did that." Other families were attracted during the year 1717 by the offer of a farm for the taking, so that, at its close, the thirty families to whom a grant of four thousand acres had been made, and for whom home lots of forty acres each had been laid out, were on the ground.

The tract of land which the four thousand acres embraced was so located on the north side of the Oxford road, that a north and south line dividing it into equal parts would pass directly through Singletary Lake.

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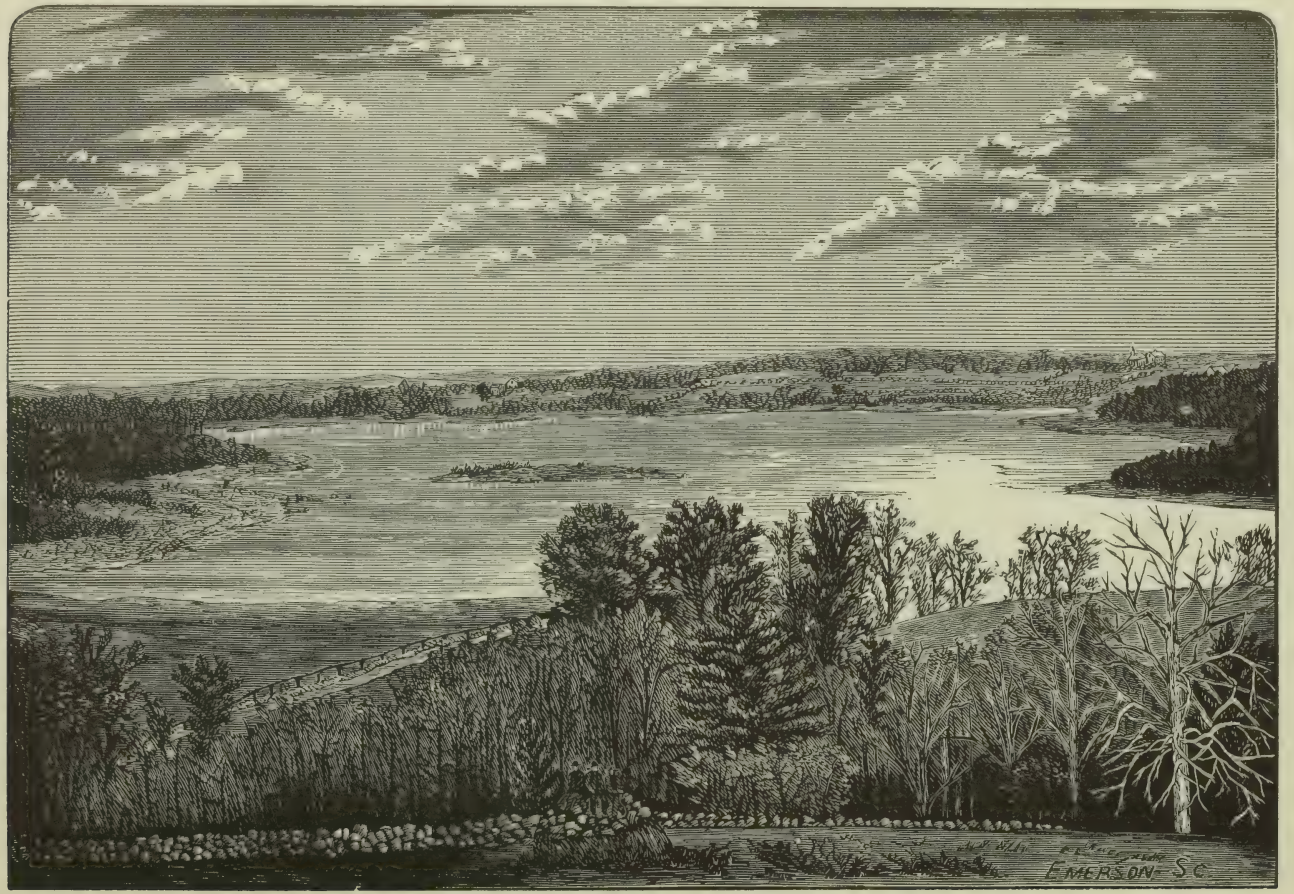
* This lot embraced a tract of one hundred and sixteen acres at the foot of Crooked Pond, and included the privilege of the stream to the lower falls.




SINGLETARY POND, FROM THE WEST.

The home lots fronted some of them on the Oxford road, extending as far west as the place now occupied by Dea. John Marble, and east as far as the place now occupied by H. S. Stockwell. Five of them were north of, and joining those most easterly, and eight of them in what is now the "Eight Lots District" — the most easterly of these being the place now occupied by Mr. Solomon Severy.

The entry in the proprietors' records with reference to the thirty families to whom four thousand acres of land were given is as follows:

"These are the names of such as are entered settlers in the four thousand acres that was given to them upon the conditions that they would go and settle first there and bear charge with the proprietors according to their agreement.

| | |
|---|---|
| William King, | Thomas Gowing, |
| Oliver Gosse, | Samuel Parker, |
| Joseph Sibley, | Samuel Stearns. |
| William Stockwell, | John Bates, |
| Benjamin Marsh, | Jonathan Sibley, |
| Thomas Gleson, | William Rutter, |
| Samuel Gowing, | Timothy Manning, |
| John Waite, | John Sibley, |
| Benjamin Smith, | Samuel Dagget, |
| John Stockwell, | Nathaniel Johnson, |
| Jonathan King, | William Larned, |
| Samuel Bixbee, | Elisha Johnson, |
| Samuel Barton, | Richard Gibson, |
| William Stockwell, | Ebenezer Cutler, |
| Freegrace Marble, | William Heywood.* |

The plot of "Settlers' Land" contained four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. The south line on the Oxford road was 1,240 rods, the west line 640, the north line 1,240 — the east 700 rods. Six hundred acres were allowed for "Crooked Pond" (Singletary Lake), and three hundred and sixty acres for Farm. This farm was at the southwest

* A few of these names will be recognized as still common. Numerous descendants of some of these families are now residents of the town.

corner of the plot, and fronted on the north side of the Oxford road, the east line being near Dea. Marble's house. For what purpose this farm was laid out can not now be learned. There is no record with reference to the use to which it was put, and no allusion is made to it, only as bounding the land adjacent as this was apportioned among the settlers. The thirty persons above named style themselves "Proprietors of the four thousand acres," and keep a record of their meetings. This record contains little of interest, as it is mainly filled up with proceedings pertaining to the division of what remained of the four thousand acres among the occupants of the home-lots, and the boundaries of each man's portion.

The aim seems to have been so to divide the land that no one should have reason to complain that he had been wronged; and, that no dissatisfaction was expressed when the allotments were made, is pleasing evidence of the good feeling which existed, and the disposition of all to see that exact justice was done.

The mill lot to which reference has been made was assigned to Ebenezer Dagget, as appears from the following entry in the proprietors' records.

"Ebenezer Dagget hath the mill lot with the privilege of the stream to the lower falls, upon condition that the said Dagget, or his Heires, keep a Grist-mill for the use of the town; and if the said Dagget denies or refuse to keep a mill for the use of the town he shall return the stream to the town again." The return of the mill-lot with boundaries carefully defined is noted in the proprietors' records of Nov. 23, 1717.

We also find the following with reference to the Oxford road:

"The road from Oxford to Marlborough, beginning at the farms, so returning upon the point of compasse to the meeting-house hill, thence to the north side of Elisha Johnson's house to Cold-spring brook, six rods wide from the heads of the proprietors' lotts — laid out March, 1716, by Nathaniel Brewer, Jonathan Draper, Eleazur Daniels.

## 1718.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Capt. John Stockwell, Dec. 3, 1718. This house was a small one, about fifteen feet by ten, and stood near the present dwelling of Mr. Simeon Stockwell.* Elisha Johnson was elected moderator, and selectmen, a town clerk and a constable were chosen "to continue in office until the next March meeting."†

Action was also taken on a proposition of the proprietors, that a committee be appointed to act with a committee whom they had chosen, to aid in the matter of building a meeting house, and establishing the preaching of the gospel.

Referring to the Proprietors' Records we find that at a meeting held in Boston March 5, 1717–18, the following votes were passed:

"Voted the same day that the four years charges for carying on the worship of God, and building a meeting house should begin from this day above mentioned."

"Voted the same day that there shall be twenty pounds raised by the Proprietors and settlers towards the carrying on of the worship of God amongst them which money is to be paid into the Clerk's hands to be improved for that use."

"Voted the same day that Jonathan Draper, Nathaniel Brigham, John Haye, and Nathaniel Brewer are a committee to agree with workmen to build and furnish a meeting-house; and the Proprietors obliged themselves and heires to bear their equal proportion of said charges."

The record in reference to the action of the town in response to the proposal of the Proprietor's Committee is as follows:

"The committee of the proprietors who was chosen to manage the affairs relating to the settlement of the worship

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* This house was afterwards sold to Amos Stockwell, and moved upon the place now occupied by David Welsh and attached to the house which was burned.

† For the names of town officers chosen this year, and each succeeding year to 1876, see the record in part vi. of this history.

of God in this Town having made application to the Town at this meeting that a committee may be appointed by this Town to joyn with them to move forward and carry on proper managements and agreements for said service —

"Voted unanimously that the Town do now choose five persons to be a committee to joyn with the Proprietor's committee aforesaid, who shall from time to time represent the Town in order to building and furnishing a Meeting-house in said Town, and it is Resolved, that William King, Samuel Stearns, Benjamin Marsh, John Stockwell and Freegrace Marble or the Major part of them, be a comittee for said service."

1719.

The Town Meeting was held March 17th at the house of Samuel Stearns, at which, after the choice of Town Officers, it was voted, "That there should be a rate levied on the settlers of the four thousand acres, according to every man's right, of one hundred pounds to defray the charges of building the Meeting-house."

"Voted the same day to have a minister this Summer. Voted the same day to rays a rate of forten pounds ten shillings to defray the charge of preaching, one half to be payable the first of May, and the other half to become payable by the first of Nov. Voted the same day to have preaching three months."

"Voted the same day that William King, Samuel Stearns and John Stockwell shall be a committy to get a minister, by the second Sabbath in May, and so on for three months."

"Voted also the same day to rays a rate of three pounds to defray the charges of building the pound and other charges."

Another Town Meeting was held Dec. 25th, at which it was voted that Mr. Macinstree should have fifteen pounds for three months preaching.

"Voted the same day that the 15 pounds become payable by the first of March."

The meeting-house was built during this year. Its location was on the west side of the Common and nearly that of the

Central schoolhouse. It fronted toward the east: was about forty feet by thirty-six, had folding doors in front, and single ones at each end. It was lighted by two small windows of diamond glass set in leaden sashes, at each side and end for the lower floor, and one window of the same fashion and size in each side and end for the gallery.

The pulpit was on the west side of the house opposite the front door, which opened into the broad aisle. The seats first used seem to have been nothing more than ordinary benches with backs. The gallery extended across the front side and each end, and had two rows of seats through its whole extent. Behind these seats there was a narrow platform which the children who could find no other place occupied. "A very convenient place," Deacon Leland quaintly remarks, "for idlers: not much chance however to escape detection as the Tything Man in his official capacity was ready to notice every delinquent."*

1720.

The Town Meeting for the choice of officers was held at the meeting-house. In addition to the town officers hitherto chosen John Page and Timothy Manning were elected Tything men and "sworn to the faithful discharge of the ofise."

After the choice of officers the town "proceeded toward the settling of a minister," "and it was voted by a major vote the same day to have a minester."

"Voted the same day to send for Mr. Thatcher, to Mr. Swift and to Mr. Dor Concerning the settling of a Minister."

"Voted the same day and desired by the Major part of the voters that Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Dor, that they would send thar advis into the Town concerning the settling of Mr. Macinstree for our minister."

"Voted the same day that it be left with the Selectmen to send for advise to the Minesters."

"Voted the same day for a sallary to the Minester — and it was voted the same day sixty pounds a year to a Minester."

*See Dea. Leland Papers.

"Voted the same day that William King, Samuel Stearns, and John Stockwell be a Committy to discors* Mr. Macinstree."

At an adjourned meeting held March 21, the Town "voted for the choice of a minister and it appeared by a major vote that the Reverend Mr. John Makinstree was chosen to be settled in Sutton aforesaid, and to have sixty pounds per annum for his yearly sallery."

"The same day voted that William King, Sam'l Stearns and William Larned, should aquant the reverend Mr. John Makinstrey that the town has by a vote given him a call to the Minestry and asks his exceptance."

Sept. 27, at a Town Meeting "It was agreed upon by a Major vote that the day for the ordaining ye reverend Mr. John Makinstrey should be wennesday the Ninth day of November 1720." No record is made of the ordination services.

The Proprietors' Record of this year shows the following action:

"Voted that Eben'r Cutler be admitted as a settler of Sutton and have a right to the lott that was John Waite's, and was declared to be forfeited, he paying all the charges with respect to said lott, and also ten pounds money, five pounds of it to be given to John Waite sen'r to reimburse him money paid for said lott, and the other five pounds towards buying a drum, Hallbards and a suite of colours in the Military Company."

"Voted the same day that the summ of twenty five shillings be advanced and paid upon and by each propriety or five hundred acre right, amounting in the whole to eighty-five pounds ten shillings, to and for the encouragement and settlement of the first ordained minister of Sutton; to be paid in three months after his ordination either to said Minister or to the Committy of the Inhabitants towards the building his house, or paying the charge thereof.

"This vote not to be binding unlesse they have a Minister ordained In five years from this day."

* For discourse — used in the obsolete sense of "to confer with."

This year is the date given for the introduction of tea into New England. Its influence upon social manners and morals has been great beyond the power of description, and the end is not yet.

Coffin, in his History of Newbury, gives the following extract from an unpublished letter written in England, Jan. 1, 1740.

"They are not much esteemed now who will not treat high and gossip about. Tea is now become the darling of our women. Almost every little tradesman's wife must set sipping tea for an hour or more in a morning, and it may be again in the afternoon, if they can get it, and nothing will please them to sip it out of but china ware, if they can get it. They talk of bestowing thirty or forty shillings upon a tea equipage, as they call it. There is the silver spoon, silver tongs and many other trinkets I can not name." *

Madame Hall had the first teakettle ever brought into Sutton: and the wife of Dea. Pierce the second: They held about a pint each. †

1721.

John Singletary and Ebenezer Stearns were chosen Tything-men.

This is the first mention of John Singletary, father of the Singletary family. Amos was his youngest son. He was born in Sutton, September, 1721, and was the first male child born in town.

There had been one birth in town previously — that of Abigail Marsh, daughter of Benjamin Marsh. Dr. Whitney refers to her as the first child born in town, and states that she was living in 1793, a widow Chase, having had four husbands.

Upon the Proprietors' Records of Feb. 8, 1721, are the following entries:

"Upon petition of the Church in Sutton, voted that one shilling upon each five hundred acre right, as they are so

* Coffin's History of Newbury, p. 191.

† Leland Papers.

called, belonging to the Proprietors, be raised, collected and paid for and towards buying a cushion for the Pulpit of the Sutton meeting-house, the money to be paid to and collected by Dea. Timothy Manning."

"Voted that an exact, large plott bee drawn on parchmem of the township of Sutton as the survey was granted and conferred by the General Court making the several lines, divisions, and boundaries of the whole and plotting also in said mapp the four thousand acres given and laid out to the settlers numbering the lotts and the names of the present settlers, and plotting the Indian plantation of Hassanamisco also in the plott, the charges to be defrayed by the proprietors as other public charges, and advanced by the Clerk; the proprietors several lotts are also to be marked, numbered and named in the plott." *

June 20th. "Voted that twenty shillings be raised upon every five hundred acre right for the defraying the charges to the minister, laying out land and other charges ensuing."†

August 8th. The town "voted on the afirmity (in the affirmative) to petition to the Generall Court to get the sum abated that the Town is rated to the Province tax. the same day Timothy Manning chosen by a Major vote to go with it and speak to it." ‡

1722.

May 29th. The Proprietors "Voted that they that refuse to pay their due proportion of the charges that hath arisen for the support of the minister and other charges shall be liable to be recovered by suing in the lawe."

"Voted that the Proprietors allowe thirty pounds to be for ye maintaining of the minister for the year 1722."

October 8th. "Laid out for the ministry lott three hundred acres of land on the east of the settler's land."

"The same day laid out for the minister one hundred acres of land bounded North on the Ministery land." §

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* Proprietors' Records, p. 18.

† Proprietors' Record, p. 20.

‡ Town Records.

§ Proprietors' Records, pp. 20, 21.

1723.

March 4th. The town "voted that the Meeting House should be seated."

"Voted that the third seat below be equal in dignity with the fore seat in the front gallery, and that the fourth below be equal with the fore seat in the side gallery."

"Voted that Percival Hall, Wm. King, Timothy Manning, Nathaniel Dike and Joseph Sibley be a commitee to seat the Meeting House, and for the regulating thereof during the Town's pleasure."

"Voted that the Commitee that are chosen to seat the meeting-House shall consider of what men have paid to the building of it, and what public charges they now bare, and what they are likely to pay for the futer, and to have respect to persons." *

March 13th. "Voted to petition the Generell Cort at the next sessions for the Inhabitance of Hassanamisco that dwell on the Southwestward side of the Blackstone River to be laid to said Town and all the land to the west ward of Sutton as far as Sam'l Riches farm reches, and that William King should be joined to the Selectmen for this purpose."

October 22d. "Voted that Inhabitance on the Northward side of the Blackstone River should be freed from paying their proportion to the Minister for this Present year, excepting wat is layed, by an act of the General Cort, on the unimproved land."

December 30th. "Voted that the room allowed in the meeting-House for pews be disposed of."

"Johnathan Sibley personally appeared and declared his decent against what is above rated at time and place."

"Voted there be five men chosen for the disposing of the room allowed for Pews.

Voted that Timothy Carter, Ebenezer Dagget, Elisha Johnson, John Whipple and Robert Knolton be a Commity to dispose of ye room allowed for Pews to such Inhabitance of Sutton as they according to their best discresing (discretion) shall judge meet."

* Town Records.

Jan. 15, 1723–4. The Committee make return as follows:

We the Subscribers being chosen Comittee by the Town of Sutton for the disposing of the Pews in the meeting House have accordingly granted to the men under named, to them, their heires and assignes, to each man his perticular place, as his right to set up a Pew upon for himself viz. to John Ward a Pew in the Northeasterly corner running four feet nine inches from the east wall towards the door then from the North wall to the Ministers Pew.

Samuel Dagget front 5 foot, in depth 5 foot and 5 inches. Ebenezer Dagget front on the east of the North door 5 foot, depth 5 foot and 5 inches.

Cpt. Benjamin Willird front 5 feet and 2 inches — deep 5 foot and 4 inches being on the west Side of the north door.

Robert Knolton front 3 foot and 3 foot cant, deep 5 foot and three inches.

John Sibley front 3 foot and 3 inches from that to the stairs, cant one foot and 5 inches, deep 5 foot & 6 inches.

James Leland front 5 foot and 2 inches, deep 5 foot and 6 inches, being on the North side of the front door.

Freegrace Marble front 4 foot & 10 inches, deep 5 foot & 6 inches, being on the south side of the front door.

Joseph Sibley and Timothy Manning front 4 foot and 2 inches cant one foot and one inch running to the Stairs, deep 5 foot and 6 inches and so long as the Pew remains between 2 families the men have the liberty of their seats.

Isaac Farewell front 3 foot, cant 3 foot to the stairs, deep 5 foot and 6 inches.

John Whipple front 5 foot and 3 inches, deep 5 foot and 6 inches, being on the west side of the South door.

Elisha Johnson front 4 foot and 11 inches, deep 5 foot and six inches, being on the east side of the South door.

Samuel Barber front 3 foot and 6 inches, deep 5 foot and 6 inches, cant one foot and 3 inches.

Timothy Holton front one foot and 6 inches and from the South wall to Mr. Carters Pew and from the east wall to Mr. Barbers Pew.

Timothy Carter front 3 foot and 10 inches, cant 2 foot 3 inches, deep 6 foot and four inches.

Dacon Hall front 5 foot and 2 inches, deep 6 foot and 4 inches being at the South end of the Pulpit." *

1724.

May 18th. "Voted that the Town Peticions to the general Cort for a reconsideration of the vote for ye farms that Mr. Richard Waters and Mr. Samuel Rich ons (owns) to be anaxed to Sutton. Samuel Barton William Waite, John Sible, Richard Nolton Thomas Mede, Samuel Sible, Timothy Carter all of them have entered thair disent against the above said vote in gining with Mr. Waters and Mr. Rich in a peticion to the general Cort to have their farms anaxed to Sutton.

"Voted that Samuel Rich and William King and Nathaniel Dike be a committe to manage the peticion above mensioned for said farms."

June 3. "Voted that Mr. Richard Waters farm and Mr. Samuel Richs farm be peticioned for to the present Sescion to be anaxed to the Town of Sutton to do duty and recieve Privelege with said Town. The peticion is to be at the charge of the town, Mr. Waters and Mr. Rich bearing thair part of the charge."

"Voted that the farms formerly caled Collinses farm, and Col. Hutchingsons farm, and Mr. Davenports farm be peticioned for to the Present and general Sescions in Boston to be lade to the Town of Sutton to do duty and Recieve privelege in said Town the peticion to be at the charge of the Town.

"Voted that Col. John Chandler be empowered as an Agent to act in full for the Town of Sutton in the peticion above menshoned.

"Voted that Samuel Rich should cary down the votes to Col. Chandler that was voted on the day above mentioned. William Wate, Samuel Barton, Timothy Carter, Samuel Sible, John Ward William Sible, John Sible, Samuel Dagit James Leland, Ebenezer Dagit and Thomas Lovell all of them personally apearing at said meeting and entered thar

* Town Records.

disent against the proseedings of the meeting. The reasons that they give is this, that the meeting was not as the law directs and also the vote of bearing the charge of the petition we think it unreasonable." *

May 28. At a meeting of the Proprietors it was "Voted that all that have not paid their dues to the minister which the Court ordered upon the unimproved land be brought in to Mr. Makinstree by the 28th day of June 1724." †

1725.

March 29. "Voted that all the Inhabitants of Sutton living North east of Blackstone River should be freed from the Ministereal Rate for the years 24–25.

"Voted that twenty shillings be allowed for sweeping the meeting house."

"Voted that Mr. John Whipple should go down to the proprietors meeting to se and now what they will du concerning the arrears of the ministry munny."

"Voted that Freegrace Marble and Ebenezer Dagit be a committee to take care of the school lot and ministerel lot that there be no waste of the wood and timber."

Aug. 16. "Voted that the school land in Sutton be all sold Reserving the thirty acre lot and the mony to be put out for the benefit of a school in Sutton forever."

"Voted that Laftenant William King and Freegrace Marble and Jonathan Kinney, John Stockwell, Samuel Dagit should be a committe for to sall the school land above recorded or above mentioned." ‡

"Col. Johnathan Harwood Entered his desent against the school land being sold."

Feb. 18, 1725–6:

"Voted that the Farms that was formerlly Mr. Hutchison's and Mr. Davenports, with all the Inhabitance on said farms be anaxed to the Town of Sutton, so that the said Inhabitance thare upon shall be anaxed as Town Inhabitance,

* Town Records.

† Proprietors' Records.

‡ Town Records.

and shall share with This Town in all Town privileges what soever on these conditions. That ye fore said Inhabitance on said farms doe pay thare propotion To all Town charges that shall Be made in the Town of Sutton forward — not to have any of Town debts or charges that wee do this day stand obliged To pay ever levited upon them."

"The Inhabitance on the farms above mentioned being at the meeting concured with the Town and came into the Town upon the proposals above mentioned and manifestted it by a vote amongst them selfs and desired that the vote mite be put upon Record in Sutton Town Books."

This agreement above mentioned to stand during the plessuer of the General Corte." *

1726.

March 7. "Voted that Obidiah Walker be added to the former Committe to seat the meeting house.

May 12. "A Town Meeting was held at the Meeting House in Sutton for the choice of Representtitive, and the vote passed in the Negative."

July 29. A Town Meeting was held in the Meeting house "to consider of making choice of a Committy to treat with ye Mr. Mckinstry and to give them instructtions — and furst Mr. John Whipple was chosen Moderator and then they proseded to chous a Committy and the Committy ware Dacon Passeful Hall, Elisha Putnam, Thomas Nickols Elisha Johnson, Timothy Carter, Joseph Sible, Ebenezer Starns, Ebenezer Dagit, William Stockwell, Jun'r. The Town gave the Committy thar Instructtions." †

There is no record showing what these instructions were.

Aug. 29. At a Town Meeting it was "Voted that thar should be a Counsel to juge wether or no that Mr. Mckinstre should be continued in Sutton as thar minester.

"then the Committy brought in thar Return to the Town, that was chosen by the Town to treat with the Reverend minester.

* Town Records.

† Town Records.

"Voted by the Town to Call in Seven Churches for a Counsel."

"Voted that mr John Williams of Dearfield with his Dilligates and mr Prentis of Lankester and his dilligates and mr Prascot of Salem with his dilligates, and mr Williams of Weston with his dilligates and mr Whiting of Concord with his dilligates and mr Brown of Reding with thar dilligates and mr Backer of Sharbon with thar dilligates should be called in this counsel to juge of matters of difference Between the minester and the people."

Voted "that Elisha Johnson, Elisha Putnam, Joseph White, James Leland, Timothy Carter, Simon Dacon, Isiah White, William Stockwell and John whippel should be a committe to take care and cary letters to the minesters and also to prepare and get things in order for the Counsel."

Voted "that Decon Passefell Hall, Joseph Sible, Samuel Daget, obadiah Walker, Thomas nichols, Ebenezer Daget and Samuel Sible Should be a committe to take care and prepare for the Counsel also it was voted that the 12th day of October the Counsel Should Come."

"We the Subcrybers Entered our desent against Counsels Coming into Town to juge between the Town and mr mckinstree because thar was nothin charged against him in the meeting, nor in the warrant, to vote. Sollomon Holman, William King, John Stockwill, Johnathan Stockwill, Joseph Savery, Samuel Bigelo, Jonathan Kinny, John Singeltary, John ward, Babal Bixbe, william Stockwill, Nathaniel Dike Sen'r. Nathaniel Dike." *

The name of Putnam first appears upon the records of the town this year.

Some, if not all the brothers whose names are subsequently found upon the records, probably came into the town during the preceding year.

1727.

The records of the town for this year are missing.

* Records of the Town.

1728.

Sept. 2d. "Pursuant to an agreement with Mr. John McKinstry to be Dismist from preaching in Sutton, att a town meeting leagely warn'd and held att ye meeting house in Sutton, first Mr. John Whipple was chosen moderater, secondly, put to vote to see wheather the town would Dismis mr. John Mckinstry from preaching hear in Sutton—and it passed in ye affirmetive and there was not any voats in ye Negetive."

September 26. The following receipt from Mr. McKinstry is recorded.

"Then received of the selectmen of ye town of Sutton full Satisfaction and payment as to Sallery for preaching in the said Town from the first Day I Came among them to the Day above said. as witness my hand.

JOHN MCKINSTRY.*

Oct. 14. "Voted that the 3d Wensday be a day set apart for fasting and prayer in Sutton."

"Voted that the Reverend mr Parkman and the Reverend mr Troop Should Carry on the work of the day above mentioned, to wit — the day set apart for fasting and prayer if prevailed with by the committee."

"Voted that there should be preaching three months from this day forward in the Town of Sutton."

"Voted that there should be a commttee to provide a minester or minesters for three months to prech in Sutton."

"Voted that there should be four men Chosen a committee to go and get ministers to prech three months in Sutton."†

"Voted that Decon Passeful Hall, mr John Stockwill, mr Timothy Carter and mr Jonathan Kinny was Chosen for the above said sarviss, and then the meeting was agurned to the 18 day of this October corrant at-12-of-the-clock--and then they proseded: — and furst voted that thar should be a committee chosen to take care to provide for

* Town Records.

† Town Records.

Intertenment for the minesters three months — and it appered by a major vote that mr Obidiah Walker and mr John Sible was Chosen for that sarvis."

Nov. 26. "A town meeting was held at which it was "Voted that 60 pound be Rased for the support of the gospel in Sutton."

"Voted that Decon Passeful Hall should be Treasurer for to reseive the contribucion monny given into the Contribucion boxes."

"Voted that mr David Hall should continue to prech in Sutton till the furst day of March next insuing if he can be prevaled with."

"Voted that Elisha Johnson, Freegrace Marbel, Joseph Sible, Samuel Dudly, John Whipple, Nathaniel Dike, Senr. be aded to the former committee to wit — Decon Hall, Insing John Stocwell, mr Johnathan Kinny and mr Timothy Carter to treete with mr David Hall Conserning his supplying the pulpit in Sutton till the furst day of March as above mentioned."

Dec. 2. "By order of a vote that was past in Sutton on the 26th day of November, 1728, to treete with Mr. David Hall to prech with us hear till the furst day of March next insuing the date hereof, and acordingly the committee above mentioned treeted with the above said mr Hall and he acsepted."

Feb. 10th, 1728–29. "Voted unanimously that mr David Hall should prech and supply the pulpit in the House of God in Sutton till the midel of May next insuing the date hereof, in order for settelment if he can be effected or prevaled with."

"Voted thar should be saven men chosen a committee to treet with mr Hall, and it appered by a major vote that Decon Hall, Samuel Dudly, Thomas nichols, Nathaniel Dike, Senr., Samuel Barton, Obediah Walker and Simon Dakin ware chosen for the above said committee — and if mr Hall could not be prevaled with to supply the pulpit in the House of God in Sutton until the midel of May next insuing — then for the above said comm'tee to prosed in

order to have the pulpit supplyed till the time above mentioned — to wit — midel of May next insuing."

Feb. 26. "Voted that thar should bee a town meeting caled in order to give mr David Hall a call to Settel in the ministeral office in Sutton." *

1729.

March 26th. At a meeting, caled "to Consider and see wither ye town will concur with the church and Give mr David Hall a Call to settel in the work of the Ministry amongst them," and "to see what salery and settelment thay will give To mr David Hall," and "to chuse a Comitty To treet with mr David Hall in Case ye town a Grees To Give him a call,"— it was "put to vote whither the town would chuse mr David Hall for their miniser and Teacher to settel In ye work of ye ministry amongst them, and the vote Past in ye afirmitive."

"Voted to give mr David Hall an Honorable Salery."

"Voted in the afirmitive to Give mr Hall a Salery of one Hundred Per year in Province Bills, or the Equal value of one Hundred Pounds per year of Province Bills as they are now valued, as long as he shall serve them in the work of the ministry."

"Voted in the afirmitive to Leace out to mr David Hall part of the Ministeral Land — to wit — one thirty acre lot number 18, and one Seventy acre for Nine Hundred and Ninety nine Years at Six Pence Per year for Incouragement or towards his Setelment, and also to Give him one hundred Pounds in work, Meterals for Building." "Solomon Holeman entered his desent against the 1 part of this vote."

"Voted yt Joseph Sibly, Freegrace Marble, Johnathan Kinny and Benjamin Marsh should be a Comitty to treat with mr Hall." †

May 20th. The hundred acres of land, that the "town formerly voated to give mr David hall a lease of, they have now voated to give him a Deed thareof, for his settelment amongst us."

* Town Records.

† Town Records.

"Voated that thare should be a number of men Chosen as a Comity to give mr David Hall a warrant tea Deed of the s'd hundred acres of land in the towns behalf."

The names of a committee of twenty-one persons are given.

"Voated that Lieut. Elisha Johnson, Insing John Stockwill, mr John Sibly should be a Comitty to Judg upon the Present value of Paper Money in Pursuant to our forth voats last March ye 26 1729.

"Voated that the Contribushon should be kept up."

"Voated that the Lease money should be given to mr Hall." *

July 25th. The committee appointed to confer with Mr. Hall made their report to the Town and the meeting was adjourned to Aug. 14th, "and then it was put to voat, to see whether the Town would accept of mr David Halls answer and the voat past in ye afirmitive Provided he be content with ye land which the Proprietors have voated him and accept of it in ye Room and stead of that which ye town has voted to give him a warranttee Deed of." †

A meeting of the Proprietors of Sutton was held Aug. 12th, 1729, at which it was "Voted, that the committy chosen to lay out the remaining, undivided lands shall forthwith lay out to the Reverend Mr David Hall one hundred and thirty two acres of the undivided lands which we give him for his comfort and encouragement provided he is ordained Minister for this town of Sutton which is in lieu and full of the one hundred acres the Inhabitants promised to give him." ‡

This is the vote to which reference is made in the action of the Town as above given.

Sept. 8. "Voted to accept the comittys Return which was chosen to judg with mr David Hall on ye Present value of Paper money and also to put it on Record."

"Voated to send for nine Churches to assist in mr David Halls ordination."

* Town Records.
† Town Records.
‡ Proprietors' Records.

"Voated to make Provision for these Churches and other gent'men and to chus a Committy for said servise and leave ye whole concern to their decesion."

"Voated y't mr Samuel Dudley, mr John Whiple, mr Timothy Carter, mr Robert Goderd, mr Johnathan Kiney, mr william Stockwell, and mr Nathaniel Dike should be a Committy for ye sarvise above mensioned."

"Voted to leave it with the selectmen to see what will satisfy mr David Hall for his servise in Preaching with us from ye time he first com amongst us to ye time the Town gove him a Call to settel amongst us." *

The return of the Committee to fix upon a standard of valuation for paper money is as follows:

"Wee, the Com'ttee .chosen by the Town May the 20th 1729 to judg upon the valley of Paper Money, met together in pursuance of s'd voat in order there to. we the Committy declared as followeth — 1. That sixteen shillings of Paper money is adjudged to be equivalent to an ounce of silver. 2. that as to day labour it will in general answer at three and six pence per day. 3. that it will in generall purchess as followeth, beof three pence half penny per pound, porc at five pence per Pound. 4. That it purchase Indian Corn at four shillings; and Rye at six and wheat at eight shillings per bushil, as witness our hands.

ELISH JONSON
JOHN STOCKWILL
JOHN SIBLEY."

At the same time consented to

Per me DAVID HALL.†

"This above written composition is a true copy of the comittes accepted (report) by ye toun and ordered to be entered upon Record as a Just standard of ye value of ye money wherein mr David Hall is to Receive his salery mentioned & acted upon voat 2 in ye preceding page."

"BENJA. MARSH Town Clerk."

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* Town Records.

† Town Records.

Oct. 10. "It was put to voat to see whether ye Town would fully close with mr David Halls answer & have it put upon record, and ye voat Past in ye afirmitive, which answer is as followeth * — ·

Mr. Hall was ordained Oct. 15, 1729. The Town Clerk makes no record of the Churches invited, nor of the proceedings of the Council.

Dec. 8. "The following voats wars past first it appears by a major voat that Decon Pasivel Hall should still take care of the contribushons," 2ly it appeared by major voat that the town alowed ye bill of charge which ye Comity broat in for the charge of mr David Halls ordination." †

Taxes were some times in arrears in the early history of the town, as appears from the following entry upon the records, made by order of the selectmen:

"Feb. ye 27, 1729–30.

"Mr. Elisha Putnum Town Treasurer Debtter for Divers Sums of money comited to several constables to colect.

| | £ | — s | — d |
|---|---|---|---|
| for ye year 1728 Constable Holmans town rate - - | 42. | 17. | 01 |
| and his ministers Rates - - - - - | 24 | — 00 | —11 |
| for ye year 1726 Constable Ebenezer Daggets Ministers Rate, | 52. | 08. | .11 |
| his town Rate amounts to - - - - | 10. | 07. | 05 |
| for ye year 1727 Constable James Millers town Rate - | 04. | 17 | .01 |
| his ministers Rate is - - - - - | 09. | 14. | .01 |
| for ye year 1728 Constable Nicols town Rate - - | 26. | 00 | 00. |
| his ministers Rate is - - - - - | 52. | 00. | 00 |
| for ye year 1728 Constable hazeltons town Rate - - | 20. | 14. | .04 |
| his ministers rate - - - - - - | 11. | 18. | .03 |

By order of ye selectmen." ‡

1730.

April 8. A Warrant was issued for a town meeting to be held "at ye meeting House one wensday, the twenty second of April att one of ye Clock in ye after noon undostanding that the vote concerning the trusttes to (wit) of Suttons part of ye 60 thousand pounds Land money, granted by ye general Court and the town of Suttons dispoels thar

* For the answer see History of "First Congregation Church" in this book.

† Town Records.

‡ Town Records.

of is not Entered in ye town Book as we are in formed and other Things Releating to the town of Sutton's prudencils Hearafter Exprest — As furst to see what the Town will do to secure them selves and the trustes and all so to se if tha will Chuse a committy to asist the town Clerk in searching ye town Book Relating to s'd money and trusttes and all so to see what ye town will do with ye Intrust of s'd Land money. 2ly. for the town to Hear ye Petions of several pearsons of Hasanamiskco. — 3ly for the town to Chuse a Commety to discource with Rev'nd mr David Hall Concerning the valleation of our paper Bills and make a Return Thearof to ye nexte town meating."

"Pursuant to the wearant of which this above writen Is a true Copy then the following votes was past Capt. willam King was Chosen moderator by a majer voat for said meting 2ly voated that ye Selectmen ware Chosen to A sist ye town Clerk in searching ye town Book consarning the Land mony and thay made thare Return in ye above said meting and thair Return is that thay Can find nothing thair of any meeting for the Recouvering of said Land mony. 3ly thay proseed to chuse a commete to treete with ye trusttes to see what securety thay will give to the towns for the above said Land mony. 4ly voted that three men should be a commette to treete with the trusttes. 5ly voted that mr Johnathan Kinny and Insin John Stockwell and mr Robart Goddard should be A Commette to see what securety ye trusttes will give to ye town and to make a Return to the next town metten 6ly Voted that Lu't Elisha Jonson and Insin John Stockwell and mr John Sible should be a Commett to treette with the Rev'd mr David Hall consearning the vallyation of our paper Bills."

1730.

May 15th. The town voted that the following record, which had been omitted, "shall be entered in our town Book."

"At a Leaguel Town meeting Held at the meting House In Sutton one mondy ye 25 of March 1728 for to consider of taking the Land mony in the Town that was parte of the

sixty thousand pound land money being an hundred and Eighty three pounds, fiften shiling faling to the town of Sutton or to chuse three or five meet persons for trustes to take the care of the saim. and furst by A mager vote it apeared that mr Samuel Duddly was Chosen moderater, secondly the town voted to take the Land mony that parte of the sixty thousand pound of the Land mony that was a lowed to them by the honorable Court, thardly voted that the land money should be let out, non of it to any man above twenty pounds, nor none of it under ten pounds to any man — forth ly voted y't thar should be three men chosen trustes to take ye land mony and dispose of it, fiftly voted that Elisha Jonson, Elisha Putnam and John whippel ware chosen by the town for that sarves — to wit to take the land mony 6ly, voted to have a schoul this present year." *

The Land Money, to which reference is made in the above action of the town, was money raised by the Colonial government, and apportioned among the several towns to be loaned to the land holders in small sums secured by lien upon real estate. According to Hutchison and others, the plan was adopted by the government to forestall private parties, who wished to be incorporated as banking associations for the purpose of loaning money upon land security. The design was to prevent monopoly, and furnish money to those of small means at a reasonable rate of interest, and without danger of foreclosure. Tne towns were to remit a part of the interest to the government, and retain a part. The plan was a good one in theory, but proved a failure.

January 11th, 1730–31 :

"Voted that no money shall Be Raisd to Defra town charges."

"Voted that Decon Putnam shall take Care of the Contrubusion money."

"Voted to seete the meeting House and Chuse a Cometty for that sarvice."

"Voted that mr Johnathan Keney and mr obdiah Walker

* Town Records.

and mr Ebenezer Starns and mr Thomas nickiols and mr Cornalous Putnam shall be a Commetty for said sarvice — the In structions thay are to goo by Is age and Rate and offece — Heds not Regarded."

Jan. 29th, 1730–31. "Lut Samuel Dudly was chosen a representtive, by a mager vote, to send to our grate and general Court and asembely Cept and Hild at Boston Febeuarey–ye–11–1730–31." *

May 15th. Lieut. Dudley was chosen to represent the town at a session of the General Court and Assembly to be convened at Cambridge August 27th.

He was the first representative chosen from this town.

August 29th. "Voted to chuse three men to meet with gentenmen of severl towns that have apinted to meet at mr James Lealands one the 28 of this Instant to consider and provide a new skeam in order to Procure a new County."

"Voted that Capt Wm. King and mr John whippel and nathaniel Dike was Chosen for that sarves."

"Voted to keep a school in s'd Town for this present year for four mounths and that the selectmen agree with a schoolmaster to keepe School for s'd town to Lern the chelderen and youth to Rede and wright English and to be kept at the Discresion of selectmen In four Places in s'd Town (viz) one month in the town Plot and three months at 3 other Places in the town one month in a Place." †

## 1731.

May 17th. The town chose "Ins' John Stockwell, and Lut. Beniamin marsh for trustes for Suttons Parte of ye sixtey Thousand Pounds land money."

"Voted that the meeting House should be Repeared—and that The selectmen should take cear to Repear The meeting House."

"Voted thar shold Be schole Dames Provided to teaceh the Cheldern in the town as shall be thought neadfull."

At the same meeting the town "Dide Elect and Deput

* Town Records.

† Town Records.

Lut. Samual Dudley to send a representtive To our grate and general Cort or assembley to Be hild and Kept for his Maigesties sarvice at the Cort House In Boston upon wensday The 26 of May In ye year 1731."

"Voted that ye selectmen prefer a peticon to ye gen'll Cort in Behalef of ye town for an abatment of ye Charge for Pament of thair Representative ye last year By Reson of ye grate sickness and mortality that god was Plesed to visit ye Town with the Last winter." *

August 2d. "Voted that Deacon Parssiful Hall should sarve at ye Court of General sesions of ye Peace to be Holden at worsester for this present year."

"Voted that Philep Chace shuld sarve at ye Court for a pety jurey."

September 2d. "Voted Doct. Thomas Sanford should sarve grand juriman at our Court at worsester this Present year."

"Voted that Samuel Dagget should sarve at s'd Cort of Trials for this presant year on ye Jury of trials."

September 20th. "Ye Inhabitants of ye Town being asembled in town meeting to Consider what advice to give ye Representative Releating to ye Diffeculty lying before ye honourable house of Representatives Respecting the supply of ye treasuary and having Considered of ye saime ye folloing vote was put to vote —

"If it be your minds that our Representative should yeald ye Pintt that hath been so long in Debate between his excelleney ye governer and ye honourable House of Representatives Relating to ye suply of ye treasurry signifie it by holding up your hands.—ye vote passed in ye negative."

November 1st. "Voted that mr nathaniel Dike should sarve on ye Jurey at ye Court of triales to be holden at worssester ye 2 day of november 1731." †

"Sutton December ye 20th 1731

"The Returne of ye Commity Chosen to seat ye meeting house Is as followeth

---

* Dea. Leland says this sickness was called the *Long* fever.

† Town Records.

ye fore Seet

Samuel Dudley Squr
Capt. King,
Leut. Benjamin Marsh,
John Perham,
Nathaniel Dike,
John Singletary,
William Waite,
Samuel Sibley,

2d Seet. Thomas Nichols,
Daniel Elliot, Sen.

Ins. John Stockwell,
William Stockwell,
Josiah White,
Obadiah Walker.

3d seat. Caleb Bixbe,
Joseph White,
Ebenezer Stearns
Caleb Talor
Samuel Bixbe
Isaac Putnam.

4th seat. James Eliott
Joseph Severy
John Alen
Nathaniel Dike Juner.
Joseph Waite
Johnathan Parks.

5th Seat. David Stockwell,
Ebenezer Stockwell,
William Sibley,
Beniamin Sibley
Thomas Dennies
Abel Chase.

6th. Seat. William Vining
Thomas Harback
John Burden
Joseph Kideo.

"All ye above writen are in ye body of seets below."

"Ye front fore seet up in ye gallery,"
Thomas Lavel
John Gibbs,
Isaac Chase,
Johnathan Nichols,
Sollomon Holman
Samuel Carrel
Jarsham Waite
Robert Jennison
Richard Waters,
John Hazelton.

Ye 2d seet in front gallery.—Joseph Eliott
Samuel Waters
Jacob Whipple
Benjamin Marsh ju
Samuel Wood
Jonathan King
Daniel Kiney
Daniel Cariel
David Harwood
John Lion
John Stockwell.

"The fore seet in ye side gallery
Cornelius Putnam
Isaac Nichiolsun
Daniel Elliot
Eleazer Fletcher
Edward Holman
Samuel Parker
Robert Goddard
Charls Robarts.
Percival Hall
John Bound
Johnathan Stockwell
Samuel Dwight,
David Prince
Ebenezer Cutler
Jepthha Putnam
Daniel Greenwood

Martin Armstrong
Samuel Dudley
Johnathan Marsh.

2nd Seat in side gallery,

Jason Waite
Nathaniel Jones
Joseph Sibley
Frances Kider
William Perham
Benjamin Perham.
Benjamin Carter
Ebenezer Harwood.

"First in ye wimines foore seet below"

Ye widdo Stockwell
ye widdo Rich.

Ye 2nd seet. Doct. Putnams wife
Wido Page
Wido Rebeckah Kenney
Mrs. Harwood.

ye 3 seat. ye Wido Martha Sibley

"Ye fore seet in ye front gallery,"

Widdo Mary Sibley

"And it is to be understood that all ye wimen that have husbands are seeted eaquel with thar husbands."

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Nichols<br>Obadiah Walker<br>Ebenezer Stearns<br>Cornelius Putnam | This done by a commity chosen to seet the meeting in Sutton. |

At this period all property holders were taxed for the support of the gospel, and were expected to attend church. Hence, if to the above list of males we add the names of the pew-holders, we have a record of all the adult males in town at this date, with the possible exception of a few in the part which is now Grafton.

January 25th, 1731–32. "Voted that Ebenezer Dagget should sarve at ye Cort of trials to be Holden at Worssester on ye furst day of February 1731–32."

March 6th, 1731–2. "mr nathaniel Dike was Chosen grand juriman to sarve at ye Cort of worster for this presant year and mr Samuel Barton was Chose at s'd meeting to sarve at the next Inf. Cort of Comon Ples to be holden at Worcesster."

March 6th, 1731–2. The town "voted that all ye free holders in Sutton have liberty to vote in s'd meeting."

"Voted not to act upon Chusing trusttes for Sutton Part of ye Sixty Thousand pounds land money."

At the meeting held this date a petition was presented by John Hazelton and several "of oure Esterly in habitants Requesting thay may be set of in order to joyne with mendon, uxbridge, and hopkinton in order to make a new Town ship."

"Voted that if ye towns afore s'd shall se met to Dismis thar Inhabitants in order their to and ye generall Court shall incorporate them into a town then these our Inhabitants are Dismised in order thar to — ye Line to Run upon ye westerly side of John Hasaltons Land and to Run north to Hasnemisco Line and south to uxbridge line." *

Henry King, Joseph Harwood, Stephen Hall, Nathaniel Jones, John Sibley, Johnathan Kenney, Richard Singletary, Thomas Nichols, Francis Dudley, David Dudley, Johnathan Dudley, petitioned the town of Sutton for permission "to erect and bild a new Pew in oure Meeting-house where the two hindermost seats are in the frunt galleary in the mens parte for our accomodation to set at meeting."

"Voted ye prayers of this abuv writen Petion, with this Restruction, that they shall Come no further than the selectmen shall allou."

1732.

May 24. "Voted to Chuse a Commity to set a valiation upon ye Bills of Publick Credit with ye R'vnt mr Hall and also upon all other things which were brote under Considration by a former Commity which ware Chosen by ye town to set a valiation upon ye Bills of Credit and other things

* The proposed Township was incorporated by the General Court and is now Upton.

Referance being had to the valluation as it ma be found upon ye Town Book.

"Voted Lut. Elisha Johnson and In's John Stockwell and mr John Sibeley a Commity for ye above said vote about ye valliation of the paper bills and other things as thay are in that artikel menshoned.

"Voted to keep the schoole at Esqu. Dudleys."

"Voted Esqu. Dudley to Keep schoole for three months."

"Voted to give R'vnt mr David Hall ye loos Money that is in Deacon Halls hands Excepting ye one half that mr Leland Contributed." *

June 6th. "Voted that the six acres formerly appropriated by the Proprietors for building the meeting-house thereon and for a training field and burying place bounded as followeth, viz. Southerly upon Mr Hall's lott No. 18, Westerly on town road, Northerly upon the county road, and Easterly part upon the School lott and upon undivided land, should be put on record." †

July 25. "Voted John Sible senuer Should sarve on the Jury of trials at our next Infearer Courte of Common pleas to be holden at worcester s'd Courte to be held on ye 8 day of August 1732.

Sep. 11. "Voted Capt. william King should sarve at our next Supeuer Court of Judecatuer of worcester on ye grand Jury."

"Voted Lut Beniamin marsh should sarve at said Court on ye Jury of trials said court is to be holden at worcester on ye 20 Day of September Instant."

Sept. 18. "Voted fifteen pounds to seport the schooling in Sutton this present year.

"Put it to vote to see whether ye Town will sink thos parcions setelment Rate which are of a Difrant Purswasion from ye generality of us, which are yet behinde and Refus to pay it — and ye vote Passed in ye negative."

Oct. 30. "Timothy Holton was chosen to serve on the Jury of trials at the Inf. Court of Common Pleas to be held in November.

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* Town Records.

† Proprietors' Records.

Dec. 18. "Elisha Johnson was chosen to serve at the Session of the same Court to be held Feb. 6, 1732–3.

The Town voted not to send a representative to the General Court this year.*

March 5, 1732–3. "Voted to allow Esq. Dudley his money that was menshuned in ye third article in ye warrant."

He was fined for not attending the General Court. The sum is not given.

"Voted that Mr. Samuel Sible should sarve on the Grand Jurey this present year,"

"Voted that mr Simon Daken should sarve on ye Jurey of trials at our next Infereur Court of Common Ples to be holden at worcester. Said Court is To be begun-Hild on Tuesday ye Eaight Day of May 1733."

The same day "it was Put to vote to see wheather ye Town woold free Eleven of our esterly Inhabitants of haff thare minesters Rate for ye year insuing and ye vote Past in ye afarmitive and ye Parsons freed off haff thare minesters Rate, are as followeth:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Parham, | Joseph Kidder, |
| William Parham, | Jonathan Smaith, |
| Benjimin Parham, | Jacob Whipple, |
| John Hazeltine, | David Bactheller, |
| Joseph Tyler, | Samuel Wood, |
| John Rawson. | |

1733.

March 26. "It was put to vote to see wheather ye Town will Rais mony to support schooling amoungst us, or act upon any thing Relating thare to about ye keeping of school that shall be Thought Proper, and ye vote Past in ye negative."

April 9. "Voted Twenty-five pounds to seport ye schoo amoungst us this present year."

"Voted that ye selectmen shall be a Commity to take cear about providing a school."

* Town Records.

"Voted that thare shall be a moving school." To which David Harwood entered his dissent.

"Voted that Lu't Beniamin Marsh and mr Samuel Dagget and mr Nathaniel Dike shall be a Commity to Call Deacon Percivel Hall, mr Joseph Sible and mr John Stockwell mr Robart Goddard and mr John Sible and mr John Bound to an a Compt for taken money out of ye Town Treasueary without order from ye Town, in ye year Thiurty on and in ye year Thurty Two."

May 21. "Voted that ye Rev't mr. David Hall shall have liberty to make a windo against his pew. In ye meeting-house" "voted that ye Re'nt mr David Hall shall have a free quarterly Contribution."

Oct. 1. "Voted to Chuse a Commity to Look into ye Deficeince of ye money since ye a greament maid between ye Town and ye Rev'nt mr David Hall."

"Voted that mr Samuel Lilie mr obadiah walker and mr Solomon Holman, Deacon Parcivel Hall and mr Perres Rice be a Commity for saide sarvice."

"Voted that mr Robart Goddard and mr freegrace Marbel and Timothy Holton shall be a Commity to Repair ye meeting house in Sutton."

The committee appointed to examine into the deficiency of the salary of Rev. Mr. David Hall caused by the depreciation of the currency, report as follows:

"The Comitys Return, that was Chosen to Look into ye Defisincy of ye money since ye agreement maid between ye R'vnt mr Hall and ye Town, is as followeth:

We, the subscribers whose names are under writen, being Chosen by a voat of ye Town to Consider ye Present value of money and Compare it with ye Towns offers maid to Rev'd mr Hall, in relation to his sallery and ye goodness of ye money whairin he was to recive it, being assembled for said purpose the ninth of October Currant, after mature Consideration upon the value of ye money, it was unamously agreed by us, as our mind, that mr Hall, our Pastor, ought to have, In our present money, at lest one hundred & Thurty pounds for this Present year in anser to ye obligation of ye Town to give him an Honourabel Sallery; and

upon Discourse with mr Hall we find, that altho tis his mind that he is cut short in ye Three years Past seventy five Pounds in valy by reason of ye falling of money from ye standard set for a vale wherby he was to have his sallery, yet, that rather than any hurt to ye Peopel, Considering our Present Circumstances, he will fore goo it upon these Condisions that ye sallery may be thus helpet and that he may Procure his money withoute Troubel at the Time.

PERCIVELL HALL
OBADIAH WALKER
SOLOMON HOLMAN
PERES RICE." *

The Town made no choice this year of a Representative to the General Court.

March 4, 1733–4. The Town voted for County Treasurer, which is the first mention made of action in the choice of such an officer. The name of the person voted for is not given.

1734.

May 22. "Voted ye former Contribution, that is to say Every weak as it hath ben in Time Past, and ye quartly Contrabution to be Dropt."

"Voted that ye meeting house shall be Repared."

"Voted that mr nathaniel Dike and mr John Singeltary should be aded to ye selectmen to be a Commity to Tret with ye R'vnt mr Hall to Luck in to ye Defectiance of ye money."

"Voted that ye selectmen be a Commity to In quiere and see whether ye Town may with safty make sale of ye school Land, and to make Report to ye Town ye next meeting and also, to make Report to ye Town what offers any Parson or Persons make for ye saim."

Nov. 4. "It was Put to vote to se if ye Town wood give ye R'vnt mr Hall ye sum of sixty Two pound Ten shillings for ye Dificiencey of ye mony this year, and ye vote Past in ye negative."

* Town Records.

"It was voted, that it was Thought that a Hundred and Thurty Pound was a Honrable Sallery for this present year."

"Voted that Thurty Pound shall be aded to the Hundred Pound for This present year."

"Voted, that ye quarterly Contrubution shall be set up in Lew of ye weakley Contrubution."

March 3, 1734–5. "Voted, that Esqr. Dudley and mr Freegrace marbel and Ins. Robeart godard and mr Solomon Holman and mr Jepthah Putnam be a Commity to vu ye meeting House and Lay ye saim before the Town ye next Town meeting in order for ye Reparing of ye meeting House."

"Voted that Esqr. Dudley and mr Lille and mr John Sible be a Committy to Joyn with the Rev'nt mr Hall In Leasing out ye ministerl Land, and that ye agrement which ye R'vnt mr David Hall and ye Commity shall make with any Parson or Parsons Relating to ye ministerl Land shall be Laid before ye Town In order for thare Exceptence before any writing be Parficted about the saim."

The north eastern part of the town embracing the Indian reservation of Hassanamico, and a small portion of territory in addition, was incorporated as the town of Grafton.

The Act of Incorporation is dated ——— 1735.

1735.

May 19. "Voted that Deacon Parcivel Hall shall hove Liberty to buld a Stabel upon ye Town Land haveing ye advice of ye selectmen where to set s'd stabel."

"Voted to Chuse a Commity to vue ye Town to see how many school Housen are wanted, and whare thay shall be set and to make Return to ye Town."

"Voted Esqr. Dudley and Lu't Joseph Sibley and Ins. Robart Goddard and Lu't John Stockwell and mr Solomon Holman a Commete for ye aforesaid sarvice about siting ye school Housen."

"Voted Forty Pounds to Repair ye meeting house." *

* Town Records.

"Voted that mr nathanel Dike Dea. Elisha Putnam and Lu't Joseph Sible shall he a Commity to treet with ye Rvnt. mr Hall about ye Deficince of ye money Relating to his sallery."

At the same meeting, the Town "Did Elect and Depute Deac. Percivel Hall to be our Representive to our grate and general Court or asembley to be cept and held at ye Court house, In Boston, on Wensday the 28 Day of this Instant may."

Sept. 12. The committee, appointed to confer with Mr. Hall with reference to sallery, reported as follows:

"We, the subscribers Chosen by the Town to Treet with the Rev'd mr Hall about the value of money, after Discourse with mr Hall, and Delibrating upon the matter, we Conclude that, acording to the general run of Provison and Clothing, that Present Provence Bills fall short one third In valley of what thay ware at the Time of His settlement with us, so that we apprehend one Hundred and fifty Pounds will but barely bring it to the Balance of one Hundred according to the standard.

NATHANIEL DIKE
ELISHA PUTNAM } Com.
JOSEPH SIBLE"*

The following agreement with the committee, signed by Mr. Hall, is also found on record.

"I, the subscriber, hearby Signify and Declare that if the Town will provide that what the Towns Committee Have adjudged reasanabel to assess for this years sallery be assessed, that, upon the Reseat of the saime, I will give the Town a full Discharge for the present years sallery as witness my hand

DAVID HALL."

The Town "Voted, that a Hundred and fifty Pounds shall be assessed for the Rvnt. mr Halls sallery this present year."

March 1, 1735–6. "Voted that mr Nathaniel Dike and mr Robart Godard and Timothy Holton be a Committe to

* Town Records.

Treet with the R'vnt mr Hall about the Deficiency of the money Relating to his Sallery this present year.

1736.

May 19. "Voted that the selectmen shall be a Committee to Repear the meeting-house."

"The Return of the Comitte that was Chosen to Squdron out the school Housen was brought In to ye Town and non Excepted."

It seems by an article in the warrant for the Town meeting held upon the day above given the fine imposed upon the Town by the General Court for failure to send a Representative in 1734, was remitted and the money returned.

The article is as follows:

"To see what the Town will Deu with the money that the Town was find for not sending a Representtive to our Grate and general Court In the year 1734, which is Got of and Returned back again to the Town." In reference to the above, it was "Voted that the ninten Pounds shall be Throod in to the Treasure that was got of which the Town was find for not sending a Representive To our grate and general Court In the year 1734."

Sept. 24. The committee appointed to confer with Rev. Mr. Hall make their report:

"We, the subscribers being Chosen to be a Committe, To Treet with the Rev'nd mr Hall about the Deficencey of the money since he seteled amongst us, and having Discoursed with him about the saim and muttuerly Considered thare on togeather with the nessesaries of Life and we find that about one Hundred and fifty pounds be equelent to one Hundred at the time of his setelment.

ROBERT GODDARD }
TIMOTHY HOLTON } Committey."

"Voted one Hundred and fifty Pound for the Revnd mr Halls sallery This present year."

A petition was received from certain young men, for permission to build a pew in the meeting house, and it was

"voted the Prayer of the above said Petisioners be

granted with this Proviso that they Take in a suficent number with them That have Petioned to fill up the Roome and bulde thare seat or pew no wider than the Hind seat or at Least so as not to Dammidge no other seate."*

1737.

May 23d. "mr Robart Goddard and mr Samuel Lille and mr Jeremiah Buckman ware Chosen a Commette To Treet with the Revnt mr Hall about the vallation of money Relating to his Sallery."

A desire for greater facilities for attendance upon Public worship had been felt by those who were remote from the centre, and was made manifest about this time in a request for preaching at various places.

We find in the warrant for a Town meeting upon May 23d the following article:

"To hear the Petision of the several parts of our Town Relating to Preching."

Upon the consideration of which, it was "Voted, that the Town Chuse a Commette to vue the several Parts of the Town in ancuer to the Petions Conserning Preching and to bring into the Town by the next March meeting what thay shall think most proper."

"Voted Esqr Dudley Dea. parcivel Hall and Dea. Elisha Putnam Samuel Boutwell, Benjamin woodbeary Ens. Timothy Carter, Richard Waters, Ins. Robart goddard, mr obadiah Walker mr Isaac Putnam mr Hennery King mr Daniel Chace a Commete for ye aforesaid Sarvice about preching."

Sept. 19. The committee appointed to confer with Mr. Hall report that his salary for the year should be £163, s18, d.6, which the Town voted to pay him.

"Voted to set up the weakley Contrybution as formley."

1738.

May 24. "Voated that there should be one hundred and sixty four pound Raised to support the Rev. mr. David Hall the present year."

* Town Records.

"Insin Robart Goddard mr John Sibley mr Samuel Barten ware Chosen to be a Committy to treet with Revrnt mr Hall about the Deficencey of money."

March 6, 1738–9. "Voted that mr Daniel Dike should have liberty to build him a pue up over the wimmings stears in the meeting house for him and his famerly provided he did not hurt or Discommode the going up the gallery stares."

"Voted that Elisha Putnam Junr and John Holton, John whipple, Ebenezar waters & Amos waters should have the liberty to build them a seet up over the mens stares In the meeting house — provided they Did not hurt nor Discommode the going up the gallery stares."

Permission was given to Elisha Putnam Cornelius Putnam & Elisha Putnam Junr "and also any others Even as many as would build stables upon the Common-land near the meeting-house might — provided that they Did not hurt nor Discommode the training field nor the Buring place." *

1739.

May 22. "Voated that mr Samuel Boutwell, mr Samuel Chase and mr Solomon Holman be a Committy to treet with the Revnt mr Hall about the Deficiance of money."

Johnathan Lilly was allowed thirty shillings "his charge in going after a school-master the last year."

Dec. 24. "Voted that mr David Greenwood should be one of the men to take Care that the Dear within this Province be not Killed Contretrary to the law."

"Voted that John Sibley Junr should be a man to take Care of said Dear as aforesaid." †

March 10, 1739–40. "Voted that there should be six plases or squarderanes wheare the school should be kept In the Town provided that Each Squarderain Do Build a schoolhouse In Each perticler place hearafter mentioned and that upon their one Cost and Charge or find sum other house to keep the school in." The six places are described in detail.

* Town Records.

† Town Records.

1740.

May 25. In the warrant for a town meeting to be held upon this date we find the following article:

"To see if the Town will hear the Petition of sundry of our notherly Inhabitance with Respect to setting off — two miles In Breadth — on the notherly side of the Town Joyning upon the Contry Goure.– and five miles In Length from oxford Line Eastardly — to joyn with their neighbouring Inhabitance that they may be better a Comidated with the word." *

There are several references upon the town records to "petitions by our Northerly Neighbors," but the above is the first mention made of the subject matter of these petitions.

"Voted that there be one hundred pounds Raised for the Rev'nt Mr Hall this present year — with the addition of what the assesers shall, upon their treating with the Rev'nt mr Hall, find that the money hath sunk in Credit since mr Hall setteled amongst us — and all so ten pounds more which the Town is behind time."

Obadiah Walker, Nathaniel Goodwin and Samuel Boutwell are appointed to confer with Mr. Hall upon the depreciation of the currency.

The consideration of the petition above referred to was deferred till the next town meeting.

"Voted that the Baptis be freed from paying any of Mr Halls salery this present year."

Sept. 1st. Benjamin Woodbury and Henry King and Lieut. Goddard were appointed a committee to unite with a committee of the Proprietors of Sutton in making a survey and final settlement of the line between Sutton and Oxford.

The location of this line had been for several years a matter of controversy.

Nov. 5th. Upon this date Rev. David Hall commenced a diary which he continued to the year 1789.†

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* Town Records.

† This diary fell into the hands of C. C. Baldwin, Esq., who, for its better preservation, had the manuscript bound in two volumes, which may now be found in the Hall of the Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

Dec. 2. "It is a time of sore sickness and Mortality with us, God seems angry and the Heavens look dark upon us. I have agreed with my People to spend to-morrow as a day of Humiliation, fasting and prayer on ye account of sickness amongst us." *

March 2, 1740–41.

"Mr Abel Chase and mr Ebenezer Harwood chose to take Care that the Dear are not kiled Contrary to ye law."

"Voted that mr Benjamin Woodbry mr Abel Chase mr Richard Waters Capt Joseph Sibley — Capt. John Stockwell and Elisha Putnam — be a Committy to Consider and look into the origenall agreement which the Town made with the Rev'nt mr Hall and se wheather the Town hath fulfiled the same a Cording to the true Intent and meaning there-of and make Report there of a Cording as they shall find maters stand — at next may meeting."

"Voted that the school land (with the exception of an acre and a half) should be leased out nine hundred and ninety nine years and that they would Chuse a Committy for that purpose."

"Voted that Capt. Timothy Carter, mr Benjamin Woodbury and mr Isaac Barnard be a Committy to Lease out the school land as above said." †

March 7. "I am concerned that God hath a grate controversy with New England, and that he calls us to great searchings of heart: he sends us war: sore sickness and seems to be smiting with ye arrow of famine." ‡

1741.

Apr. 6. "Nineteen persons have died with the lung fever: many more of the throat distemper; no less than five in one Family God's hand is upon old and young, especially upon my People." §

May 25. "Voted to give the Rev'nt mr Hall the sum of two hundred and thirty pounds acording to the old tenner Bills — this present year."

* Doctor Hall's Diary.

† Town Records.

‡ Dr. Hall's Diary.

§ Dr. Hall's Diary.

"Voted to Defer the giveing of the Committy that ware Chosen to leas out the school-land their Instructions till next march meeting."

Jan. 18, 1741–2. "Voted that there should be a Committy Chosen to Consult the affair Relating to the Building of a meeting-house or Reparing the present meeting-house — and to make Return to the Town at the time that shall be set."

"Voted that Dea. Lilley, Deacon Hall mr Walker, mr Richard waters, mr Samuel Chase, mr Daniel Greenwood mr Abel Chase, mr Isaac Chase, Capt. Stockwell, Capt. Carter, & Elisha Putnam Be a Committy for the above said service, and that the said Committy should make their Return to the Town the first monday In febuary next."

Feb. 1st. "The Return of ye Committy was Read and it was put to vote wheather the Town would make more Room in the present meeting-house, and it past in ye affirmitive.

"Voted that mr Benjamin Woodbery, mr Freegrace Marble & Isaac Putnam be a Commity to make som more Room in said house, and that the said Committy have liberty to make what Room they can In ye present meeting-house below and also in the galliries." *

Feb. 3. "Rev. Mr. Edwards of North Hampton at my house this week. I thought I had not seen in any man for some years so much of the grace of God causing ye face to shine; Might I have a house full of gold or such enlargements of grace as I think shines in him, Oh I would dispise all for such enlarged measures of grace." †

Feb. 26. "A blazing star or Comet appeared last week. It arises about midnight in ye north-east. What changes it portends who can tell; perhaps some great Devastation of the British nation: ye lord preserve us." ‡

March 15. "It was put to voate viz. all that are of the mind to build a new meeting house and to set it upon the

* Town Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

‡ Dr. Hall's Diary.

Common Land hear near this present meeting house to manifest it by holding up the hand,— and the vote past in the affirmitive.

"Voted that Capt. Joseph Sibley, Capt. John Stockwell, Elisha Putnam, mr Richard waters, mr Solomon Holman mr Benjamin Woodbery, and mr obadiah Walker be a Committy to take Care about Building the said new meeting house.

"Voted that the above said Commity proceed to take Care and Build the said meeting-house as soon as they Can Conveniently."

"Voted that mr obadiah Walker, mr Johnathan Marsh, mr Ebenezer Parse be a Committy to treat with the Rev'nt mr Hall Relating to his salleary." *

1742.

May 25. "Voted to give the Rev. mr Hall the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, Bills of Credit acording to the old tenner Bills — for his salery this present year."

"Voted that Elisha Putnam, Capt. Sibley, Mr Isaac Barnard, mr Obadiah Walker, mr Henry King be a Committy to Consider of the petitions of sum of our northesterly and northerly Inhabitance Conserning their being set of from us, and that said Committy make Return to the Town at the next Town meeting."

June 9th. A petition of certain persons living in the north-west part of the town, asking permission to unite with others in adjoining towns for the purpose of forming a new town was presented and denied.

The committee appointed to consider the petition of the northerly inhabitants desirous of forming a new precinct, reported, and probably adversely to the prayer of the petitioners, for the town voted not to allow them to be set off.

Aug. 23. "It was put to vote to see if the town would give the Committy that ware Chosen by the Town to take Care about Building a new meeting-house — Instructions how Big they should Build it.— and the vote Past in the affirmitive."

* Town Records.

"Voted that the said Comity should Build the said meeting-house — 55 foots long — and 45 foots wide and the height be left to the Judgement of the said Committy."

Sept. 27th. "Voted that Capt. John Stockwell, Lieut. Goddard, Deacon Hall, Mr. Benjamin Woodbery, Capt. Carter, Cornelius Putnam, Mr. Solomon Holman be a committee to go and measure three miles and one-half from the north line of the Town, south, and make return to the Town."

Oct. 18. "At an adjourned meeting held this date the above committee report as follows:

"We the subscribers being chosen by a vote of the Town to measure from our north line, three miles and one-half, a Cording to the petition of our Northerly Inhabitance, and to make Return of our Doings In that affair. First of all, we measured of three miles and half from our Northerly line, acording to our order, which we found would take off Robart Fits, junr., Daniel Dike, John Stockwell and Both the Severies and Joseph Safford, Thomas Lovell, and Daniel Chase, junr., to the north part, which Extended so far south that we were well satisfied that the Town would not set off so far; then we went back to our three miles mark and ran another line from oxford to Grafton, paralel to our northerly line, which takes off Francis Kidder, Josiah Allen, Richard Singletary, Isaac Barnard, Garsham Waite, Samuel Goodel, and Amos Goodell to the north of said line, and leaves Daniel Chase, junr., Thomas Lovel, Joseph Singletary, Theophilus Kinney and Israel Easty, a little to the south.

TIMOTHY CARTER,
JOHN STOCKWELL,
SOLOMON HOLMAN,
CORNELIUS PUTNAM,
BENJAMIN WOODBURY. } Committee.

Then the following petition was read, viz.;

Sutton, Sept. the 8th, 1742.

"The petition of sundry of the northerly Inhabitance of s'd Town, humbly sheweth that, whereas we, your petitioners, living, sum and the most of us, very Remote from ye place

of worship and having, sundry times, petitioned said Town for Releef, and hether to all our petitions have been abortive and unsuccessfull yet, not withstanding our Difficulties being so grate, we cant content our selves to give over seeking, hopeing we shall succeed at ye last — and, having thought upon a new skeem — which we think will pritty well accommidate us all, we pray that you would not Deny us this Request. (viz.) To set us of three miles and an half wide by a parellel line with the northerly line of said Town. Begining at oxford and Runing to grafton In order to make a precinct, that so we may have the worship of God set up amongst us, which we think Cant but be a Reasonable Request and what we hope you will not Deny unto us, which as in Duty Bound we hartily pray for.

"Timothy Carter, Isaac Manning, Thomas Whittemore, Josiah Bond, Daniell Greenwood, Joseph Sparrowhack, Isaac Gale, Nathan Hiscock, Jabesh Pratt, John Allen, Samuel Buck, Junr., Jabesh Pratt, Junr., Jeremiah Bukman, Johnathan Dwinell, Amos Singletary, Ebenezar Peirce, Thomas Hall, Ebenezar Sibly, Garsham Bigelow, Samuel Boutell, John Allen, Junr., Johnathan Park, Robert Goddard, Francis Kidder, Edmond Barten, Abel Chase, Richard Singletary, William Fiske, Elisha Goddard, Garsham Waite, George March, Johnathan Fuller, Johnathan Waters, Theophilous Kinne, Daniel Buckman, Samuel Buck, Thomas Gould, Edward Lyon, Elisha Barton, Thomas Holman, Jeremiah Buckman, Junr., Solomon Holman, Robert Jeneson."

"Then it was put to vote, to see wheather the Town would set of three miles from the north line of the Town to make a presenk — In answer to the said petitioners — Instead of three miles and a half—which was petitioned for — and the vote Past in the negitive."

Failing to secure from the town favorable action, the petitioners now applied to the General Court, setting forth their desire and grievances, and praying that by special enactment they might be set off as a Precinct.

In view of this action on their part, at a special meeting of the town held Dec. 8th, "It was put to vote, to see wheather the Town would Chuse a Committy to shew to ye grate and

General Court, the Resons why the prayers of Solomon Holman and Jeremiah Buckman and others, set forth in their petitions to said Court should not be granted and ye vote past in ye affirmitive."

"Voted that Elisha Putnam, Benjamin Woodbery and Samuel Chase be a Committy for the above said service to shew to the grate and General Court."

In answer to the petition above referred to, a committee was appointed by the General Court to visit the town and examine into the circumstances of the parties at variance, and report conclusions.

Jan. 31st, 1742–3.

"Voted, to Chuse a Committy to wait on the Committy that the great and generell Court appointed to vewe our Town, to see if it be expediant to sett of a precenct.

"Voted that Capt. John Stockwell, mr. Samuel Chase, mr. Charles Ritchison, mr. Benjamin Woodbury, & Elisha Putnam be a Committy to wait on ye said Courts Committy, as above said.

"Voted, that the select men should take Care for the Entertainment of the said Courts Committy while they are here."*

Dr. Hall was evidently opposed to the formation of a new Parish, as, about this time, we find the following entry in his diary:

"Some Town affairs respecting setting off a precinct have, of late, been much on my mind and a hindrance, as I imagine, to the inward communion of my soul with God." †

He also expresses the fear "lest some zealous laymen amongst us will finally hurt the cause of our Lord Jesus presuming to exhort, as they call it, and to do it in an unwarrantable manner; who moreover seem to lay to much stress upon man's crying out under conviction and falling down or falling into raptures after they attained comfort. I pray God deliver us from dangerous errors." ‡

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* Town Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

‡ Dr. Hall's Diary.

Feb. 7th. "A Courts Committee being here present for some days upon the projection of our north Inhabitants, I find by times concern arising, and want more resignation to God * * * * If ye Town be divided into two precincts yet God is not divided; Christ is not divided. I have a whole Christ still, why should I not be at rest."*

March 14. At a Town meeting held this date it was "put to vote, to see if the Town would Erect a meeting house where it would most acommidate the whole Town, haveing sum Regard to the nonresidant as well as the Inhabitance — and the vote past in the negitive."

"Voted to set off upon the northerly side of our Town two miles of land in weedth, with the Inhabitance there-on-paralel with the North line of our Town from Oxford to Grafton, In order to Joyn with the Inhabitance living on the Country goare, and part of the Inhabitance of Worcester to make a precinct — and that the said Inhabitance, within the two miles above mentioned, shall be aquitted and freed from Doing aney thing to wards Building a meeting house whear the Town have alredy agreed to build one." †

March 16. Dr. Hall writes, "Many that oppose ye cause and Kingdom of Jesus are in a storm at me, ye Lord God give me Wisdom and Patience. Some of my Family's friends are against me, the Town about to rend asunder, if God prevent it not. The Lord turn the Councils of all these Ahithophels into foolishness." ‡

1743.

May 19th. "Voted to give the Rev. mr Hall two hundred and fifty pounds (according to the old tenner Bills) this present year."

Aug. 29th. "Put to vote to see if the Town would Chuse a Committy to go to the great and Generall Court to make Replie against the petition of Daniel Boyden put into the great and generall Court the last may sessions to see if

* Dr. Hall's Diary.

† Town Records.

‡ Dr. Hall's Diary.

the said Court would set off the north-west part of Sutton, and the south west part of Worcester, and the south-east part of Lester, and the north east part of Oxford and to make a Distinct precinct and the vote past in the negative." *

In the autumn of this year, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the town through its committees, the General Court responded favorably to the petition of the northerly inhabitants, and set them and their estates off as a separate and distinct precinct.

The proceedings in the matter were as follows; commencing with the report of the committee appointed to visit the town:

"The Committee appointed by this Court to repair to ye Town of Sutton, on ye Petition of Solomon Holman and Jeremiah Buckman, did attend said service in Febuary 1742, having first given seasonable notice to said Town and having viewed ye several parts thereof and heard the Parties, and Considered their Circumstances, are of oppinion that ye Petition be granted, and that a Line be drawn from ye Westerly Bounds of Grafton Parallell with ye North line of ye Town of Sutton and three miles South from it till it meet with ye easterly Bounds of ye Town of Oxford, and ye Inhabitants of Sutton living to ye northward of said line with their families and estates be set off a separate and Distinct Precint with ye same powers and Privileges as other Parishes and Precincts within this Province by Law hold and Injoy which is Humbly submitted.

By order of the Committee

Jos. Wilder."

"In ye House of Representatives Oct. ye 28, 1743: Read again and ordered that ye Inhabitants and their Estates within ye Limits mentioned in ye foregoing Report (excepting only such qualified Voters with their estates as shall, within one year from this time, signifie to this Court, their Desire to continue to ye first Parish in

* Town Records.

Sutton) be set off a separate and Distinct Precinct, and that they Injoy ye Powers and Privileges which Precincts ought, by Law, to Injoy,

Sent up for Concurrence
T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council, Oct. 28, 1743. Read & Concurred,
J. WILLARD, Secry

Consented to W. SHIRLEY"

"In ye House of Representatives, Nov. 11th, 1743. Whereas the Northerly part of Sutton was erected into a separate and distinct Precinct by a vote of this Court on the 28 day of Oct. anno Domini 1743 and there being no provision therein obliging ye Inhabitants of said Precinct to pay all past Ministerial Charges and assessments that have arisen in ye Town of Sutton, Therefore ordered that ye Inhabitants of said New Precinct be, and hereby are obliged, to pay their Proportionable parts and Dues to all past ministerial Charges and assessments in ye Town of Sutton, as also their Proportionable of the sum that ye Inhabitants of said Town of Sutton have agreed to raise for ye paying of their Ministers Salary this present year ending in March next, any thing in ye Vote constituting them a Precinct to ye Contrary notwith standing.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In Council Nov. 11, 1743. Read and Concurred
J. WILLARD, Secr'y.

Consented to W. SHIRLEY."

Worcester, ss.

To Richard Moore Esq. one of his Maj's Justices &c. We the Subscribers, Inhabitants of ye Second Precinct in Sutton in said County hereby signify to you our Desire that a warrant may issue agreeable to Law for calling a Meeting in said Precinct as soon as may be &c. (which was to choose Parish officers.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Jeremiah Buckman | Ebenezer Pierce |
| Daniel Buckman | Soloman Holman |
| Thomas Gould | Francis Kidder |
| Abel Chase. | |

The warrant appointed the first meeting to be held at the house of Richard Singletary on ye 26 of Dec. 1743 — and the warrant which was directed to Jeremiah Buckman, has this return upon it.

"Sutton, Decem'r 26, 1743.

"By vertue of this Warrant, to me Directed, I have notified ye Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this ye same at Mr. John Singletary's Mill Doore."

"By Mr. Jeremiah Buckman one of the Petitioners of S'd Warrant."

Jan. 23, 1743–4. "A blazing star or comet in the West has appeared for near two months; at first small, but now of great length beyond what I ever saw. This is the third that has of late years appeared. I would not be dismayed at ye signe of Heaven, but O ye sinners fear who live in ye neglect of God and O y't I might so far regard it as to trim my lamp and get ready." *

Feb. 16th. A more particular description is given of this comet.

"The blazing star from the south-west has appeared near three months. It was small — it passed by north of the sun; when it first appeared its Tail was about a yard long to appearances, was bent towards the Equator. When it came down about north of the sun its Tail was pointed towards the North Pole — Its Tail appeared about 12 Degrees in Length at a farther distance from the sun. Its Body or Nucleous appeared about 3 Inches in Diameter to the naked eye. Feb. 4th. It appeared half an hour after sunset about half an hour high and about an hour and a half to the North of the sun, it being so near in the sun gloss its Tail did not appear above two yards long — next morning it rose before the sun and appeared much in the same shape. Its tail must be several millions of miles long. The Lord sanctify so awful a token of an approaching God, who thus hangs out his ensign in ye skies y't ye nations may tremble before Him." †

* Dr. Hall's Diary.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

March 5. "Voted to Chuse two of the Selectmen In Each parish and one In the Baptis Sosiaty — also to chuse one of the Assessers In Each parish and one In the Baptis.

March 12th. "Voted to allow the Baptis sosiaty to Draw out of the Town Tresuary the sum of seven pounds fourteen shillings and one penney a Cording to the old tenner Bills.

"Voted that Capt Robart Goddard, Capt. John Stockwell, Deacon Benj. Woodbery be a Committee to a Jest a Counts with the Rev. mr Hall, In order to geet a Discharge In full for his salery for the time." *

1744.

June 2d. War was proclaimed at Boston (by England against France).

June 3d. "There was a considerable shock of an Earthquake just as we were going to the House of God." †

March 4th, 1744–5. "Voted that the school be kept In Each parrish a Cording to the proportion of the Town Rate that Each parish payes and that Each parish have free liberty to send their Children in to the other parish to school and that Each parish have liberty to settle the school as they think proper within their parish." ‡

March 29th. The Parish Records of this date contain the following agreement:

"I, Philip Chase Do Ingage to the Committee To sweep the meeting-House and to take care of all ye Dores and Windows to open and shut the same when there is need, this present year For three Pounds old Tenour as witness my Hand."

1745.

April 4th. "This day is a Fast day to implore of God his mercy and smiles on our expedition to Cape Breton." §

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* Town Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

‡ Town Records.

§ Dr. Hall's Diary.

May 31st. Action was taken at a Parish meeting, held this date, with reference to seating again the meeting-house and it was "Voted that mr Jonathan Bacon Dea. Benj. Woodbery, mr Samuel Barton, mr Francis Dudly Lieut. Obadiah Walker, Be a Committee to seat ye meeting House — Degnificing ye seats, 2nd Seat Below and ye fore seat in ye front (gallery) Equel, ye third seat Below and the fore seat in ye side (gallery) Equel, Having Respect to age and Real and personal Estate." *

July 5th. "I have lately heard comfortable tidings of ye taking of Cape Breton by our English forces for which mercy, all praise to Jehovah."

"Dear Mr. Whitfield has been at my house two nights and preached two sermons and is to preach this morning."

July 18th. "I have heard Mr. Whitfield preach six sermons this week."

"To day, have attended a public Thanksgiving on occasion of ye taking of Cape Breton." †

Nov. 5th. Dr. Hall writes "I have thought of proposing a day of solemn humiliation on account of ye sickness, to be observed through-out the Town. Nov. 18th he adds, "I have lately had Mr. Parkman and Mr. Prentice here on a public Fast."

Nov. 18th. A committee, consisting of Mr. Benjamin Woodbury, Capt. Carter, Benj. Marsh, were authorized by the town to make sale of the school lands, and it was "Voted that ye Town doe keep the prinsaple sum good and that said com'tt state the same by Silver and take good Security with Sufficient Sureties for ye Same; and that ye Interest be yearly Improved for the use or support of ye school and that s'd com'tt be accountable to ye Town for their proceedings and that ye surety be taken in ye name of ye com'tt and thair successors In trust in behalf and for ye use of ye Town" Also "Voted that mr Charles Richardson, mr Daniel Greenwood and Deacon Benj. Woodbury be a Committee to prefer a petition to ye grate and generall

* First Parish Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

Court praying Liberty to make Sale of School Lands in Manner and form as is before voted."

Dec. 6th. "I have a strange account of some appearances of witchcraft in Woodstock and some other places. I pray God rebuke ye symptoms and suffer not ye Devil to appear in this audacious fashion. Lord Jesus when thou didst send forth thy ministers thou gavest them power over unclean spirits to cast them out. O Lord suffer not these things in this age of light and knowledge to appear but give the ministers the same power to cast them out." *

1746.

May 10th. Under this date we find the following entry:

"These may Certifie Whome it may Concern yt mr John Gibbs has Declared to me yt he believes ye Baptis Religion to be ye Rightest and he useally attends our meetings on ye first Day of ye week for ye Worship of God.

BENJ. MARSH Elder.

A true copy. Attest BENJ. MORSE Town Clerk." †

It is evident from the above certificate, that the town at this early date in its history was disposed to accord the largest liberty of conscience in religious matters, and to exempt from the ministerial tax those who entered their dissent from the Congregational polity, and actually worshiped with another denomination.

Sept. 24th. "On Monday night we had an alarm of the French invading Boston. My thoughts were that I would freely have gone with those that went down. I thought I should not be daunted by the most dangerous attendants of a Campaign: went ye next day four miles with them." ‡

March 2, 1746–7. "Voted that ye Com'tt viz. Capt. Carter, Dea. Benj. Woodbury, and Benj. Marsh chosen to make sale of ye school Lands in said Town, do Immediately proceed and make sale of ye same according to a vote passed in ye Town at a publick meeting held the 18th of Nov. 1745.

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* Dr. Hall's Diary.

† Town Records.

‡ Dr. Hall's Diary.

Aug. 18th. The first mention made of a pauper in town is upon this date. Mendon secures an order for the transfer of Hannah Bumpee, daughter of Abigail Hayward, to Sutton, the place of her birth.

1747.

D'n Benj. Woodbury, Isaac Putnam, Edward Putnam, Sam. Chace, Joseph Woodbury, and Daniel Dike were given "Leive to Build Stables some whare on ye common near ye meeting-house but not on ye Road."

1748.

The line between Sutton and Douglass had been for several years in dispute. Definite action was now taken for its settlement by both the town and the proprietors.

"Capt. John Hazeltine was chosen by a vote of the propriety to prefer a petition to the Great and General Court with Reference to some Controverted Lands adjoyning to New Sherborn or Douglass District and Manchogue Pond in order to Render the s'd Land uncontroverted for the future." *

May 19th. "Voted that Capt. Robert Goddard serve as committ man for ye Town to Joyn with Such Committ men or man as ye propriety of ye Town of Sutton have or shall chuse to prefer a petition to ye Grate and General Court in order to get ye Line of ye westerly part of s'd Town near to or adjoyning to ye Town of Douglass settled which is now in Controversy." †

Jan. 6th, 1748–9. Upon this date Dr. Hall refers to the meeting of a council called to advise upon difficulties that had arisen between the church and certain of its members called "Separating Brethren," and to a "day of solemn Fasting and Prayer" in connection with the meeting of the council.

Jan. 24th. "A vote was passed in Parish meeting to-day to suffer a new meeting-house to be built.

"The Lord over-rule it for good." ‡

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* Proprietors' Records.

† Town Records.

‡ Dr. Hall's Library.

The vote to which Dr. Hall refers was upon the following article in the warrant for the meeting:

"To see if the Parish will give liberty to have a meeting-house Built by subscription and set as near the old one as the Parish shall think best. S'd House to be Fifty-five Feet in length and forty-five feet wide, and as hie as the parrish shall think proper and when Fineshed to be as intirely the Parrishes as if built by a Rate or assesment."

Upon this article the Parish "Voted to give liberty to have a meeting-house to be built by Subscription and set as near as can conveniently to the old meeting-House."*

March 13th. The Parish "Voted that the meeting-house, to be built by subscription, be fifty feet in length, Forty feet wide, Twenty-two feet high between gints."†

Until the division of the town into two parishes, which occurred in the autumn of 1743, the Town had been the Parish, and voted the salary of the minister, and appointed the committees to confer with him respecting the depreciation in the currency. The last appropriation made by the town for the salary of the minister was at the May meeting, 1743. From that date the *parish* take the matter in hand, — vote the salary of the minister, appoint the committees to confer with him upon the valuation of the currency, and the assessors to make out the tax levy for salary and current expenses. The tax rate is upon the polls and property, made out in the same way as the rate for town expenses.

## 1749.

Oct. 8th. Framingham sues the town for the support of Mary Edmunds, and the town sends Dea. Benj. Woodbury, Isaac Barnard, Esq., and Mr. John Hicks as a committee to defend the case in Court.

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* First Parish Records.

† Parish Records.

1750.

June 24th. Dr. Hall writes: "I have been at Northampton ye last week as a member of an Ecclesiastical Council and (grievous to be seen), have found ye Chh. in general set to remove Mr. Edwards, ye Reverend and Worthy pastor, from his relation to them. (which also a Majority of ye Council advised to) and for no other reason than his insisting that Persons admitted to the Communion of Saints should profess sanctity, or sanctifying Grace, or the great things of Religion pertaining to Godliness. * * * *

"Some of ye Council protested against the proceedings of the Church and majority of ye Council (with good reason I apprehend), and I was one of them."*

1751.

Aug. 28th. The town voted "that ye subscribers, that are Building a Meeting-house in ye first Parrish in Sutton, near ye old meeting-house shall have the old meeting-House to help finish ye new one with, excepting ye pews that were Built by perticular Men."

1752.†

March 2d. The town "Voted that Mr. John Hicks, Mr. Edward Putnam, Mr. Isaac Dodge be a Com'tt for to view ye Contry Road from Oxford line to Grafton line to see if there be any Infringing upon s'd Road, also ye training field and common land near ye meeting House. ‡

May 20th. A meeting of the Parish was called "To see if the Parish will take the meeting house as it now is and finish it, or give the Pew Roome to the subscribers to Dispose of to Inable them to finish s'd house," and the vote was

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* Dr. Hall's Diary.

† The "new style" of dating between Jan. 1st and March 25th was adopted this year.

‡ Town Records.

"To give all the Pew Room, to the subscribers, in the meeting-house on the wall on the Lore flower and in the Gallery, Excepting the Ministerall Pew, to Dispose of in order to "Inable the said subscribers to Finish the said meeting-house provided they Finish it in three years." *

This meeting-house was situated on the Common, opposite the brick block. It was a plain structure, having east, south and west porches. It had no steeple when first built. From the south door there was a broad aisle leading to the pulpit, which was upon the north side. The house remained unpainted until repaired.

From the residence of Dr. Hall to the south door of the church there was a continuous line of steps made of stones carefully prepared for the purpose. In front of the old place, now owned by the venerable E. J. Mills, Esq., a son of the successor of Dr. H., some of these stones still remain, just as they were laid more than one hundred years ago. And there they will remain until some modern vandal, who has no respect for the past, and no reverence for the monuments it has left of its taste in matters of *convenience*, as well as beauty, shall see in them only a fitness for cap-stones of a wall, or underpinning of a building, and thus put them to ignoble use. We will continue to step softly upon them, and cherish the memories of the noble men and women by whose tread they were worn "long, long ago."

In the record of a town meeting held May 20th, we find the first mention of the Baptist meeting-house. At this meeting it was "Voted that ye Contry Road from Hutchinsons Farm, so-called, Down to ye Road that Comes out by ye Baptist Meeting-House be four Rods Wide."†

The road referred to is that intersecting the Oxford road, near the house of A. W. Putnam, Esq. The location of the First Baptist meeting-house then, was upon the corner between these two roads.

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* Parish Records.

† Town Records.

1753.

March 19th. The parish voted "not to grant a Request of a Number of the Separates (so called) which is to Sink their parish Rates."*

1754.

March 4th. The town appointed Dea. Benj. Woodbury, Elisha Rich and John Hicks a committee to "Let or Lease out ye Burying place to mr David Hall Jun. for a number of years." The "Burying place" referred to is described as that "near ye first parish Meeting-House, Containing by Istemation, Two acres, be ye Same more or less."

The lease, given by the above committee, provided that "if ye s'd David Hall, his Heires and Assigns, shall for and during ye space of seventeen years from ye date hereof freely and without any Molestation Injoye all ye priviledge of herbege and pasturidge of s'd Land not plowing any of It up, nor turning any Swine thare on, and alowing Liberty to all Persons to Bury thair Dead with in its Limets and that, In Considaration of ye afore s'd herbage and pasterage, ye s'd David Hall his heires and assignes doth oblige himself to Inclose ye s'd Land with a good Stone wall four foot high, well proportioned; that is to say, to fence ye out-sides there-of bounding upon ye Training field or Road, with a good gate for passing and Repassing on funaral ocations. S'd gate to be Collered Read; and that ye s'd David Hall make one half of ye fence adjoyning to other Lands in good stone wall four feet high."†

1755.

March 3d. The town "Voted to Chuse a Com'tt of five men, to Consider and Treate with ye Several Ministers in Sutton to see what they will take for thair parts in ye ministerial Land yearly, and make Report to ye Town at May Meeting next or order to Sell or Lease s'd Land."

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* Parish Records.

† Town Records.

May 20th. "Voted upon Condition y't ye Sèveral Ministers in ye Town Consenting to Sell ye Ministeral Land in s'd Town ye Town having one half of ye use of ye money and ye Ministers ye other half — Voted y't ye Land be Sold."

1756.

May 18th. "The Town chose Robert Goddard, Esqr., John Hazeltine, Esqr., Capt. Henry King, Mr. Samuel Chase, Mr. John Hicks, a Comm'tt to make Sale of ye Ministeral Land and to Treate or agree with ye Several Ministers Concerning ye Same."

June 20th. The above named Committee were instructed "to take Bonds for ye same (when sold) on Interest with good security, Either Land security or good Substantial Bondsmen ye Bonds to Run to A. B. & Co. trustees and their successors in s'd trust."

"Voted that the Interest or Income of ye Money collected by ye trustees be paid from time to time annually by the trustees to ye select men, or such as the Town shall Depute, to be Disposed according to the true Intent and Meaning of ye sale of ye Land, Reference being had to the Agreement betwixt ye Towns Com'tt and the Incumbent Ministers Bearing Date May 19th 1756 and accepted by ye Town."

The agreement is as follows:

"We, ye Subscribers, Consent y't ye ministry Land within ye Township of Sutton be converted into a money Fund for ye use of ye ministry in s'd Town for Ever, and where as now we have by way of Lease Ten pounds old Ten'r p'r year we being allowed Ten pounds old Ten'r we consent that ye Remainder of what ye Lawfull Intrest of ye money ye Land shall sell for — Shall amount to, be divided Between ye Town and ministers now Incumbent s'd one half with ye Ten pounds as above To be divided between ye ministers Incombent judged to have Right thereto as Law or Equity or personal agreement according to ye Right they now have to ye use and Improvement of s'd Land shall determine; ye other half to be ye Towns prop-

erty during our ministry provided we have annually paid us, out of ye Town Treasury, ye s'd one half and ye Ten pounds old Ten'r.

Sutton May 19th.

DAVID HALL
pastor of ye 1st Church of Christ in Sutton.

JAMES WELLMAN
pastor of ye Second Chh. of Christ, Sutton.

BENJA. MARSH,
Elder of ye Baptist Chh. of Christ Sutton.

And at ye day of ye Date above we ye subscribers ye Towns Com'tt Express our acquiescence and consent to ye above.

JOHN HAZELTINE
ROBERT GODDARD
SAMUEL CHASE } Committee." *
HENRY KING
JOHN HICKS

The committee appointed to sell the ministerial land were instructed to give, in the name of the town, deeds to purchasers. The form in which the deed shall be given is recorded. The ministers unite in the conveyance, and sign the deed.

During this year Mr. Hall makes frequent mention of the war (French and Indian) and in December gives the names of six soldiers who died in the war: "Issachar King, Sam'l Carriel, Nathan Kinney, Wm. Stockwell, John Stockwell, and Ebenezer Cutler." †

1757.

May 18th. The town "Voted to sink ye pole Rate of ye men that Came Home from Menuss in ye Sumer and fall of ye year 1756." ‡

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* Town Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

‡ Town Records.

Aug. 18th. Dr. Hall speaks of the fall of our stronghold on the lake, and refers to the report that the siege might have been raised with 2000 men, and that Genls. Johnson and Lyman could have been spared from Fort Edward with 5000 men, and that they begged with tears to go, but Genl. Webb forbade, and that great dissatisfaction prevailed in the camp.

1758.

Constant difficulty is experienced in adjusting the salary of Rev. Mr. Hall, in accordance with the terms of his settlement, owing to the variation in the value of the currency.

March 27th. The parish "Voted to Leave the matter of Difficulty Relating to the Rev'd Mr. David Hall's sallary to the Judgment of Indiferant men, mutually to be Chosen, what the Rev. Mr. Hall hath a just Right to, by vertue of Contract first made with him, and what shall be made up of Arrearages and what for the future, in case the Rev. Mr. Hall and the Parish can agree upon the Chairman."

Mr. Hall and the Parish agree to submit the salary difficulty to a committee of "Indiferent men" of whom Mr. Ephraim Shearman of Grafton shall be chairman. The committee are Ephraim Shearman, Edward Davis, and John Brown, who report as follows:

We, the subscribers, being mutually Chosen and appointed by the Rev. Mr. David Hall and the first Parish In Sutton to Settle the matter of Deficulty Relating to the Rev. Mr. Hall's salery, having mett and hearing the parties upon the Premisses & Veiwing the Records of the first Contracts made att his settlement, and after a full hearing of Evidences, Papers and Records Relating thereto, have mutually agreed and Determined in the following manner (viz.), that the Contract, in our judgment, allowing for Mr. Hall's nesessities and the abilities of the Parrish, amount to Sixty Six Pounds Thirten Shillings & four pence Pr. year att Silver at Six & Eight pence per ounce, or Milld Dollers att six Shillings Each; which Sum in our opinion ought to be the stated Salery for the future & that the two years past (viz) 1757 & 1758, for which there is no Receipts in the

Parrish Book, be made up Each year att the same sum, and also that in our opinion there is Due to Mr. Hall for arearages for several years Back (viz) In 1748, 1754, 1755 & 1756 In which the Receipts upon Book ware not In full, the Sum of Thirteen Pounds, Six Shillings & Eight pence.*

July 21st. Dr. Hall mentions the repulse of our forces at the lake, and of great loss in killed, wounded and missing, and refers to the disaster as evidently the effect of treachery "which intimidates our soldiers and causeth the greatest disagreement."

Sept. 22nd, 1758. Refers to "comfortable tidings of Col. Bradstreet's success at Fort Frontenac and of the value of the capture."

Oct. 21st. "This day sen'it died Mr. Hall, of the camp disease, lately returned from the army — sundry more are sick in the Town. Our forces are coming from the lake without further attempt on Ticonderogue." †

## 1759.

May 22nd. The town "Voted to alter the method of warning the Town meetings." "Voted that the Town meeting be warned for the future by a copy of the warrant upon Posts set up for that purpose." ‡

Oct. 15. In the warrant for a parish meeting to be held this day, the following article appears:

"To see if the Parish will except of the Meeting House under the present Sircumstances; the subscribers to Deliver up all the money they have in there Treasurer to s'd Parrish."

"And if the Parrish do Except of the Meeting House To see if they will Dispose of the Seats in s'd Meeting House as aboved Exprest." The seats referred to were "the two hind seats both the mens and womens seats in s'd meeting-house."

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* Parish Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

‡ Town Records.

The proposition was to have them removed and pews erected in their place.

The parish "Voted to Receive the Meeting House under the present Sircumstances the subscriber's Treasurer to Deliver up to the Parrish, all the money they have within the Treasurer," and "to Dispose of the Two hind seats below, both the mens and womans seats in s'd meeting-House in order to Build Pews and that the money they are sold for, is to be Disposed towards finishing the meeting-house."

"Voted that Mr. Sam'l Chase, Tarrant Putnam and Dea. Benja. Woodbury be a Com'tt to make saile of s'd seats in s'd meeting-house" and also "that the s'd seats, if Built into Pews, to be Raised but half as high as the Pews against the walls, and that there be Public notice given of the sail of s'd Pews and sold to the Highest Bidder." *

1760.

May. A time of sickness.

"Many taken with a fever; two died in one week. John Holton and Jona. Stockwell's wife. Many more sick. June 5th. Sickness still prevailing deaths multiplied." †

The parish appoint "Capt. John Fry, Mr. Jona. Dudley, Dea. Putnam, Dea. Woodbury & Mr. Jona. Hale to be a committee to seat the Meeting-House. S'd Committee to have Regard, in the first place, to age and then, to their Real & personal Estate. The men in the Parish that have pews in the meeting-house are not to be seated by this present Com'tt." ‡

May 5. The committee appointed to make sale of the pew room in the meeting-house report as follows:

"Agreeable to a vote of the first Parish in Sutton for the Disposal of the two hind seats, both the mens and womans seats Below in the Meeting-House in s'd Parish, we, the subscribers being chosen a Com'tt to make sail of s'd seets, have accordingly Leted them out for four Pews, and have

* Parish Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

‡ Parish Records.

sold them to the highest Bider — (viz) The Pew next to the aile on the womans side was sold to Mr. Follinsbe Chase for £6 18s 0d.

"The Pew next to the aile on the mens Side was sold to Lieut. Jona. Lille for £6 6s 0d.

"The other Pew on the womans side, was sold to Mr. Nata. Sibley for £7 2s 0d.

"The other Pew, on the mens Side, was sold to Ins' Sam'l Chase for £9 0s 0d."

Aug. 11th. The Parish "Voted to abate Two Pounds, Thirteen Shillings, and four pence Lawfull money to Mr. Jona. Bacons Hairs, Late of Sutton, Deseast, of his subscription towards Building the Meeting-House." *

1761.

March 12th. "On this morning, about ten minutes past two o'clock, we were waked out of sleep with an Earthquake lasting nearly two minutes, a constant jarring and trembling, with a continual sound, from the deep places of the earth, which lasted much longer."

July 12th. "A very dry time."

Aug. 6th. "A parching drought prevails the like of which New England never heard."†

1762.

March 1st. "The Town chose Capt. Solomon Holman, Ens. Samuel Chase, Dea. Benj. Woodbury, Mr. Ebenezer Peirce, Lieut. Benj. Marsh a Committee to Treat with the Rev'd Mr. David Hall and see what is due to him from the Town, and make Report at next Town Meeting."‡

Mr. Hall regarded the town as indebted to him for arrearages of salary that had not been made up when the town ceased to be the parish. He had proposed to leave the matter of adjustment to a committee mutually chosen.

Sept 6th. "Voted for a Regester of Deeds." This is

* Parish Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

‡ Town Records.

the first vote of the town for such an officer that is mentioned. No name is given.

Aug. 8th. "The draught is heavy upon us and our pastures wither away."*

1763.

Jan. 25th. The town "Voted to leave it to three judicious men mutually chosen, to look into the Contract made between the Rev. Mr. David Hall and the Town and into the Discharges Mr. Hall has given the Town, and to say whether any thing is Mr. Hall's Due from the Town, and if any thing how much.

"Chose Josiah Brewer Esq. of Worcester Chairman Lieut. Benja. Daves of Oxford Rev. Mr. Thaddeus Maccarty of Worcester a Committee or Referees to Determine what is mentioned in the above vote."

A committee was also chosen by the town to represent its interests when the matter should be considered by the referees.

March 7th. The town "Voted that the Town Clerk should Transcribe the Births and Deaths and marriages in a bound Book Provided for that purpose."

May 18th. The town "Voted to accept the award of the Arbetrators, which met at the house of Mr. Follansbee Chase in Sutton the 18th day of April, upon the affair Relating to the Rev. Mr. Hall's salary, which awarded him Fifteen pounds Lawfull money in full of all past arrearages from the Town.

"Voted to raise twenty pounds Lawful money for to pay the Rev. Mr. Hall the arrearages and the cost of the arbetration."

"Voted to provide two Burying cloaths — one for each Parish."†

1764.

May 21st. "Voted to add fifteen pounds Lawfull money to what was voted before to the Rev. Mr. David Hall." ‡

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* Dr. Hall's Diary.

† ‡ Town Records.

1765.

March 4th. An article in the warrant for a town meeting this date is as follows:

"To see if the Town will Devide the money the ministerial land was sold for, between the two Parishes, and also allow Elder Marsh society their Proportion according to the Province Tax this present year: if not to see if the Town will call in £150 or £200 of the money above mentioned and let it to the Rev. Mr. Hall He giving good security to the Town for the same."

Another article in the same warrant is "To hear the Petition of Samuel Goldthwait and others Respecting setting them off to the Town of Uxbridge, or to Ease them in their Rates."

Upon the division of the ministerial land no action was taken.

Upon the petition it was "voted to abate the town rate exclusive of the highway rate to Samuel Goldthwait, Micah Thayer, Samuel Prentice, Stephen Goldthwait and William Bacon for this present year."

June 30th. The town voted for a County Register of Deeds. No name is mentioned.

1766.

Sept. 22d. A town meeting was called "To see whether the Town will give their Representatives any Instructions Concerning making Restitution to the late sufferers in the late Riots and Disturbances in the Town of Boston," and it was "voted to leave the affair of making up the Damages the Lieut. Governor and others has sustained in the Town of Boston to the mature Consideration of our Representative."

1767.

March 23d. In the warrant for a parish meeting this date the following articles are found:

"To see if the Parish will choose a Committee to seat the meeting-House" and "To see if the Parish Will vote the two hind seats in ye mens side to the singers of this parish."

Upon the first article the vote was in the negative. No action was taken on the second.

May 18th. "Voted that fifteen pounds be taken out of the ninety pounds that was voted to Defray schooling and other Town Charges for this present year to pay school Dames for schooling in the Summer Season."

Dec. 28th. A town meeting was called for this date; among other things "To see if the Town will come into some effectual measures to promote Industry, Oeconomy and Manufactories, there by to prevent the unnecessary Importation of European Commodoties."

And the town "Voted to come into the measures, that was come into, Respecting Oeconomy and manufactories by the Town of Boston as far as they consist with our present Circumstances."

"Voted to Choose a Committee of five persons to look into s'd affair."

Chose Dea. Daniel Greenwood, Capt. John Sibley, Capt. Henry King, Mr. Willis Hall and Mr. Ebenezer Pierce a Committee for the purpose afores'd and likewise voted that s'd Committee make Report to the Town at the next Town Meeting."

"Voted that the Select men provide a work House to put Idle, Vagrant and Dissolute persons in."

## 1768.

March 7th. The committee appointed Dec. 28th, 1767, reported, whereupon it was "Voted that what the Town's Committee has Drawd up, Relating to Manufactures and Oeconomy, be accepted and go upon the Town Book."

The report is as follows:

"Whereas the Happiness and well being of Civil Communities depend upon Industry, Oeconomy and Good Morals; and this Town, taking into Serious Consideration the great Decay of the trade of the Province, the Scarcity of Money, the heavy Debts contracted in the late war, which still remains on the People, and the great Difficulties to which they are by these means reduced — Resolved that this Town will use

their utmost Endeavors and Enforce their Endeavours by Example in Suppressing Extravagance, Idleness and Vice, and promoting Industry, Oeconomy and good Morals in this Town. And in order to prevent the unnecessary Exportation of money of which this Province has of late been so much drained, it is further —

"Resolved, that this Town will, by all prudent means, Endeavour to discontinue the use of Foreign Superfluities, and to Encourage the Manufactures of this Town."*

There was, at this time, throughout all the colonies, determined opposition to the oppressive rule of the mother country. The restrictions which had been imposed upon commerce and manufactures, the means adopted for increasing the revenue of the crown, the claim of the right to frame laws for the government of a people who had no voice in their enactment, the deprivation of the right of trial by jury, and many measures for the obstruction of local laws, to which the royal assent had been given, were felt to be unjust and humiliating. Frequent remonstrance had been made, but only to render more arrogant the power claiming sovereignty. When the stamp act, which was to take effect in November, 1765, was passed by Parliament, the indignation of the people could no longer be repressed. In some places it broke through all restraints, and revealed itself in riotous demonstration; and when the obnoxious act was repealed in March, 1766, the exhibitions of joy were great — scarcely less so than had been those of indignation. The people of this town were loyal to the cause of liberty, and in hearty sympathy with the measures proposed for the redress of grievances.

But, being an agricultural people, scattered over a large territory, with few opportunities for a public discussion of the situation, the excitement did not rise as high as in the more commercial towns. When, however, it became evident that further remonstrance was in vain, and that there remained only that last resort of an oppressed people, resistance by force of arms, the inhabitants with a unanimity remarkable

* Town Records.

even for that day, threw themselves into the conflict, sustaining the measures proposed by the Continental Congress, and furnishing men and money to the extent of their ability.

1769.

Aug. 7th. "The lightning struck Ebenezer Gould's house last Monday about 3 P. M. Struck down himself and wife and killed a dog in the other room corner."*

1770.

The town "voted to Build or Provide a Work House," and chose as a committee for that purpose, "Mr. Jonathan Waters, Capt. Moody Morse, Mr. Nathaniel Carriel, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce and Mr. Enoch Marble."

May 1st. "It was put to vote to see if the Town would Hold any part of the Town Meetings for the future in the Second Parish in Sutton, and the vote passed in the negative."

Dr. Hall commences a suit against the town with regard to his right to the use of the ministry money.

Aug. 20th. The town chose "Capt. Henry King, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce, Mr. Edward Putnam, Capt. Elisha Goddard and Mr. Nathan'll Carriel a committee to defend the suit."†

Sept. 3d. A special town meeting was called "To see if the Town will agree to leave the suit the Rev. Mr. Hall has commenced against the Town to arbitration, to be judged of according to Law and Equity and to make choice of the men for that purpose if the Town comes into that method."

The matter put to vote "passed in the negative."

Sept. 17th. At another meeting, held upon this date, called for the purpose of making "such explanations upon the above vote as shall be thought proper according to its true intent and meaning,"

"Voted it is the mind of the town, that the Committee Chosen at a Town meeting August 20th, to Defend the suit,

* Doctor Hall's Diary.

† Town Records.

that the Rev. Mr. David Hall has commenced against the Town, relating to the ministry money, were then understood to be Chosen to Defend the Town against s'd suit, in the Towns Behalf." *

1771.

May 20th. "Voted to Raise eighty Pounds to support the Poor of the Town this present year."

This is the first mention of an appropriation by the town, for the support of its poor.

Nov. 19th. The town "Voted to Raise Thirty Three pounds, Six Shillings and Eight pence to defray the Charge the Town's Committee have been at, in defending the Town, against the suit, the Rev. Mr. Hall has commenced against the Town." †

1772.

Several of the inhabitants of the north-west part of the town unite with others from Oxford and Leicester, in petitioning the General Court for a new township. Stephen Goldthwait and others in the south-east part of the town ask the town to set off a portion of territory about one mile wide to join with the north part of Uxbridge as a district.

May 18th. "Voted to choose an Agent or Agents to show cause to the General Court, why the petition for a township out of the four towns of Worcester, Oxford, Sutton and Leicester should not be granted." ‡

No action was taken upon the petition of Stephen Goldthwait and others.

1773.

Jan. 11th. A special meeting was called "To see if the Town will hear the Request of the Town of Boston," and

* Town Records.

† Town Records.

‡ Town Records.

"To see if the Town will Choose a Committee to consider the Difficulties as represented to us by the Town of Boston, and to make Report; and the Town to act upon the same as they shall think proper."

At the meeting the town "Voted that a Committee be appointed, consisting of seven men, to consider the several Articles of Grievances (Imposed on this Government by the British Parliament) as represented in a printed Pamphlet from the Town of Boston and to make Report at the Adjournment of this meeting — then the following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee accordingly — (viz) Capt. John Sibley, Lieut. Samuel Trask Deacon Ebenezer Pierce, Messrs. Edward Putnam, Daniel Marsh Nathan Putnam, and Willis Hall."

Jan. 18th. The committee reported at an adjourned meeting as follows: "Having well perused the above said pamphlet and the Charter of this Province, together with the English Liberties, — we do apprehend that our Charter Privileges are Infringed in many Instances and that there is just Cause of Complaint: Therefore we think it advisable that this Town recommend to Capt. Henry King, the Representative of this Town in General Assembly, that he use his best Influence with his Brethren, the members of s'd assembly, that a humble and pungant address be made to his Majesty and Court at home — that we may Obtain redress under such pressing and alarming Grievances. Further, that whereas it has been thought that the Judges of the Superior Court have not had salaries adequate to their Important service that he make due Enquiry into that matter, and if he should find it to be fact, that he use his utmost Endeavours that their Salaries may be enlarged and made Adequate to their Merit and Station."

March 1st. The petition of James Adams and others relative to their being set off to the town of Northbridge was denied.

May 17th. The petition of John Adams and others to be set off to Northbridge was again denied.

## 1774.

July 25th. A town meeting was called "To see if the Town will Grant Money to supply the Town Stock with Arms and Ammunition according to Law." Whereupon it was "Voted to Grant the Sum of Forty-two Pounds Ten Shillings to Supply the Deficient Town Stock with Ammunition." It seems that several meetings had been held during the summer, for the discussion of public affairs, no record of which was made.

In the warrant for a meeting called for Sept. 26th we find the following articles:

"To see if the Town will choose one or more persons as a Committee or Delegates to meet and act with the General Congress of this Province whenever said Congress shall meet.

"To see if the Town will approve of the proceedures of the several meetings of the Inhabitants of the Town of Sutton in the Summer past and record the same upon the Town Book.

"To see what method the Town will come into in order to Regulate the Militia in this Town as the Commissioned Officers have proposed to resign their Respective Offices.

"The Town chose Mr. Edward Putnam a Delegate to meet and act with the General Congress of this Province when and where they shall meet.

"Voted to approve of the proceedings of the Town in their several Town Meetings, the summer past, and that all Papers, relating to those proceedings that may be procured, be lodged with the Town Clerk.

"Voted that it be Recommended to the Military Companies in this Town to Choose their own Officers as the present Commissioned Officers have proposed to Resign."

Nov. 15th. "Voted that the Selectmen of the Town purchase such a Quantity of Powder as to complete the Town stock according to Law." *

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* Town Records.

1775.

Jan. 5th. "The Town made choice of Capt. Henry King, & Elder Amos Singletary as Delegates to Represent the Town in the Provincial Congress to be held at Cambridge on the first day of Feb. next." *

This action was taken in accordance with the recommendation of the Provincial Congress, which had been held at Cambridge on the tenth of December last.

The warrant for the town meeting upon this date contained the following articles:

To see if the Town approve of what the Continental Congress have done.

To see if the Town will approve the Association of said Congress.

To see if the Town will choose a Committe of Inspection to see that said Association is duly observed and to choose such Committee.

To see if the Town will order the Constables not to pay any money, due to the Province, to Harrison Gray Esq.

To see if the Town will order the Constables to pay such money to Henry Gardner Esqr. of Stow and take his Receipt for the same.

To see if the Town will Indemnify the Constables upon their Conformity to such orders.

To see if the Town will give any Instructions to the Representatives that may be chosen to attend a Provincial Congress at Cambridge and to give such Instructions as the Town shall think proper.

To see what method the Town will come into for the effectually carrying into Execution said Association or any orders of the Provincial Congress, or of this Town relative thereto, and to determine how such shall be treated as Transgress, as the Town shall think proper.

To see if the Town will Choose a Committee to Receive and forward Donations given for the Relief of the Towns of Boston and Charlestown, suffering under the operation

* Town Records.

of the Port-Bill and to choose such Committee, if the Town think proper.

To see what money the Town will raise for supplying the Town stock of Ammunition.

To see what the Town will do with respect to ordering that the Minute men should be equipt and paid according to the Recommendation of the Provincial Congress at Cambridge the tenth Instant.

At the meeting as above called the following action was taken:

"Voted to approve of what the Continental Congress have done.

"Voted to adopt the Association of the Continental Congress.

"Voted to choose a committee of Inspection to see that the Association of the Continental Congress be duly observed.

"Voted to choose a Committee of Seven Persons — nominated and chose Messrs. Arthur Dagget, Edward Putnam, Samuel Marble, Asa Waters, Abraham Waters, Capt. Samuel Sibley and Mr. Seth. Chace.

"On the 5th article of the warrant, unanimously voted to approve of what the Provincial Congress have done, so far as what is said with respect to the Continental Congress, their Association, and of not purchasing Imported Commodities, and their choice of members for the next Continental Congress.

"Voted that the Constable shall pay no monies, due to the Province, to Harrison Gray Esqr."

(Harrison Gray, Esqr., was collector of taxes for His Majesty.)

"Voted that the Constables pay all monies, due to the Province, to Henry Gardner Esqr. of Stow, and take his Receipt for the same.

"Voted to Indemnify the Constables upon their Conformity to such orders.

"Voted to give Instructions to the Representatives.

"Voted to Instruct the Representatives to be careful that they do nothing that shall be inconsistent with what the Continental Congress have done."

On the tenth article of the warrant —

"In order effectually to carry into execution the Association of the Continental Congress or any orders or Reccommendations of the Provincial Congress or of this Town relative to the non-consumption of Imported Commodities: It is Resolved that we will most strictly and Conscientiously adhere-to and prosecute the measures proposed in the eleventh article of said Association (viz.) To break off all Dealings with any one convicted of violating said Association and we will in like manner treat any convicted of transgressing any orders or Reccommendations of the Provincial Congress relative to the Importation or Consumption of foreign Commodities. And where as the Inhabitants of this Town, in a meeting on the fourth of July last — Voted to concur with the Reccommendations of the late House of Representatives, altogether to renounce the Consumption of India Teas: There fore Resolved that any who shall be convicted of bringing in, purchasing, or using any India Teas in this Town, after this Day, shall be treated in the same manner as those that violate s'd Association.

"And it is also farther Resolved that when the major part of the Committee of Inspection have, upon due Tryal, found any one guilty of any of s'd Crimes they shall cause a notification thereof forth with to be posted up at the several Taverns, Mills and Smiths in this Town, that all the Inhabitants may know and avoid all Dealings with him or her. But, if there should appear any symptoms of sorrow and hopes of Repentance, the publication of it in the News, may be suspended until the next Town meeting, in order that said offender may have opportunity for Consideration, and space to repent, which if he manifests at such meeting to the satisfaction of the Town, and promises a Reformation, the Town may then restore such offender to Fellowship; otherwise he shall be published in the News according to s'd eleventh article of the Association as being Incorrigible.

"And it is also farther Resolved that, if any one shall disregard such sentence against any Person transgressing in Articles above, and still continues to Deal with him or her, in any manner whatever, and be there-of Convicted before the Major part of the Committee of Inspection, he or she shall be treated in the same manner as the original Offender. Provided, nevertheless, that, if upon Trial, it shall appear to the Committee that such person did no more than to help in case of absolute sickness or some casualty, in which a Building or the Life of some person or creature was in danger of immediately perishing, or spake nothing other to offender than to demand, or pay a Debt or Tax, or about the Things of the Eternal World, or to convince him or her of his or their error in transgressing as above, or if he only spake a word inadvertently, and desisted upon being Reminded of the state of such Offender, he shall not be adjudged or treated as being guilty of Criminal dealing with such Offender.

"And it is also farther Resolved, that, if any person refuse or neglect to appear before the Committee or to make Defense, having six Days previous notice of the Time, Place and Charge, such person shall incur the same punishment, for such Contempt, as he or she would be subjected to, in case the Charge should be found against him or her.

"And it is also farther Resolved, that it shall be the Duty of every Individual in this Town, upon any knowledge or Information against any one, to forward said Information to some one of the Committee of Inspection, as soon as conveniently may be, in order that it may be properly examined into by the Committee.

"Resolved that if any person, who would, by Law, be a proper witness, shall refuse to give Evidence, being called there-to by the Committee, or shall wilfully give a partial or false Testimony, such person shall be adjudged to the same Punishment as the person upon Trial would be adjudged to, if found guilty.

"Resolved, that it is the Duty of every Head of a Family, in this Town, to use his or her Parental Authority in obliging all under them strictly to observe said Association and all the orders, Resolves and Recommendations of the

Provincial Congress, and of this Town relative there-to, or concerning the non-Importation and non-Consumption of foreign Commodities. Voted nem. con.

"Voted to choose a Committee of Donations.

"Voted to choose six for said Committee.

"Chose Capt. Moody Morse, Messrs. Stephen Prince, Willis Hall, Abraham Waters, Capt. Trask and Wm. Waite.

Voted to Raise Thirty-two Pounds for the purchasing Town stock of Ammunition."

Jan. 16th. "Voted that the assessors of the Town make Return of their Assessment of the Province Tax Granted by the General Court last May to Henry Gardner Esq. of Stow, Receiver General," and also "voted to defend the Assessors in so doing."

"Voted that the Minute Men shall be provided with a Bayonet and other Accutriments agreeable to the advice of the Provincial Congress, and also Voted, that all others from 16 to 60 years of age shall be equip'd according to the Province Law, or may get Bayonets in the room of swords or Cutlashes if any please; and that every Householder provide himself according to Law."

"Voted, that every person from 16 to 60 years of age (excepting such as the Province law exempts from Training) that refuses to submit to their respective Military Officers in this Town by not attending Trainings when warned, (without a sufficient reason given to their respective Officers) and to provide themselves with a good Fire-Arm and other Accutriments required by the Law of this Province, shall be treated as those that Transgress the Association of the Continental Congress, and shall be treated by the Committee of Inspection as such."

"Voted that all Alarm men that shall neglect or refuse to be equip'd according to Law and to bring or send their Arms and Ammunition into the Field upon a time appointed for recieving arms, shall be treated in the same manner as above."

"Voted training soldiers shall be treated upon their Delinquency."

Feb. 20th. The committee of donations having made their collection, write as follows:

Sutton Feb. 20th 1775.

To the Committee of Donations for the Town of Boston.

Gentlemen:

These may inform you that the Town of Sutton has made a small Collection for the District poor of the Town of Boston & Charlestown and Desire you would write to us when and where we shall convey it.

From your friend & fellow citizen,

Willis Hall.

In behalf of the Committee of Donations for said Town of Sutton." *

March 6th. Samuel Goldthwait and others continue petitioning the town, to be set off to the town of Northbridge.

A committee, consisting of "Dea. Tarrant Putnam, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce, and Lieut. Caleb Chase," were chosen "to view the lands of the Petitioners and make Report to the Town at the next May meeting."

The committee reported as instructed, and the town voted to take no action on the petition.

The news of the bloodshed at Lexington and Concord, April 19th, produced in this town as in others the most intense excitement. It was felt that all hope of a peaceable solution of difficulties with the mother country was destroyed by her action in attempting to subdue by force of arms the spirit of her hitherto loyal subjects, and no alternative was left but to meet force by force. The challenge thus given was accepted, and, as is seen by a record of proceedings, action prompt and decisive was taken to furnish men and material at a moment's call.

May 22d. "Voted to choose two Delegates to Represent this Town in a Provincial Congress to be held at Watertown on the thirty-first Day of May Instant and for six months after to serve alternately but one at a time."

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* From a Letter Book in the Mass. Historical Library.

Made choice of "Capt. Henry King and Elder Amos Singletary agreeably to the proceeding vote."

"Voted unanimously to approve of the Recommendation of the Provincial Congress to disregard Gen. Gage's Precept for a Representative — his Proclamations &c."

Sept. 18th. "Lieut. William King and Elder Amos Singletary were nominated by the Town for Justices of the Peace for s'd Town."

Oct. 7th. "The Town nominated Mr. Nathan Putnam for a Field Officer." *

1776.

Feb. 3d. "Monday and Tuesday our people mustered ye Companies and raised 24 more soldiers who set off to-day for ye camp." †

March 4th. "Voted that the Committee of Donations keep those Benefactions they have now in their Hands until the next May Meeting, unless they are wanted before that time by those for whom they were given."

The contributions referred to were those of money, grain, etc., for the poor of Boston.

"Voted to choose a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety for the year ensuing."

"Chose Capt. Moody Morse, Dea. Willis Hall, Mr. Nathan Putnam, Col. Timothy Sibley, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce, Mr. David Holman and Capt. James Greenwood for the Committee."

May 20th. In the warrant for town meeting are the following articles:

"To see whether — That if the Honorable Congress should, for the safety of s'd Colonies, Declare themselves Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain: They, the s'd Inhabitants, will solemnly engage, with their lives and Fortunes, to support them in the measure."

"To see what Measures the Town will take with the Donations collected for the poor of Boston."

* Town Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

Upon the first of these articles no action was taken. Upon the second, "Voted that the Committee of Donations return to the Donors, the Benefactions the s'd Committee have now in their Hands: the Donors calling upon the Committee for the same."

A special town meeting was called for July 1st to take action upon the article passed over at the last meeting.

At this meeting it was "Voted. That if the Honorable Congress should, for the safety of these Colonies, Declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain: the Inhabitants of this Town will Solemnly engage with their Lives and Fortunes to support them in the Measure."*

July 4th. The independence of these colonies was solemnly declared, and the people of the town felt themselves pledged in accordance with the above vote to support the measure with their lives and fortunes.

July 8th. "Voted to grant a sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds in order to raise our Quota, or procure men, to join the Continental or Provincial Army in defence of America."

"Voted to make a consideration to those persons who have voluntarily served, or by hiring Men to serve in Defence of America Since the 19th of April 1775 to this time."

"Chose Wm. King Esq., Dea. Tarrant Putnam, Lieut. Enoch Marble, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce & Elder Daniel Greenwood, a Committee to adjust, to every person, their equal part for Service done in Defence of America Since April ye 19th 1775."

Sept. 21st. "Monday our companies met and drew out every 5th man of ye militia to go to New York."†

Oct. 7th. "Voted. That the Selectmen (provided that the state of the State will admit of) should return the Field pieces borrowed by Capt. George Dodge and Esq. Gardner of Salem; they, the s'd Dodge and Gardner, giving the Town a full Discharge for them, and sell the Carriages to the state if wanted, or other-wise bring them back for the use of the Town."

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* Town Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

The town was also called upon to take action on the following article in the warrant for the meeting October 7th:

"To see whether the above mentioned Inhabitants will give their Consent that the present House of Representatives, of this State of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, together with the Council, if they Consent in one Body with the House, and by equal voice should consult, agree on, and enact such a Constitution and Form of Government for this State, as the said House of Representatives and Council, as afore said, on the fullest and most mature Deliberation, shall judge will most conduce to the Safety, Peace, and Happiness of this State, in all after Successions and Generations: and if they would direct that the same be made publick, for the Inspection and Perusal of the Inhabitants before the Ratification there of, by the Assembly."

"Dea. Willis Hall, Mr. Samuel Dagget, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce, Mr. Nathan Putnam, and Col. Timothy Sibley were appointed a Committee to draw up a Form of vote upon the above article."

The committee brought in the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

"At a legal meeting of the Town of Sutton, upon the Hand-Bill, sent out by the House of Representatives, to see if Towns will consent, that the present House of Representatives and Council should form and ratify a Constitution for this State.

"Resolved that this Town can, by no means, consent to what is there proposed, for the following reasons (viz.)

"1. Because we think it irrational for us to consent to the setting up any Constitution unknown to us, or to vote for any thing, before we see what it is we vote for.

"2. Because we look upon the present House of Representatives, not only, to be a very unequal Representation of the State; But also an illegal one, many of them being chosen by virtue of a pretended Law, made after the Precepts went out for the Election of the House.

"3. Because we look upon it irrational and unjust for us, to act any-thing that shall operate, in any measure, for such an everlasting effect, while so many of our Brethren and

Neighbors are gone into the army, and would be plainly a voting away their Right, in their absense."

Dec. 2d. "Voted to choose an Agent for to make enquiry and confer with others upon the article of Salt; to see, upon what terms, it may be procured for the Inhabitants of the Town."

Dea. Tarrant Putnam was appointed "Agent for s'd purpose" and instructed as follows:

"We instruct you, to inform as many of the members of the several Towns in this County, as you have opportunity, and to motion to them to come into some measures to promote the Manufacture of Salt: and enquire how salt can be made, and to see how any person, or Towns, upon the Sea Coasts, will undertake to make salt, in exchange for Grain and Meat or Money; and if any person or Town will undertake to set up making Salt for us, if we will take off one Thousand Bushells of Salt in a year for five years, or a less time than that, as the undertaker may propose: and if you find that it will be an Advantage to have any other Towns join with us, See, who of the Neighboring Towns will join, and to make Report to this Town of what you find upon these things as soon as may be."*

Dec. 14th. "This week, on Wednesday, a great part of our Militia went to Providence, a large fleet of ye enemy being come in to Rhode Island."†

It is interesting to take note of the loyal sentiment of the people of the town, as it revealed itself in the authority which is recognized in the warrants for the town meetings called after the battle of Lexington. The last one issued in his Majesty's name, bears date May 15th, 1775. Then follow three "In the name of America," then three "In the name of the United Colonies" or "United Colonies of America," then several "In the name of the people of this Province," or "In the name of the people of this Colony," or "In the name of the people of the Colony of the Mass. Bay." After September 27th they are issued "In the name

* Town Records.

† Dr. Hall's Diary.

of the Government and people of the State of the Massachusetts Bay." Near the close of the record for the year 1776 the full text of the Declaration of Independence is recorded. There is also an entry of the following order of the Council:

"Ordered. That the Declaration of Independence be printed, and a Copy sent to the Ministers of each Parish, of every Denomination, within this State: and that they, severally, be required to read the same to their respective Congregations, as soon as divine service is ended, in the afternoon of the first Lords-Day after they shall have received it. And after such Publication there of, to deliver the said Declaration to the Clerks of their several Towns, or Districts, who are hereby required to record the same in their respective Town or District Books, there to remain as a perpetual Memorial thereof.

In the name and by order of the Council.

A true copy.

Attest, JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

R. DERBY, Jun., President."

1777.

Jan. 20th. The principal matter to be acted upon in the town meeting of this date was:

"To see if the Town will choose one or more Delegates, to meet in County Congress, with any such other Towns as will join with us in this method for a redress of the Grievance by the Law made last Spring for the new modelling the Representation of this State; or any other Grievance that shall be thought proper by any of the Towns joining in such Congress. And also, to see if the Town will invite the other Towns in the County, to join with them in such Congress, by a note of our proceedings in the Worcester News Paper."

The town "Voted to choose delegates, and made choice of Capt. Henry King and Capt. Samuel Trask as such;" also "Voted to give invitation to the other Towns in the County to join with us in such Congress, by a Note in the Worcester News Papers," and "To give instructions to the delegates."

The Instructions were as follows:

"The Inhabitants of the Town of Sutton in legal Town Meeting assembled Jan. 27th.

"To Capt. Henry King and Capt. Samuel Trask, whom we have now chosen Delegates, to join in County Congress with such other Towns in this County as shall adopt the like method for the obtaining redress of the grievance by the Law made last Spring, for the new modelling the Representation of this state; or any other grievances that any of the Towns joining in such Congress shall think proper. We hereby direct you to repair to the House of the Widow Stearns, Inn holder, in Worcester, on Wednesday the 26th day of Feb., next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; then and there, to join with such other Towns as may meet you by their Delegates, and form into a County Congress, to consult, deliberate upon, and unite, in some method, for the redress of the grievance aforesaid or any other grievance there moved, either by petition to the General Court, or by recommending a form of Instructions to the Several Towns, to give their Representatives, or both, as shall be thought most effectual. And that you invite the other Counties in this State, to adopt the like method, and to correspond with you by Committees, that this County and others, may harmonize in their measures. And we farther direct and order you to continue yourselves by adjournment, (if the other Towns will join in it) so that you remain a County Congress, until next May meeting, for choosing Representatives, at which time, if it be agreeable to the County in general, we propose to continue such Congress by the choice of new Delegates, for a future time, as shall be thought proper. You are also to make return to us, at next March Meeting, what you find and agree upon at your first Congress; and so on, from time to time, as we shall require. And we think, that your first adjournment ought not to be deferred longer than the beginning of May next; in order that, if the above grievous act should not by that time be repealed, some other Constitutional measures might be agreed upon for redress; or if it should be repealed, any other matters, then thought of, for the good of the public, might be agreed upon to instruct the Representatives, at the

next Election, or any other business proper for a County Congress that may occur at that time.

"And you are, from time to time, to attend to and pursue, as far as you can, all such Instructions as you shall receive from us, your constituents.

"And we hereby, also invite all the other Towns in this County, to join with us, in such Congress.

"And, for that purpose, order that the above be inserted in the Worcester News Paper as soon as possible.

"And also, that the above Delegates take care that the above be immediately put into Hand-Bills and distributed to the Selectmen of the Several Towns in this County at the expense of this Town."

March 3d. There was an article in the warrant: "To see if the Town will provide a Hospital for Inoculating for the Small-Pox." Which being "put to vote passed in the negative."

Another article in the warrant was: "To see if this Town will comply with the advice and Recommendations of the Convention of the Committees of Inspection from the Majority of the Towns of the County of Worcester met at Worcester the 26th day of Nov. last respecting some method for forming a system of Government in this State."

Upon which it was "Voted to comply."

"Capt. Johnathan Carriel, Capt. Bartholomew Woodbury, Lieut. Enoch Marble, Lieut. March Chase, Mr. Jonas Bond, Lieut. David Holman and Capt. Elisha Goddard were chosen a Committee of Correspondence Inspection and Safety for this present year."

March 10th. The town "Voted to make an addition to what the Congress and the General Court of this State have done for the Encouragement of such Soldiers as shall Inlist into the Continental Service."

"Voted, that all such soldiers, belonging to this Town, as have lately Inlisted into the Continental Service, shall be intitled to the same additional Encouragement from this Town, as all others shall be, who shall hereafter Inlist into said Service, provided, they have not already received an Equivalent Consideration by particular persons."

"Voted, That the Sum of Twenty five Pounds be paid, by the Town, to every Soldier of this Town, that has or shall Inlist into and go into the Continental Army now raising till our Quota for s'd Army is Completed; provided he has not already received an Equivalent Consideration in a private way."

Liberty to innoculate for the small-pox was refused.

May 9th. In the warrant of this date for a town meeting to be held the 19th instant: "all the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of s'd Town of Sutton that have an Estate of Freehold, in Land, within this State or Territory, of Forty Shillings p'r annum, at the least, or other Estate to the value of Fifty Pounds Sterling, are warned to meet at the Meeting House in the first Parish, in s'd Sutton, on Monday, the nineteenth Day of May current, at twelve o'clock, then and there, to elect and depute one or more persons (being Freeholders and Resident in s'd Town) according to the number set and limited, by an act of the Great and General Court or Assembly of this State."

This warrant shows that more liberal views were being entertained with reference to suffrage, and that the right of voting had already been accorded to small property-holders, who had hitherto been excluded from its exercise.

May 19th. "Dea. Willis Hall and Amos Singletary Esq. were chosen to Represent the Town in the Great and General Court the year ensuing."

Difficulties have arisen with reference to the disposition of the fifteen hundred pounds (£1500.) which was voted for the support of the war July 8th, 1776.

A committee, which had been appointed to make an equitable adjustment of the money, report, and their plan is rejected. A new committee is appointed to report at the next meeting.

David Bancroft and Benjamin Carter, a committee for the South Parish in Worcester, present a petition, "requesting this Town to set them off, with their Estates and such others as are willing to join them, in order that they may be incorporated, with others in the neighboring Towns, into a Town." The request of the petitioners was refused.

June 9th. The town "Voted to provide a Pest House for to carry those to, that are taken with the Small Pox in the natural way."

The new committee, lately chosen to make an adjustment of the fifteen hundred pounds granted for supporting the war, made report to the town of their adjustment of said money: when, "it was put to vote to see if the town accept of the same and it passed in the negative."

"Voted to pay the Towns Bounty (viz.) Twenty-five pounds, to those men, that were hired, for eight months, to go into the Continental Army, if they Inlist for three years or during the war; besides what they have received in a private way."

"Voted, that the Officers, in each Company, in this Town, draw out of the Town Treasury twenty-five pounds for every seventh man that has not already drawed it, and make up their Quota for the three years or during the war in their respective Companies, and that each Company shall have the Fines that have been or shall be paid by their respective companies."

The town "made choice of Lieut. Samuel Dagget, to procure and lay before the Court described by a late Law of this State, the Evidence that may be had of the inimical dispositions towards this or any, of the United States, of any of the Inhabitants of this town who shall be charged, by the freeholders and other Inhabitants of this town, according to said Law, of being a person whose residence in this State is dangerous to the public peace or Safety."

A list of inimical persons was presented at this meeting, but not acted upon.

June 16th. The tory list was acted upon, and all the names, but two, were stricken therefrom.

July 7th. A new committee was chosen to adjust the distribution of the fifteen hundred pounds granted for hiring soldiers.

"Voted to allow to every Commissioned Officer that has been out at any time in the Service of the present year an equal Consideration from the Town with the privates."

Gersham Biglow, Wm. Kenney, Charles Richardson and others living in the north-west part of the town, who, in connection with certain persons in Worcester, Leicester and Oxford, have been formed into a parish, ask the town to set them off with their estates, "and such others as are willing within our limits, to be incorporated into a Town."

They also ask for their proportion of the ministerial money since they "have been a Parish and for future time," also for their "part of the school money for future time," also to have their "part of the War Rate sunk which was granted to hire soldiers in July 1776," also to be allowed their "part of the Town Stock of Ammunition according to what they had paid."

All these requests were included in one of the warrants for the town meeting of July 7th, but not acted upon until November 3d, when they were one and all refused.

As illustrative of the customs of the day among a certain class in the community, we copy the following from the *Massachusetts Spy*, of Sept. 11th, 1777:

A CARD.

"Where as, Deacon Thomas Holman has made and spread a shameful and distrustful story about me, in saying that I drinked a number of barrels of Cider for him in two months; I do hereby certify the publick, that what he has told is a *right down lie!* *

Attest, SAMUEL HOLMAN."

Nov. 3d. A town meeting was called "To see if the Town will Hear the Petition of Mr. Daniel Chase and others with regard to a late Law made by our General Assembly, for Loaning the States Money &c. and act upon the same as said Town shall think proper."

At this meeting it was —

"Voted to hear the Petition of Mr. Daniel Chase and others with regard to a late Law, made by our General Assembly, for calling in the States Money and redeeming it with Notes, upon Interest payable by this State."

* Massachusetts Spy.

"Then the following Draught was brought in and read before the Town, viz.:

"This Town taking into serious Consideration the late Act, made for putting large Sums of the Bills issued by this State on Interest, at six per. cent, on the first day of December next, and for sinking in the Hands of the Possessor all sums less than Ten Pounds, at the same time and for sundry other purposes in said Act specified — This Town are clearly of Opinion that said Act, in connexion with the large tax immediately to be paid, is big with Cruelty, Oppression, and Injustice.

"1st. It appears to be Cruel because so large a tax, three times as big as has ever been paid before, should be required so hastily, at the same time not allowed to pay it, nor any part of it, in this States money, when it appears that said money ought to pay itself.

"2d. It appears to be Oppressive because it puts an advantage into the hands of those that have oppressed the people already by extortionate prices, and thereby sinking the money into their own Hands, and now putting their money thus gained by oppression, on Interest, to increase the Debt and farther oppress and impoverish the common people.

3d. It appears to be unjust, and a violation of publick Faith, when the Bills are emitted of various sums promising to receive them in the Treasury for the sum specified: and now declaring they will not accept them unless the amount of Ten Pounds of them is brought together, which is a Point Blank violation of Publick Faith, and grossly tends to destroy the common people, who, in General, will not have £10 of that money by them, or if they had to take a journey of fifty, a hundred, or a hundred and fifty miles to have it exchanged will be so expensive it had near as good die in their Hands. And after all, the Court have just as good right, next year, to say there shan't be any Notes under £50, and all, who, in one months time can't produce that amount of them, in Notes, it shall die in their Hands, and there is so much probability of it from what they have done now, that we don't think it is

safe to pretend to get any such Notes as any of the common people can likely attain to.

"4th. The Act is unjust when Considered in connexion with the former Act which made that Money a lawfull tender; for we are obliged to take till the last day of Novem'r, and the next day it is £5 Fine to offer any of it, and be exposed to have it die in the Hands of the possessor thus obliged to take it.

"Considering these things it appears to us that we can not in Duty to ourselves and the common Cause sit still, or hold our peace.

"But the matter requires something very speedily to be done.

"Therefore, Resolved, to propose to the next neighboring Towns whether they would join, with us, in a Suitable Remonstrance and Petition to the Court for a Redress of the aforesaid Grievances, and if the Court will not alter said Law so that the tax now coming out may be paid in this State Money, or Continental, as comes best to Hand to Individuals, that we will not attempt to pay said Rate, and if the Court will not repeal said Law, so that those, who have already sunk so much of the Money into their Hands, shall not have the advantage against us, farther to Oppress us, that we will not attempt to pay said Four Hundred Thousand Pound Rate granted in said Law.

"And we hereby desire our Brethren in the neighbouring Towns to meet us, by their Select-men or Delegates, at the house of Joseph Elliot, Inn holder, in this Town, on Wednesday, the 12th Instant, at ten o'clock before noon.

"And we hereby direct the Select-men of this Town to send a Copy of this to the Select-men of each next adjoining Town and to attend upon the Select-men or Delegates of the neighbouring Towns that may come upon this, our Invitation, then and there to consult upon and adopt such measures, upon the Premises, as shall be thought proper, and make Report to this meeting of what shall be concluded upon, on Thursday the 13th Instant at one o'clock P. M. to which time this meeting will stand adjourned.

"The foregoing being sundry times read before the Town, it was put to vote, to see if the Town accept of the same as agreeable to their minds.

"Passed in the affirmative."

"Voted to choose a Committee to draw up some-thing agreeable to the foregoing, to publish the same in the Publick News as soon as may be.

"Chose Col. Timothy Sibley, Lieut. Asa Waters, and Mr. Edward Putnam for said Committee."

Nov. 13th. This committee reported at an adjourned meeting as follows:

"To the Honorable Council and House of Representatives, of the State of the Massachusetts Bay, in General Court, to be convened at Boston on the twenty-fifth Day of Nov'r Instant.

"The Petition of us, the subscribers, being a Committee of the several Towns (viz.) Sutton, Worcester, Uxbridge, Grafton, Douglass, and Northbridge, in the County of Worcester, convened at Sutton Nov. 12th 1777, "Humbly sheweth, that upon taking into consideration the late Act of Court Intitled: 'An Act for drawing in the Bills of Credit, of the several Denominations not on Interest, which have at any time been issued by this Government and are still outstanding; and for prohibiting the Currency of s'd Bills of any one of the United States after a certain time.' Are of the opinion that said act, in connection with a large Tax immediately to be raised, is big with Cruelty, Oppression and Injustice." * * * *

The remainder of the petition is almost precisely in the language of the four articles above recorded.

"The Petition being sundry times read it was then put to vote to see if the Town accept of the Same and the vote passed in the Affirmative."

The committee from the towns were instructed to "sign the foregoing Petition in the Name and in Behalf of the Town."

Delegates met at Elliot's from the towns of Sutton, Worcester, Grafton, Douglass and Northbridge and signed the petition.

"Voted to grant a Sum of Two Thousand and four Hundred Pounds for to pay the Continental Soldiers."

"Voted that the Fire-Arms that the Selectmen have procured for the Town be sold to the best advantage."

"Voted that the Lead and Flints that the Selectmen have procured for the Town, be equally divided among the several Companies in the Town."

"Voted that the Captains of the Several Companies in the Town draw their proportion of s'd Lead and Flints, and dispose among their respective Companies according to the mind of said Companies.

Dec. 19th. Mr. Ebenezer Waters, Mr. Simon Tainter and Lieut. Caleb Chase were chosen a Committee to take care of, and provide for the families of such persons as are in the Continental Service, whose families stand in need of help." *

1778.

Jan. 5th. A meeting was called "To hear and consider upon the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, between the United States of America, agreeable to a late Resolve of the General Assembly of this State," and "To see what sum of money the Town will Raise for the purpose of lessening their proportion of the Public Debt, agreeable to a late Act of the General Assembly of this State, and pass any vote or votes relative thereto."

The articles of confederation proposed by Congress were read, and a committee, consisting of Capt. King, Dea. Pierce, Mr. Nathan Putnam, Col. Holman, Lieut. Asa Waters was chosen "to peruse and Consider the Articles of Confederation &c. and make Report to the Town at an adjourned meeting."

"Voted to raise the sum of Three Thousand Pounds to diminish this Towns proportion of the Public Debt."

Jan. 9th. The committee upon the articles of confederation reported "that in their opinion these should be complied with by this Town."

* Town Records.

"Then it was put to vote to see if the Town would comply with the said Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union proposed by the Congress. Passed unanimously in the affirmative."

Upon the petition of certain of the inhabitants of Sutton, Worcester, Leicester and Oxford, that they may be incorporated into a town, the General Assembly of this State has appointed a committee to view the territory, and also issued a citation to the several towns to confer with this committee.

Feb. 2d. The town chose Dea. Ebenezer Pierce, Capt. Elisha Goddard and Col. Jonathan Holman, agents to meet this committee, and "enter this Town's Objections why said Parish should not be incorporated into a Town."

Feb. 18th. The town chose Dea. Ebenezer Pierce, Mr. Asa Waters, and Mr. Ebenezer Waters a standing committee to take action in behalf of the town "to prevent a part of this Town at the Northwest corner being set off (against their will) according to a line ordered to be run by the Honorable Courts Committee on the 5th day of Feb. Instant."

March 2d. "The Town chose Dea. David Harwood, Doctor Benja. Morse, Mr. Abel Dudley, Mr. Moses Bancroft and Mr. Josiah Goddard a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety for this present year."

The town of Ward, composed of parts of Sutton, Worcester, Leicester and Oxford, was incorporated April 10, 1778. The name has since been changed to Auburn.

April 13th. The new constitution, which had been agreed upon by a state convention, was submitted for the approval or disapproval of the town.

"Voted to disapprove of the form of Government Laid Before the Town by the Selectmen: 220 Disapproved, not one approved of the new form of Government."

Capt. John Sibley, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce and Lieut. Asa Waters were chosen a committee to report the reason why the town do not accept the new form of government.

May 18th. "Voted to Grant Three Hundred and fifty Eight pounds Eight Shillings to pay for the Cloathing that the Selectmen have promised for the Continental Soulders."

"Voted to allow Deacon Tarrant Putnam Two pounds Eighteen Shillings for gooing to Boston, Salem and Newbury to see about getting some Salt for the Town."

June 8th. "William Fuller paid a fine of five pounds for refusing to serve as Constable."

June 15th. "Voted that Treasurer Woodbery be exempted from the loss of two New Hampshire Bills, which amount to Four pounds Ten Shillings, that are Counterfitts."

The *Massachusetts Spy* of date Nov. 26th, 1778, contains the following advertisement:

"It is earnestly requested that the fair Daughters of Liberty in this extensive Country, would not neglect to serve their country, by saving for the Paper-Mill in Sutton, all Linen and Cotton and Linen Rags, be they ever so small, as they are equally good for the purpose of making paper, as those that are larger. A bag hung up at one corner of a room, would be the means of saving many which would be otherwise lost. If the Ladies should not make a fortune by this piece of economy, they will at least have the satisfaction of knowing they are doing an effectual service to the community, which with EIGHT PENCE per pound, the price now given for clean white rags, they must be sensible will be a sufficient reward." *

1779.

March 1st. "Chose Ebenezer Waters, John Elliot and Nehemiah Gale a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety this present year."

March 8th. "Voted to abate the pole Tax of those Soldiers that was in the Continental Eight Months Service in the year 1777. Those that ware Dismissed at Philadelphia, and no provision made for their support home."

"Chose Col. Timothy Sibley, Capt. Moody Morse, Capt. John Putnam, Mr. Simon Tainter and Doct. James Freeland a Committee to Inspect and to prosecute all Breches of Law agreeable to a Late act of the General Assembly of this State, Intitled an act against Monopoly and Forestalling."

* The above advertisement was repeated in several papers, and TWELVE PENCE per pound was offered. July 1779, 18d.; Nov. 1779, 2s.; Feb. 1780, 3s.; Apr. 1780, 6s.; July, 1781, 10s.; per pound.

"Chose Stephen Stockwell, Moses Bancroft, Capt. James Greenwood, Lieut. James McClelan, a Committee to supply the families of those whose Husbands are in the Army, agreeable to a Late act of the Court.

May 19th. "Chose Lieut. John Hazeltine a Committee Man to take care of those families whose Husbands are in the Continental Service."

"The town voted, unanimously, in favor of a new Constitution, or Form of Government, with this proviso — that, when the Convention called for the purpose, "shall have formed a Constitution, a Copy shall be sent to each Town in the State, to the people at large, for their approbation or Disapprobation, or amendment."

June 21st. Chose Lieut. William King, Ensign Nathaniel Carriel, Lieut. Joseph Elliot, Jun., Mr. Samuel Waters, Dea. Willis Hall, Mr. John Harback, Mr. Joseph Waters, Doct'r James Freeland, Mr. Jonas Bond, Mr. Nehemiah Gale, Dea. Asa Waters, a Committee, in order to procure the Continental men that were called for by order of the Court."

"The Town voted that any two of the Committee are impowered to agree with any person or persons who shall Ingage nine months in the Continental Service, and that any two of said Committee are Impowered to give Security, in Behalf of said Town, to any person who shall Ingage in said Service, and further, the Town Ingage to Indemnifie said Committee."

"Voted that the same Committee that was chosen to procure the Continental men, are also impowered to agree with any person or persons who shall Ingage to go to the State of Rhode Island to serve from the time of their Being Inlisted to the first day of Jan. next."

July 5th. A warrant for a town meeting this date contained the following article:

"To see what the Town will do in regard to our present alarming circumstances by reason of our depreciating Currency and high price of the necessaries of life, occasioned by monopoly and forestalling, and whether the Town will, according to the recommendation of Congress and the Resolves

of the Citizens of Philadelphia and Boston, unite our efforts to extricate ourselves from such dreadful consequences; and for the above purpose, whether the Town will request one or more of the Committee of Correspondence of the Town, to meet with the several Committees from the several Towns in this State, at Concord, the 14th of July Instant, agreeably to a recommendation of the Committee of Correspondence of the Town of Boston."

"The Town made choice of Dea. Willis Hall and Mr. Ebenezer Waters as a Committee to set in a State Convention to be held at Concord the 14th of July 1779 — and voted that said Committee make report to tne Town of their proceedings for their approbation or Disapprobation."

Aug. 2d. The town voted unanimously to accept the proceedings of the state convention held at Concord, July 14th, 1779.

"Chose Dea. Asa Waters and Mr. Ebenezer Waters to set in a County Convention to be held at Worcester the first Tuesday of August, Instant, for the purposes of regulating the prices of labor and various articles of necessity."

Aug. 17th. This committee reported at an adjourned meeting. Upon hearing which report the town —

"Voted unanimously to accept of the proceedings of the County Convention held at Worcester."

"Chose a Committee of twelve, to act in connection with the Committee of Correspondence, to carry into effect the Resolves of the State and County Conventions, viz.:

"Lieut. Nathaniel Whitmore, Mr. Nathan Putnam, Col. Timothy Sibley, Follansbee Chase, Capt. Moody Morse, Lieut. Caleb Chase, Lieut. James Prentice, Capt. Samuel Trask, Mr. Jonas Bond, Mr. Jona. Kidder, Capt James Greenwood and Lieut. Simeon Haywood."

"Voted, that said Committee should settle any difficulties that shall arise by reason of selling things beyond what was stated by said Conventions."

"Voted to raise five thousand nine hundred pounds to pay the Continental Men lately raised, and also to pay the men lately raised to go to Rhode Island."

Aug. 23d. The Town chose Mr. Ebenezer Waters to

Represent it at another Convention to be held at Concord, October next.

"Voted to support the Committee in carrying the Resolves of the late State and County Conventions into execution."

Sept. 23d. The town committee stopped a number of loads of salt, rum, sugar, and other articles which were being transported, and asked for instructions as to the disposition that should be made of them, and it is recorded that —

"The Town highly approved of what the Committee had done in stopping those loads of Rum, sugar, salt and other articles which was agoing to be transported out of this State."

"Voted that the owners of those Loads, stopped by the Committee of this Town, shall give, to said Committee, a true inventory of all the articles belonging to said Loads, upon penalty of being enemies of the Country and published in the Public Prints, and that said Loads shall be stored, under the care of the Committee, until some order of Court, or Resolve of Convention, or order of the Town, shall take place respecting the same."

"Voted that those persons that appear to be inimical to the cause of America shall not be employed in any public business in this Town."

"Voted that if any person shall speak any thing against the Regulating Acts he shall be called to account by the Committee and dealt with according to his crime."

Oct. 4th. An act of the general court prohibiting the carrying of any goods out of the state was unanimously approved, and the "Town voted to use their uttermost endeavors to carry said act into execution." Also —

"Voted to leave it to the Selectmen and Committee of this Town to order the disposing of those loads of Salt and other articles that were stopped by the Committee the 20th of September last."

"Voted that if said Committee and Selectmen shall think it safe, for the Common Cause, to give permits to carry any part of said Loads into any other parts of this State, said permits shall be signed by two thirds of said Committee and Selectmen."

"Voted to leave it to the Committee to procure the two men yet wanting to make up the Quota from this town for the Continental Army."

"Chose Nathan Putnam, Capt. James Greenwood, Col. Timothy Sibley, Lieut. Simeon Heywood, Capt. Moody Morse as an addition to the Committee of Correspondence."

Oct. 19th. "Voted that the twenty-three men called for, from this Town, by order of the General Court, for three months service be raised at the cost of the Town."

"Chose Stephen Prince, Dea. Aaron Elliot, Caleb Marsh, Thomas Todd, Jonathan Gould, Abijah Tainter, Capt. James Greenwood, John Waters Abel Dudley, John Dudley and Benja. Hicks to procure the men."

"The Town voted to make up thirty pounds per. month to each of those soldiers lately procured by the Officers, to go to Rhode Island."

Nov. 22d. "Voted to raise one thousand pounds for supporting those families whose husbands are in the Continental Service for three years or during the war."

"Voted to raise three thousand, five hundred and fifty eight pounds to pay those soldiers that were procured to serve three months in the Continental Army."

"Voted to raise four hundred and forty-two pounds to pay those soldiers whom the Officers procured, last September, to go to Rhode Island to serve two months."

1780.

March 6th. "Chose Major Barthomew Woodbury, Mr. John Dudley, and Mr. Jonathan Gould a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety for the present year."

"Chose Major John Hathaway, Agent, to go to the General Court, and instructed him to give his consent that those men, with their estates, that request to be annexed to Northbridge be granted to go, and none else."

Apr. 10th. The time of the "nine months' men" having nearly expired, the following committee was chosen to settle with them:

"Lieut. William King, Ens. Nathaniel Carriel, Lieut. Joseph Elliot Jr. Mr. Samuel Waters, Dea. Willis Hall, Mr. John Harback, Mr. Joseph Waters, Dr. James Freeland, Mr. Jonas Bond, Mr. Nehemiah Gale, Dea. Asa Waters.

"Voted that John Adams, Micah Thayer, Stephen Goldthwait, Ezekiel Goldthwait, and Abner Adams, they and their lands to be annexed to Northbridge."

May 1st. "Chose Dea. Tarrant Putnam, Lieut. William King, Dea. Asa Waters, Capt. March Chase, Col. Jona. Holman, Col. Timothy Sibley, Elder Jeremiah Barstow, Dr. James Freeland and Elder Daniel Greenwood, a Committee to consider the Constitution and make report to the Town of what they do approve of, and what they do not approve of."

At an adjourned meeting "Chose Elder Jeremiah Barstow, Dea. Willis Hall, Dea. David Harwood, Dea. Rice, and Mr. Abel Chase to consider the third article in the Bill of Rights, and make report to the Town."

May 19th. A day memorable in New England for its darkness. According to the memoirs of the American Academy referring to the day, "Candles were lighted up in the houses; the birds having sung their evening songs disappeared and became silent; the fowls retired to roost; the cocks were crowing all around, as at break of day; objects could not be distinguished but at very little distance and every-thing bore the appearance and gloom of night."

May 22d. "Voted to grant a sum of nine thousand pounds to pay the nine months men."

June 12th. A requisition has been made upon the town by the General Court, for thirty-six soldiers to serve in the Continental service.

"The Town voted to hire the thirty-six men called for."

"Chose as a Committee to procure them Lieut. Nathaniel Whitmore, Lieut. Bartholomew Hutchinson, Lieut. Nathaniel Putnam, Ensign Samuel Rich, Lieut. John Woodbury, Mr. John Hall, Lieut. David Putnam, Lieut. Ezra Lovell, Mr. John Gould, Sergt. David Chase and Mr. Moses Hovey."

"Instructed the above Committee that, in agreeing with such soldiers, they shall confine themselves to the late Court Act regulating the value of Money."

June 26th. "Voted to grant a sum of Twenty thousand pounds to pay the six months men."

"Voted to grant a sum of twelve thousand pounds to procure forty-two men out of the Militia to serve three months in the Army."

"Voted that the Commissioned Officers in each Company be a Committee to procure these men, and that Sergt. Archelaus Putnam, Lieut. Jonathan Gould, Sergt. Isaac Dodge Jr., and Clark Nathaniel Stockwell, be added to the above Committee to procure the men."

"Voted to instruct the Committee that they proceed with all expedition to procure the men as soon as the orders come, and the Town engage to defend them."

Oct. 9th. "Voted to raise the sum of fifty three thousand five hundred pounds to enable the Committee to settle with the six months and three months men that are in the Continental Service."

Oct. 16th. "Chose Capt. March Chase, Mr. Moses Hovey and Mr. John Hall a Committee to procure seventeen thousand five hundred and twenty (17,520) pounds of beef for the Army."

"Voted to raise a sum of twenty-five thousand pounds to enable the Committee to purchase the beef."

Dec. 4th. The town by vote gave permission to each tax payer, who was disposed so to do, to pay his rate in grain; the value of corn being placed at twelve pounds per bushel, and rice eighteen pounds per bushel.

Dec. 18th. "The Town voted that one third of all the Town Meetings, both stated and occasional, should be held in the Meeting-house of the second Parish."

A requisition having been made upon the town for thirty three thousand six hundred and forty (33,640) pounds of beef, Capt. March Chase, Mr. John Hall, Mr. Moses Hovey are appointed a committee to purchase the same, and an appropriation of fifty thousand four hundred and sixty (£50,460) pounds is made to meet the expense.

The town has been called upon, by the General Court, to furnish thirty-one men for the Continental Army for three years or during the war.

"Chose Col. Timothy Sibley, Capt. Abijah Burbank, Capt. John Putnam, Capt. Andrew Elliot, Lieut. Solomon Leland Mr. Abraham Batcheller Jr. Dr. James Freeland and Mr. Ebenezer Waters to class out the Town into classes in order to procure the thirty-one men for the Continental Army."

At an adjourned meeting, the town "Voted that if any person in any of the classes refuses to pay his proportion as assessed in the class he belongs to, shall be assessed his proportion as he was in said class *and half as much more*."

1781.

Feb. 20th. Dea. Willis Hall and Elder Daniel Greenwood are chosen delegates to sit in a County Convention, called for the purpose of remonstrating with the General Court against an act repealing the late tender act, and are instructed to invite other towns to send delegates to said convention, and notify them of the time and place of the meeting.

"The Town voted that the Constables shall not gather the Soldiers tax at present and the Town will defend them."

March 5th. "Chose Lieut. John Woodbury Lieut. Nathaniel Putnam, & Lieut. David Holman a Committee of Correspondence Inspection and Safety for this present year."

June 18th. "Voted to instruct the Constable to gather the silver tax as soon as possible."

July 9th. "Chose Ens. Nathaniel Carriel, Mr. John Hall and Leut. Moses Hovey a Committee to procure the Towns proportion of Beef for the Army as it is called for."

"Voted that the Selectmen be directed to procure the clothing for the Army, called for by order of Court."

The following is from the *Massachusetts Spy:*

Sutton, Nov. 14th, 1781. Yesterday a number of the respectable inhabitants of this town assembled at the sign of the soldier, to celebrate the day, on the account of the

capture of General Cornwallis and his army; every demonstration of joy, in their power, was shown on this occasion, and the following toasts were drank:

1. Those noble patriots convened in Congress.
2. His Excellency General Washington.
3. His Most Christian Majesty, Louis XVI.
4. The Count de Grasse and the combined fleets.
5. General Greene with his veterans and heroes.
6. Peace and unanimity in the allied army.
7. May all malicious pimps of British George, and lovers of tyranny, be swept off with the Besom of the thirteen United States of America.
8. May that Traitor Arnold, and all his accomplices, be suspended between heaven and earth, as unworthy of either.
9. May America maintain her independence until time shall be no more.
10. May those heroes, who have nobly bled in defence of their country be heard of in nations unknown, and ever be remembered in ages to come.
11. May peace on honorable terms diffuse itself throughout the Continent of America, like the lustre of the rising sun.
12. May friendship universally extend, and actuate every human breast, throughout the world.
13. May consummate happiness be the reward of heroick actions.

1782.

March 4th. "Chose Ens. Nathaniel Carriel Capt. Joseph Sibley and Mr. Jonas Bond a Committee of Correspondence Inspection and Safety this present year."

Nov. 12th. "Follansbe Chase, Capt. March Chase, Mr. Josiah Goddard, John Pierce were added to the above Committee of Inspection."

"Voted that the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety of this Town be, and hereby are desired to be particularly watchful of those who are suspected of being concerned in Fraud or intercourse with the enemy, and to communicate, with the Attorney General, any discoveries they may make."

1783.

Jan. 20th. "The Town voted to instruct their Representative not to allow the Continental Officers any sum of money as half pay or any other way in lieu thereof, and to use his influence to secure the repeal of the Tender Act."

Feb. 3d. The following article was inserted in the town warrant:

"In order to Consider of the conduct of sum of the Inhabitance of this Town going to Douglass this Day, and their Joyning in a Mob To Resiest authority and the Dew oppration of the Law."

The vote upon this article was as follows:

"Voted to divide the house to see what will support good government and will endeavor to pay their taxes and to suppress all mobbs in opposition to the laws of this State."

The fact in this Douglass affair, according to the Leland papers, was, that one of the members of a class in Douglass, for hiring and supporting a soldier in the army, was sued for his proportion of the tax, and refusing to pay it, a warrant was issued to enforce its collection. Property was attached, and when the sale took place, a mob collected and attempted to seize the property and restore it to the owner, who, it is said, was a brother of Noah Crossman.

The sale was prevented, and several persons from the south part of Sutton were concerned in the affray.

The officer who attempted to collect the tax having been driven away, went to Sutton or Worcester and procured a warrant for the arrest of some of the leaders, and while on his way met the Hon. Jonas Sibley (who had been a courting) and commanded his assistance in making an arrest of the rioters.

He accordingly returned, and four of them were seized and put into jail. One of them was Crossman, above referred to, and another by the name of Bondsey, a foreigner, and one of the Burgoyne prisoners.

The officer was Amariah Preston of Uxbridge.

Dea. Leland says: "I have the above story from the Hon. Jonas Sibley. He does not remember the names of the other two who were arrested. An attempt was made about the same time to prevent a sale in Sutton under similar circumstances."

March 3d. "Chose Aaron Elliot, Abel Dudley and Moses Hovey a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety for the present year."

1784.

March 1st. "Chose Ens. Nathaniel Carriel Mr. Moody Morse Jr. and Mr. Jonas Bond a Committee of Correspondence Inspection and Safety this present year."

"Chose Dea. Willis Hall, Ebenezer Waters Daniel Greenwood delegates to sit in County Convention to be held at Worcester the third Tuesday of March next."

The object of this convention, and the prominent part taken by Sutton in calling it, and molding its deliberations, are clearly set forth in the following communication to the *Massachusetts Spy*, written a few days after it was held, by one opposed to its action.

"Mr. Thomas:

I am informed you have lately had a County Convention (so called) in your town, the last week, to consult and remonstrate against grievances. That it was debated in this Convention, who should be promoted to the principal offices in government, and what laws should be repealed, whether the resolves of the United States in Congress assembled and the general assembly of this State should be obeyed or not? and in general to alter and new model the constitution. Is it not a disagreeable circumstance that we have among us certain restless spirits, who would never have been taken notice of but for the disturbance they excite: Who, not from any real emmity or design against their country; but a low passion for *popular applause*, which they despair to obtain any other way, than by being clamorous and noisy, at the expence of the publick peace.

Could any man in the hour of calm reflection, imagine the United States in Congress assembled, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, would repeal or reverse their acts at the instigation or threat of the town of Sutton, or even the county of Worcester, should the whole country combine together, which, thanks to the prudence of the greater part, is far from being the case.

"When the loose mountain trembles, from on high,
Shall gravitation cease," while Sutton passes "by!"

The town of Sutton, or any other town, or individual person have a right to petition the General Court for relief,

under any grievance whatever, real or imaginary; but for a town to traverse the county by messengers, or circular letters, and form alliances and combinations with other towns, to make head against the General Court, is, in fact, what Bernard called "direct oppugnation" to the government which the people of this State, have themselves set up.

* * * * * * *

As to the commutation or pay to the officers, I would ask the chairman of the Sutton Committee, if he would, after engaging to pay a labourer three shillings for a day's service, refuse payment after receiving the service? A private knave might, perhaps, evade payment by catching hold of some shadow under which he could take shelter; but for a publick body to do the like, it is but one step below the Unpardonable Sin. Public credit is already quite low, and needs not the assistance of the Sutton Committee to run it lower.

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

The town of Sutton have a worthy man to represent it at General Court, who has served it for many years to general acceptance; if it has aught against him, it is at liberty to choose another (the time being not far off) but where they will find another more worthy, I know not, unless it be the important chairman before mentioned: Both he and I have grey hairs, and they are worthy when found in the ways of righteousness; but surely it must afford but painful sensation, to a mind flowing with gratitude to its Maker for the blessings of peace, and good will and complacency for the tranquillity and happiness of his fellow-men, to observe with what zeal and heat some restless and troublesome persons, and some just entering upon the Eternal World, striving with all the impetuosity of a sanguine temper to disturb the publick tranquility.

I am, sir, a friend to the Constitution, and the County of Worcester. WORCESTERIENSIS.

*Massachusetts Spy.*

March 25, 1784.

The convention to which reference is made, met at Leicester June 17th, and again by adjournment at the same place August 17th, and again by adjournment in Paxton, September 26th.

Dea. Willis Hall of Sutton was its President.

1785.

May 12th. In the warrant for a meeting this date was the following article:

"To see if the Town will choose a Committee to refer a Petition to the General Court, praying that said Court would favor the town of Sutton with a Committee from said Court, to view the Town, upon condition that our Taxes are not settled according to our last valuation."

"Chose Joseph Hall, Dea. Willis Hall, Mr. Ebenezer Waters, Dea. Asa Waters, Amos Singletary Esq. to draw up a Petition to send to the General Court praying for a Committee to view the Town."

1786.

Jan. 9th. "Voted to instruct our Representative to use his influence, at the General Court, to bring forward a Tender Act, that real and personal Estate may answer Executions, and that it stand two years."

May 1st. Willis Hall, Nathan Putnam, Daniel March, Ebenezer Waters, and March Chase were chosen a Committee to contract with the Representative to the General Court for his compensation.

The committee report as follows:

"In obedience to the Directions of the Town of Sutton, We, the subscribers, have agreed with Col. Timothy Sibley, our Representative, for the present year, to serve at the General Court of this Common Wealth at two shillings and six pence per day provided his necessary expenses be paid by the Town."

June 10th. A town meeting was called "To choose one or more Delegates to meet in Convention at Leicester, in the County of Worcester, on the 17th of this Instant, agreeable to an invitation of the Town of Spencer."

"Chose Dea. Willis Hall & Dr. James Freeland as Delegates for the above purpose."

Sept. 25th. An article in the warrant calls upon the town "To see what instruction the Town will give their Delegates, that are chosen to represent them in County Convention, respecting the Peoples stopping the Courts of Common pleas in this or any of the Counties in this Commonwealth & to see what instructions they will give their Representative at the General Court.

"Chose a Committee of five to draw up instructions for our Delegates at the County Convention, & for our Representative at the General Court."

"Chose Dea. Harwood, Lt. Whitmore, Mr. Ebenezer Rich, Esq. Singletary & Nathan Putnam for that purpose."

The following are the instructions given to the committee:

1st. "That the Town of Sutton approve of the proceedings of their Delegates in County Convention at Leicester on the 17th of August last and those matters, as published by said Convention, appear to us as real grievances.

"2d. And that our Delegates Dea. Hall and Dr. Freeland meet in County Convention, at Paxton, the 26th of this Instant and they are instructed to use their influence in Convention, that the minds of the good people of this Commonwealth be obtained, whether the things stated by Convention, which appear to us as grievances, are grievances in their minds,—and that they agree with the rest of their Brethren, on measures for the redress of this same, or any other grievance, agreed on by Convention or otherwise by petitioning the G. Court by Town, or County, or State Committees, or as s'd Convention shall think proper. They are likewise instructed to use their influence to prevent any rising of the people in riotous manner, but to persevere in petitioning the Gen. Court for a redress of grievances, & not to disolve said Convention until the same be obtained, for it is our minds that is every way agreeable to the Constitution.

"3d. Voted that our Representative be instructed to use his influence that the G. Court move out of Boston into

some commodious part of the Country & that the seat of Government in Boston be sold to the best advantage, to pay publick charges, or to build a seat of government in the Country. — Also that the Court of Common Pleas, under the mode of their present preceedure, are a scourge to the people for the interest of the Court, partly under the present mode, is to distress the people; we pray that they may not be under that undue influence. —We further instruct you to use your influence, that the servants of Government may be put on such footing as will be for the intrest of the people.

"For the rest of our instructions we refer you to the proceedings of our County Convention at Leicester on the 17th of August last.

"The above instructions were laid before the Town and met with their concurrence."

Dec. 4th. "Chose a Committee of nine to treat with the Court of Common Pleas & with the Insurgents — viz. Capt. Jon'a Woodbury, Capt. John Woodbury, Col. Woodbury, Dea. Harwood, Elder Greenwood, Lieut. Hazeltine, Lieut. Whitmore, Col. Holman, Capt. Smith."

The "Insurgents" referred to, were those who were connected with the insurrection known as "Shay's Rebellion."

1787.

Jan. 15th. A town meeting was called for this date — "To see if the Town will choose a Committee to draw up instructions for their Representatives at the next Session of the General Court of this Commonwealth.

"To see what instructions the Town will give their Delegates for County Convention."

"To hear and be informed of the several Acts and Laws passed by the General Court of this Commonwealth at their May and last Sessions in regard to their easing the burdens of Government according to the Prayers of the several Towns and Counties of this State and to hear what has become of the Monies raised by the Government."

"To hear the report and request of a Committee in behalf of the Regulators (as they call themselves) bearing date Dec. 7th, 1786."

"Amos Singletary Esq., Dea. Harwood, Capt. John Woodbury, Lieut. Whitmore and Ens. Carriel, Esq. King and Elder Greenwood were chosen a Committee to give instructions to the Representative and Delegates."

Jan. 17th. At a meeting adjourned to this date "Voted that the Delegates of Convention be instructed to dissolve."

Jan. 24th. "Chose Esq. Singletary, Dea. Harwood and Col. Woodbury to treat with the Hon. Gen. Lincoln to see if there could be any plan of accommodation laid to settle matters between Government and the Regulators, as they call themselves."

"Voted that our Representative be instructed to use his influence in the General Court that any man may be permitted to keep an half score of sheep that may not be liable to be taken from him by Warrant or Execution."

March 7th. "Chose Dea. David Harwood, Dea. Willis Hall and Mr. Daniel March a Committee of Correspondence Inspection and Safety."

March 22d. It appears from the following record that several of the citizens of the town had incapacitated themselves from holding office by participation in the Shay rebellion. Several take the oath of allegiance.

"Be it remembered that Ezra Wheelock of Sutton, husbandman, Delivered up his arms to the subscribers and took and subscribed the oath of allegiance as prescribed in the Constitution in Compliance with a Court act Dated Feb. 16th 1787 for indemnifying certain persons who are or may be guilty of treason.

Before me, BENJ. GODDARD,
Justice of the Peace.

Nathaniel Carriel, Daniel Greenwood, Jedediah Barton, Follansbe Chase, Bartholomew Woodbury, John Pierce, Asa Goodale, Stephen Marsh, Noah Stockwell also took the oath of allegiance. All had been Shay's men."

Oct. 23d. The Society, for the encouragement of singing, "chose Capt. John Woodbury, John Hall, William Slocomb, Seth Carpenter, Joseph Hicks, Stephen Monroe and David Trask to be leaders in singing," and

"Voted that the singers set such tunes as they shall think proper."

Dec. 10th. "Chose Dea. David Harwood, Amos Singletary Esq. delegates to sit in a State Conventien to be holden in the State House in Boston the ninth day of Jan. next." Also "Chose the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Chaplin Dea. Willis Hall, Dr. James Freeland, Col. Timothy Sibley, Dr. Stephen Monroe, Lieut. Nathaniel Whitmore, Elder Daniel Greenwood, Capt. Johnathan Woodbury, and Capt. John Holland a Committee to draw up some instructions for the delegates."

This convention was called for taking into consideration the Federal Constitution, and ratifying it if approved.

1788.

Feb. The Federal Constitution was adopted in state convention. Its ratification was attended by great rejoicings on the part of the people, in which this town heartily joined.

1789.

May 8th. The pastor of the Congregational church, Dr. David Hall, died. His ministry in this town covered a period of more than sixty years. His pastorate was nearly sixty.

Upon the day of his burial, May 12th, we find, in the Massachusetts *Spy*, the following obituary:

"This day were interred the remains of the Rev. *David Hall*, D. D., Pastor of the first Church and Congregation in this town; who, after a long and severe illness, departed this life the 8th inst. in the 85th year of his age, and 60th year of his ministry, much lamented, leaving a sorrowful widow and numerous offspring, as well as bereaved people, to bewail the loss; who may properly adopt the words of the Prophet, "My Father, my Father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof," though confidently believing, he is enjoying that crown of life conferred by the Lord Jesus Christ upon all his servants who are faithful unto death. His character as an able orthodox divine, pungent, zealous preacher, and his steady regard to the distinguishing doctrines of Christianity, with the sobriety and exemplary gravity of his life, and tender affection for his family and

flock, are too well known to require illustration; it may suffice to notice, that the general esteem and respect for him was manifested, by the large concourse of people (estimated at more than a thousand) who attended his funeral, with a solemnity becoming the occasion."

1790.

March 29th. The parish unanimously concurred with the church in extending a call to the Rev. Edmund Mills "to settle in the work of the ministry in the first parish," and "to pay him an annual Salary of one hundred and twelve pounds including the minsterial money."

Apr. 3d. "Voted to transcribe the town Book that contains Births and Deaths in an Alphabetical order and also to choose a Committee to see what the cost should be and make report at May Meeting, and chose Nathaniel Stockwell and Mr. Joel Barton such Committee."

"Nov. 26th. Chose Capt. John Woodbury, an Agent to collect the powder that the Selectmen lent some years ago that did belong to the Town stock."

1791.

Nothing worthy of record.

1792.

March 5th. The town "voted to dismiss the trustees that have the care of the ministerial and school money and commit the same into the hand of the Town Treasurer."

We copy the following from the records of the first parish:

March 19th. To the first Congregational Society.

The Society is Doubtless sencible I have been much Ingaged for the Settlement of the Rev. Mr. Mills in This place, and that I have, voluntarily & freely, Been at Some Considerable expense Beyond my Propotion, to bring this Event to pass: This however I have Done with pleasure and I am still as friendly To Mr. Mills as ever, & equally Desirous as ever of The prosperity & Wellfare of the Society: I

therefore Beg leave, with respect, to offer to Said Society Three following proposals; and hope they will meet Their approbation.—

1st. That I should be released for the future from Parish business and from Parish Taxes — and this In consequence of The two following proposals:

2d. That I will pay the Rev. Mr. Mills the Sum Of ten Dollars Yearly So long as he shall continue the minister of this Place, which Sum is as much Again as has been for this Two last years past. This Sum will reduce his Salary to £109 & as the continuance of my life is uncertain & this Sum may be made sure to Mr. Mills I shall give him proper security for the same.

3d. That should the Society continue to be united And Prosper and Continue to manifest a readiness To Support the Gospel by Seasonable settlements, For this purpose I will within About Two years From this time, Should the Society be pleased to Except of it, make them a present of a bell for the Meeting House Weighing about Seven or Eight hundred Weight. And this Bell Shall be for the use of said Society as long as the publick worship of God shall be maintained under a Calvinis, Orthodox Minister, whether of the Congregational, Presbuterian, Episcopal, or baptes order.

EBENEZER WATERS.

June 11th. The parish voted to accept of the foregoing "proposal of Mr. Ebenezer Waters in presenting the Parish with a bell for the Meeting-House."

"Voted to build a tower to the Meeting-House."

The tower was erected at the west end of the church, and occupied the place of the porch, which was removed and attached to the house now in possession of the heirs of the late Wm. P. Mascroft, of which it still forms a part. In the tower was placed the bell presented by Ebenezer Waters, and the clock given by Gardner Waters.

"Voted to build a monument over the grave of the Rev. Dr. Hall."

1793.

Jan'y 14th. Jonathan Kidder, Samuel Blanchard and Arthur Dagget asked to be set off "from the Town of Sutton to be annexed to the Town of Oxford." They have also petitioned the General Court to be set off as above, and the court has issued an order for the town of Sutton to show cause why their petition should not be granted.

"The Town chose Amos Singletary Esq. an Agent to go to the General Court and show cause why the above petitioners should not be set off."

It seems that the reasons given by the town through their agent were regarded as sufficient, as nothing more was heard of the matter.

Jan. 18th. A large number of persons are warned to leave the town, because they have taken up their abode within its limits without the permission of the town; among whom, we find the names of Dr. Amasa Braman and Solomon Wellman, son of the pastor of the second parish.

March 18th. The parish "voted to petition the General Court to be incorporated into an Independent Society with the privilege of Taxing the Pews in the Meeting-House for the purpose of supporting preaching until the parish can raise a fund sufficient for that purpose."

Nov. 18th. Col. Sibley, Solomon Leland, Esq., Col. Woodbury and Jonathan Woodbury were chosen a Committee "to fabricate a petition and obtain subscribers," praying the General Court to pass such act of incorporation.*

Nov. 23d. Warning was given to a number of persons, in addition to those before mentioned, "who had lately come into this Town for the purpose of abiding therein not having obtained the Town's consent therefor, to depart the limits thereof forth with."

1794.

Feb. 10th. Mr. Gardner Waters proposes to the first parish to make a donation "of a large clock for the Meet-

* First Parish Records.

ing-House, if they will recieve and prepare the belfry for it." Whereupon the parish vote "to choose a Committee to receive the donation and Stephen Thorne, Capt. Jonathan Woodbury and Mr. L. Le Baron were appointed such Committee."

March 3d. We find the first mention of a meeting-house bell, in the warrant for a town meeting in which is the following article:

"To see if the Town will vote that the meeting-house bell be rung at nine o'clock every night."

August 19th. "Voted to give Each Soldier that shall go into the Sarvis out of the Town of Sutton in the Detachment now called for shall have one Dollar as a Bounty when they shall enlist or be Detached — and also for the Town to make up to Each Soldier forty-Eight Shillings pr. month with that the Congress gives as Wages if they are Called into Sarvis."

Sept. 1st. The parish "voted to sell all the seats below in the Meeting-House for Pew room."

At the same meeting "chose Col. Timothy Sibley and Mr. Lazarus Le Baron a Committee to call upon the Town for the ministry money."*

By vote of the town this money had been placed in the treasury, and the interest was appropriated to pay town charges. In response to the demand of the parish, a committee was appointed "to search the Records and get all the information they can respecting the ministerial money."

Sept. 15th. "Voted that the Selectmen Cause the plan of this Town to be taken Agreeable to a Late act of the General Court requiring such plan, from all the Towns in the State, to be Lodged in the Secretary's office."†

1795.

March 16th. The parish established the following rule for the reception of members:

"Voted that if any person wishes to join this Society he is to notify the Society's Clerk of his wish & enter his

* Parish Records.

† Town Records.

name & that he has bought or hired a seat in the meeting-house — his thus proceeding shall entitle him to a certificate that he is a member of said Society."

May 7th. Inasmuch as the town neglected to take any action with reference to the ministerial money, the parish appointed Mr. John Hall their agent, and instructed him "in behalf of the first Congregational Society to commence an action against the Town of Sutton and prosecute to final judgment and execution." *

We find the following in the *Massachusetts Spy* of May 20th:

"Ten years ago, without good mental abilities, and a good moral character, a man could not obtain any office in the town of S——n; unanimity and harmony seemed to preside at all the town meetings. Since then, the town has been split into small religious societies; and an unhappy disagreement, between the two Congregational societies, has taken place. And the man who professes to be a friend to all parties, but in reality is not a friend to any; who is continually bawling against a learned clergy, and treats the Sabbath with contempt; stands a fair candidate for any office the town can give."

Doubtless there is something of truth in the above phillipic.

The war had proved greatly demoralizing to the whole country. Sutton was no exception. And rivalries did to some extent prevail between the different religious societies. But there are probably few towns whose record in successfully opposing the evil influences at work is more honorable.

## 1796.

The suit of the parish against the town for the recovery of the ministry money was decided in favor of the parish.

Nov. 7th. An attempt was made to obtain a vote of the town in favor of an effort to secure a review of the case by the court. But the town refused to take any farther action in the matter.

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* Parish Records.

Nov. 21st. The parish "voted that the Agent (Mr. John Hall) be directed to make offer to the Selectmen that if they will settle up the execution against the Town by giving up the securities for the Ministry Money, or otherwise settle it to his acceptation; then he be directed not to *level* said execution — otherwise to *level* it." *

1797.

Jan. 23d. The town "voted to give the Selectmen discretion to settle the execution the first Congregational Society in Sutton has against said Town with the securities the Town holds against individuals for the ministry money, or any other way they can agree."

This action virtually settled the controversy in regard to the ministry money.

The town "voted to join with other Towns interested in petitioning the General Court for a Committee to lay out a road from Boston through Sutton &c to Woodstock in Connecticut." †

The north parish make a demand for a portion of the ministry money, and the town chose "Mr. Jacob Sevey, Mr. Nathaniel Stockwell, and Lieut. Israel Putnam a Committee to make answer to the demand.

March 20th. The society's clerk was instructed to send the following answer to the agents:

"The Society, after taking into consideration the demand made on them by Mr. Aaron Pierce, Josiah Stiles and Lieut. Asa Goodale, Agents for the North Parish in Sutton, for eight hundred dollars of the Ministry Money, dated Sutton Feb. 9th 1797, Voted that this Society will adopt such measures, respecting the demand, as it conceives will be consistent with the honor and interests of the Society. With regard to that part of the demand, which proposes a friendly negociation as the most probable means of settling such claims to the mutual satisfaction of both parties — it is the determination of this Society to cultivate friendship and

* Parish Records.

† Town Records.

good neighborhood with the North Parish, and with the Town in general, upon fair and honorable principles.

"But it is the opinion of this Society that it can not, with propriety, enter into a separate negociation with the North Parish upon the subject until the lawsuit between the Town and this Society respecting the Ministry Money shall be finally determined." *

April 3d. The town "Voted that the powder belonging to the Town, in the Meeting house of the 1st Congregational Parish, be removed."

In the early history of the New England churches, the practice of raising the salary of the minister and other parish expenses by a tax upon property, was universal. But the opinion that such a course was wrong in principle, entertained at first by few, gradually extended until opposition to the forced system of sustaining the ordinances of the gospel, had become so great, that some change making the matter one of voluntary contribution, was felt to be a necessity. Hence the action of the first parish in petitioning the General Court for a special act of incorporation, confering the right to tax pew-holders. Upon these the tax would be just as binding as that upon property. But whether one would become a pew holder, and thus assume the obligation, was a voluntary matter. The petition to which reference is made under the dates March 14th and Nov. 18th, 1795, was favorably entertained, and the act called for passed the House of Representatives June 27th, 1794. For some reasons it did not pass the Senate until June 25th, 1797. Two days later it received the signature of the governor and became a law.

Anticipating its immediate passage, "The First Congregational Society in the Town of Sutton," held their first meeting and organized, in accordance with its provisions, Aug. 18th, 1794.

Col. Timothy Sibley, Ensign Nath'l Carriel and Capt. John Woodbury were chosen assessors for valuing and assessing the pews in the society's meeting house.

Henceforth the new system of raising money for parish

* First Parish Records.

expenses is to go into effect. The last record we have of a tax upon property for the payment of the minister's salary is March 18th, 1793, which Lieut. Isaac Dodge agrees to collect, in the westerly part of the parish, for three pence per pound, and Mr. Thomas Harback in the easterly part for four pence per pound.

The last meeting under warrant "to notify and warn all the Inhabitants of the First Parish" was held June 2, 1794, by adjournment from April 14th. No business was done.

The act incorporating the First Congregational Society is as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An Act to incorporate a number of the Inhabitants in the Town of Sutton into a Society by the name of the First Congregational Society in Sutton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same that Timothy Sibley, Lazarus Lebaron, Jonathan Woodbury (and others whose names are mentioned), Members of said First Congregational Society, together with their Estates be and hereby are Incorporated into a Congregational Society by the name of the First Congregational Society in the Town of Sutton.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Society be and hereby are authorized and impowered to raise, by a tax on pews and seats in the Meeting-house in said Society, such sum or sums of money as the proprietors of said Meeting-house, at a legal meeting called for that purpose, shall vote and agree upon for the purpose of supporting and maintaining a public teacher of Piety, Religion, and morality, and other incidental charges and at such meeting to choose all such officers as are or shall be necessary to manage and transact all the business of said propriety.

And be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid that the Proprietors of the said First Parish Meeting-House be and hereby are impowered by themselves, or their Committee duly chosen, to cause the pews and seats, in the said

Meeting House, to be valued according to the convenience and situation thereof and to alter, from time to time, such valuation as may be found necessary and to determine what sum each Pew, or part of Pew, or seat shall pay towards the expences and charges aforesaid, and the time and manner in which the same shall be paid.

And if any Proprietor or owner of a Pew, or part of a Pew, or Seat shall neglect or refuse to pay the sum or sums assessed thereon for a longer time than twenty-days after notice of such assessment having been given him by the Collector, such Proprietor or owner shall pay to the use of the said Proprietors, over and above the said Tax or assessment, from the expiration of the said twenty days, at and after the rate of six per centum per annum on such tax or assessment, and if the same, together with the interest aforesaid, shall not be paid within one year from the expiration of said twenty days, the said proprietors may and are hereby authorized and impowered by themselves or their Committee to sell and dispose of the Pew or part of a Pew or Seat of such delinquent, in such way and manner as shall be agreed on by said proprietors, and, after deducting from the sale thereof the said Tax or assessment with the interest thereon accruing as aforesaid and the charges of the sale the overplus if any shall be paid to the person so delinquent.

And be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid that the Members of the said Congregational Society are hereby authorized and impowered to take into possession all the lands and other Estate and donation that by any means doth belong to the said Society, and to dispose of the use or income of the same in any way for the use of the Society as shall by them be judged most conducive to the interests and benefit of the same.

And be it farther enacted by the authority aforesaid that the Members of said Society be empowered to collect and improve the whole of the Ministry money which belongs to the First Congregational Society in Sutton, and all other donations that have been or may hereafter be made to said Society for the support of a Congregational Minister in said place, and that the Members of said Society be authorized

and impowered to receive members whenever applications are made therefor and that the members and all others who may hereafter become their associates (being inhabitants of the Town of Sutton) and their several estates shall not be liable to be taxed for the support of Publick worship in any other Society in the said Town of Sutton.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that Solomon Leland Esq. be and is hereby impowered and directed to issue his Warrant to some principle member of said Society requesting him to warn the members thereof to meet at such time and place as shall be therein set forth to choose all such officers as are necessary for transacting the business of said Society.

In the House of Representatives June 27th, 1794.

This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In Senate June 25th, 1797.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS President.

June 27th, 1797. By the Governor approved.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy. Attest JOHN AVERY Jun.
Secretary.

1798.

April 2d. "The Town brought in their votes on the expediency of dividing the County of Worcester into two distinct Counties and there were in favor of it 76 and against it one."

Nov. 5th. In a town meeting this date "the question was put to see if the Town would grant the petition of the North Parish to be set off and incorporated into a separate Town with their equal proportion according to taxation with all the privileges and immunities which in any wise belong to the Town of Sutton and it passed in the Negative."

"Chose a Committee of nine to treat with the North Parish with reference to the separation," as follows: "Col. Holman, Capt. Jonathan Woodbury, Dea. Waters, Josiah Stiles, Ebenezer Waters, Asa Goodale, Col. Woodbury, Major Samuel Waters & Col. Sibley."

1799.

May 6th. The committee report in favor of "setting off the North Parish as a separate Town."

The town voted not to accept the report of the committee.

Dec. 14th. "The Father of his Country died."

1801.

June 1st. "The society chose Mr. L. Le Baron, Capt. Jonathan Woodbury and Capt. John Woodbury to cause the gunpowder to be immediately removed from the meeting house."

June 22d. The town "voted to build a powder house to put the Town's stock in."

1802.

Nov. 22d. The society voted "that if any person wishes to be a member of said Society, he shall make application to the Society's Committee and get a certificate from them directed to the Society's Clerk to have his name entered in said Society's Book."

1804.

March 19th. The warrant for a society meeting contained the following article:

"To see if the Society will be willing that a church organ should be placed in the front gallery in the meeting house, and played on Sundays," upon which the society "Voted that the organ now placed in this house be continued where it is for the use of the Society."

1807.

March 16th. In society meeting it was "Voted that the Committee make inquiry concerning all improper conduct

in the Meeting-House;" also "That there shall be performed on the organ no tunes on Sunday's but such as the Chorister shall dictate."

1809.

Nov. 20th. The town "voted to remonstrate to the General Court against the incorporation of the second Parish of Sutton into a separate Town," and a "Committee of three was appointed to draw up a remonstrance."

1810.

May 7th. The town "gave their consent that one third part of the Town Meetings should be held in the Second Parish on condition that the said parish should withdraw their petition to the General Court to be incorporated into a separate Town, and until they shall present another of the same import which (should it take place) then the meetings are all to be held in the first parish."

1811.

Jan. 21st. "Voted that a Committee be appointed to draft a remonstrance against the petition of the second parish to be incorporated into a separate Town;" also "voted that the Town would not consent to the second parish being incorporated."

March 4th. The town "voted to furnish themselves with two carriages or hearses, one for each Parish, and erect suitable buildings to deposit the same in."

April 3d. A committee, "chosen for the purpose of divising some means whereby to determine the legal members of the Society, and to form some fixed and established rules to receive members and associates agreeably to their act of incorporation, report as follows:

"1st. That any individual desirous of becoming a member of the First Congregational Society in Sutton being an inhabitant of said Town shall be the legal owner of at least one half of a pew in the meeting-house belonging to the Society, that he shall signify his wish to the Clerk of said Society whose duty it shall be to record his name if the

same shall be approved of by the Society's Committee, then being approved, he shall to all intents and purposes be a member of said Society.

"2ndly. That in all sales of pews that shall hereafter be made by virtue of said act of incorporation, it shall be the duty of the Committee authorized to make sale of such pews to make and execute good and sufficient deeds to the purchasers of said pews, the acknowledgeing and recording such deeds to be at the expense of the purchasers.

"3dly. It shall be the duty of the standing Committee together with the clerk of said Society to make out in the month of February annually a list of the qualified voters of said Society, and the same shall be read at every annual meeting of said Society."

1812.

The second parish make a demand for a portion of the ministerial money, as follows:

"At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the second Parish in Sutton on Monday the ninth day of March A. D. 1812. — the following votes passed. (viz.) Voted that this Parish do demand of the first Congregational Society in Sutton the proportion of the ministerial money, or fund, so called, now in their Treasury which belongs to this Parish, being one half of the whole. Also voted that Lieut. Asa Goodale and Josiah Stiles Esq. and Aaron Pierce Esq. be a Committee to serve the Clerk of said Society with a Copy of the above vote, and to ask and receive from said Society on behalf of this Parish their proportion of said fund.

"A true copy from the Parish record.

"Attest, ELIAS LOVELL Parish Clerk."

"In compliance to the foregoing votes the committee therein named hereby ask from the first Congregational Society in Sutton the proportion of Ministerial Money in their possession which belongs to the second Parish in said Town — they also request an answer or reply to this communication as soon as will be convenient.

"Sutton 2d Parish March 10th 1812.

"To the Clerk of the first Congregational Society in Sutton to be communicated to said Society.

"Asa Goodale
"Aaron Pierce."

Answer to the foregoing request or demand:

"To Lt. Asa Goodale, Josiah Stiles and Aaron Pierce Esqs., Gentlemen.

"Having been appointed by the first Congregational Society in Sutton at their annual meeting in March last to present to you an answer to your request, in conformity to the votes of the second Parish in Sutton at their meeting held march 9th 1812, to the first Congregational Society in Sutton for the *one half* of the ministerial fund now in the hands of the Treasurer of said Society. In answer to your demand we can only say that, in consequence of so *unexpected* a request, we have examined the *Charter of the Town*, *the proprietors Book*, and the *town records*, and can find nothing to justify a compliance with your demand — and unless you can, Gentlemen, shew us some ground either in justice, or law, we cannot comply with your request.

"Josiah Wheelock
"Dan'l Tenney
"Agents for the First Congregational Society in Sutton.
"Sutton April 8th 1812"

1813.

Jan. 11th. The inhabitants of the north parish continue to petition the General Court for an act of incorporation constituting them a separate town and the town vote "to oppose the prayers of the petitioners in the second Parish." A committee of five is appointed to draw up a remonstrance against their application.

The remonstrance was prepared and reported, whereupon it was "Voted that the aforesaid remonstrance was agreeable, and that it be accepted," also "that the Representative of the town present the said remonstrance to the General Court."

The remonstrance of the people of the south part of the town against the incorporation of the second parish into a new town proved unavailing.

An act of incorporation was obtained and became a law by the approval of the Governor June 11, 1813. The act is as follows:

June 11th. An Act to Incorporate the North Parish in the Town of Sutton into a separate town by the name of Millbury.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by authority of the same.— That all the lands comprised within the North Parish in the town of Sutton, in the county of Worcester as the same is now bounded together with the farm on which Joshua Chase now lives in said town, with all inhabitants dwelling thereon, be and they hereby are incorporated with all the powers, privileges and immunities and subject to all the duties and requirements of other incorporated towns agreeably to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted: That the inhabitants of said town of Millbury shall be holden to pay all the arrears of taxes which have been assessed upon them by the town of Sutton; and shall also support and maintain all such persons as heretofore have been, now are, or here after may be inhabitants of that part of Sutton hereby incorporated, and are or may become chargeable according to the laws of this Commonwealth, and who have not obtained a settlement else where therein.

Sec. 3d. Be it further enacted that the inhabitants of the said town of Millbury shall be entitled to receive and hold such proportion of all real and personal property of the said town of Sutton of what kind soever it may be, now owned in common by the inhabitants of said town as the property of the Inhabitants of Millbury bears to the property of all the inhabitants of the said town of Sutton according to the last valuation thereof; and shall also be holden to pay their proportion (to be ascertained as aforesaid) of all the debts now due and owing from the said town of Sutton and the inhabitants, and the inhabitants of said Millbury or any

religious Society therein shall furthermore be entitled to receive and hold such proportion as they are now entitled to, if any, of the ministerial money raised by the sale of ministerial lands in said Sutton which money is now in the hands of the First Congregational Society in Sutton.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted: That in case the dividing line between the said town of Millbury and said town of Sutton should happen to divide the farms of any of the inhabitants of either of said towns, the said inhabitants shall be taxed for the whole of their home farm in that town only where they may respectively dwell.

Sec. 5th. Be it further enacted: That any Justice of the Peace for the County of Worcester upon application therefor is hereby authorized to issue his warrant, directed to any freeholder in the said town of Millbury requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof to meet at such time and place as may be appointed in said warrant for the choice of all such town officers as towns are by law required to choose at their annual town meetings.

August 16th. The town "chose Capt. Reuben Waters, Major Josiah Wheelock, Mr. James McClellan Jonas Sibley Esq. Dea. Jonathan Leland, Mr. Darius Russell and Mr. Peter Dudley a Committee to establish the line between the towns of Millbury and Sutton and make a settlement with Millbury."

Sept. 27th. The committee above mentioned report as follows:

The Committee appointed by the Town of Sutton for the purpose of settling with the Town of Millbury such matters as arise from the recent incorporation of that town, ask leave to report that they have attended in part to the affairs of their appointment, and have agreed with a Committee appointed by the town of Millbury to report the following particulars for the consideration of the town.

1st. That the line lately reviewed by the aforementioned Committees and stated to be the original line between the North and South Parishes in Sutton be considered as the line between the towns of Sutton and Millbury.

2ndly. That the valuation of real and personal property in the late town of Sutton be considered the standard for

dividing the debts and property belonging to the towns of Sutton and Millbury.

3dly. That the real estate given or purchased for the support of any of the paupers of the late town of Sutton be considered as the property of that town to which such paupers shall fall for maintenance.

4ly. That the powder house, pound, hearse-house and hearse, in Sutton, belong to that town. That the hearse-house and hearse in Millbury shall be the property of the town of Millbury. That the town of Millbury, however have the privilege of depositing their stock in the powder-house in Sutton as long as is convenient.

5thly. That the money raised for the support of schools, the poor &c. by the late town of Sutton in May last, be divided before it is assessed and each town be at liberty to assess its share, but the State and County taxes must be assessed by the assessors chosen by the late town of Sutton in March last upon all the inhabitants of Sutton and Millbury; each town however to pay for the collecting of its own inhabitants.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

1815.

March 20th. The society "voted to choose six choristers, and made choice of Major Thomas Harback, Mr. John Carpenter, Capt. Nathaniel Sibley, Mr. John Morse, Mrs. Lydia Cummings, and Miss M. Whiting."

April 5th. The town "voted to choose a Committee of five to consider the propriety of building a house for the poor who are to report the same to the town at their next March meeting."

1816.

March 4th. The above committee reported, but no action was taken on the report.

1817.

May 5th. We copy the following from the Worcester *Spy:*

Died at Sutton on the evening of the 5th instant, Ensign

John H. Bartlett, aged 38. — In attempting to take a bag of meal from the fore-end of a loaded cart while the team was moving along, Mr. Bartlett, by some means fell directly before the wheels: unable immediately to extricate himself, the wheel passed over the lower part of his head and fractured his skull in a shocking manner. A portion of the brain was forced out at each ear. He lived about two hours after the accident.

Also at Sutton on the 8th instant Lieut. Jonathan Burden, aged 56. Mr. Burden brother in law to Mr. Bartlet, early on Tuesday morning, the 6th instant, set out for Upton to give information of the death of the latter. Being on foot he did not confine himself to the road, but took the nearest course across the fields and lots. In attempting to get over a fence he fell backwards (as was supposed) upon his head and shoulders, and from that moment was unable to move from the spot where he then lay. His long absence excited much alarm among his friends and neighbors. On Wednesday evening a number of the inhabitants assembled and made a diligent search till one o'clock that night, when he was found nearly exhausted by cold and the effects of the injury he had received. He had been lying in this situation upwards of forty hours. After being removed to the nearest house he died in about ten hours.

Nov. —— Measures were taken for the establishment of a line of stages from Boston to Hartford, through the towns of Framingham, Grafton, Sutton, Oxford and Dudley in Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Ashford, etc., in Connecticut. Divisions were made of the route, and companies formed for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for its equipment. For the division extending from Grafton to Ashford the sum of seventeen hundred ($1700.) dollars was required, which was divided into shares at twenty-five dollars each. Subscriptions were solicited from the inhabitants of the towns chiefly benefited. Among the subscribers names we find from Sutton: James Freeland, two shares; Stephen Monroe, one share; Moses L. Morse, one share; Daniel Hovey, one share.

1818.

May 4th. The town "chose a Committee of five to look into the propriety of building a poor house and make report to some town-meeting next to be called."

Dec. 14th. The above Committee reported and their report was recommitted to be presented at the next annual meeting.

1819.

March 1st. The Committee reported, and their report was accepted, and the Selectmen were appointed a Committee to procure a suitable house to accommodate the poor of the town.

The town chose Mr. Samuel Taylor and Sumner Barstow and Daniel Tenney a Committee to take measures to obtain possession of the donation made by the late Mr. John Cole to the south parish in Sutton for school purposes, if, upon investigation, it shall be found that it was the design of Mr. Cole to make it to that part of the town formerly regarded as the first or South Parish.

1820.

The town "voted that a suit be forthwith commenced in order to obtain the legacy of the late Mr. John Cole."

1821.

May 7th. "Voted that Sumner Barstow be directed to endorse a writ made in the name of the First Parish in Sutton against Hannah Cole and the town will pay all expense."

This action was taken for the purpose of obtaining possession of the legacy above mentioned.

1822.

March 18th. The society "voted to choose a Committee of three to see what a stove for the meeting house will cost and report to the next Society meeting, and made choice of Dea. Jonathan Leland, Dea. John Morse, and Capt. Enoch Stockwell."

1823.

March 17th. The above Committee reported, and the society "voted to adjourn the matter until our next annual meeting."

April 7th. "Voted to purchase a farm for the purpose of supporting the town poor thereon."

"Voted to choose a Committee of five to examine such farms in the town as are for sale and ascertain the price at which each may be purchased, and at the anniversary meeting May next, report to the town which in their opinion it will be most for their interest to purchase."

May 5th. The committee report and are authorized "to purchase for and in behalf of the town a farm and buildings such as they shall judge suitable and most convenient for the purpose of supporting their poor thereon, provided that the price does not exceed the sum of three thousand ($3,000.) dollars."

This proviso was afterwards reconsidered and discretionary power was given to the committee "to exceed the sum of three thousand ($3,000.) dollars if in their opinion the interests of the town will be thereby promoted."

Aug. 16th. In society meeting the following votes were passed:

"Voted to repair or exchange the new bell and to raise the money by subscription.

"Chose Dea. Wm. Bond, Jonas L. Sibley Esq., Mr. Samuel Taylor, Major Moses L. Morse, and Mr. Elisha Hale a Committee to obtain subscriptions and to procure the bell and have it placed in its proper place; the bell not to exceed seven hundred pounds in weight." Also "Voted that it is the sense of this meeting that money ought to be raised to help support singing — but as we are not going to raise any money at present, it is not thought best to raise any at this time."

1824.

March 1st. The committee chosen to purchase a farm for the town for the use of the poor "reported, that they had not purchased any and asked to be discharged from further duty."

March 15th. The society's committee to procure a bell reported as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Weight of new bell, - - - | 1084 lbs. |
| Cost of new bell, - - - - | $374.00 |
| Carting and raising, - - - | - $20.70 |
| Whole cost of bell, - - - | $394.70 |
| Received for the old bell, - - | $179.75 |

The old bell had upon it the following inscription:

"This bell is a present made by Mr. Ebenezer Waters to the First Society in Sutton as long as the gospel Ministry is maintained by the Congregationalest, Presbyterian — Episcopalian and Baptist in this place, if all the above fail in this place then to some other preferance to the First Parish."

June 23d. We find in the *Massachusetts Spy* of this date the following notice:

UNION CELEBRATION.

The Forty-ninth Anniversary of our National Independence will be celebrated at Sutton on the 5th of July next, without distinction of party. An address will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Hoadley of Worcester. A dinner and other accommodations, both for gentlemen and ladies, will be provided at the house of the Rev. Edmund Mills by two citizens of the town. Tickets fifty cents exclusive of liquor, which will be furnished to those who call for it by paying for the same.

Necessary accommodations for horses by Edmund J. Mills.

Services to commence at 11 o'clock.

CALEB BURBANK.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

1825.

March 21st. In a meeting this date the society "Voted that the singers choose their own leaders."

May 2d. "Voted to raise forty (40.00) dollars for the support of singing," and "chose Benj. Batcheller, Daniel Woodbury and Nathaniel Sibley a Committee to lay out and spend the above forty dollars.

Nov. 7th. Rev. Edmund Mills died.

1826.

March 20th. The society "Voted that the Committee be directed to procure gravestones to the Rev. Edmund Mills' grave, said stones not to exceed forty (40.00) dollars."

May 4th. The society "voted unanimously to join with the Church in giving Mr. John Maltby an invitation to settle with them in the ministry."

Trouble with singing and singers continues, as is evident from the following vote:

"Voted that the Society disapprove of the scandalous letter addressed to Mr. Vernon Titus, one of the Choristers, and chose a Committee of three to inform Mr. Titus of this vote and request him to resume his office as Chorister."

1828.

March 3d. The town "chose Jonas L. Sibley, Nathaniel Woodbury and Thomas Harback a Committee to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a farm for the poor of the town, and see if one can be procured, and make their report at the April meeting."

April 7th. The above committee reported that they had examined Dea. Bond's farm, containing about ninety acres, valued at three thousand dollars, the farm of Mr. Elias Pratt, being about one hundred and thirty acres, and valued at thirty-eight hundred (3800.) dollars.

"They preferred the one occupied by Mr. Simon Hutchinson to either of the others, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, and recommend that the town purchase the same. But the question being put whether this report should be accepted; it was negatived."

The question was submitted—"shall a new County be formed by taking from the County of Worcester the seventeen following towns: to wit, Royalston, Winchendon, Athol, Templeton, Philipston, Lancaster, Bolton, Harvard, Gardner, Westminster, Ashburnham, Fitchburg, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Hubbardston."

The majority voted "*no*."

November 3d. The church erected in 1751 was burned. A town meeting had been held in it during the day to vote for representative to congress and electors of president and vice president. The fire occurred at night; its origin was never ascertained, and by many it was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Nov. 24th. A meeting of the society was held for the purpose of taking measures to erect a new house of worship. At this meeting it was "voted that the Rev. John Maltby be invited to open the meeting by prayer, which invitation was given and complied with."

"Voted that it is the ardent desire of the members of this Society that a new house of Public and Religious worship should be erected near the site of the old meeting-house to be called the First Congregational Society's Meeting-house in Sutton, and the Proprietors thereof to form the said Society and be entitled to the funds now belonging to said Society, and all the powers and privileges of the same, and that individually we will use our utmost endeavors to accomplish the object."

A committee was appointed to raise by subscription the necessary funds.

The following were appointed a building committee:

Amos Armsby, Jonas L. Sibley, Daniel Tenney, Elisha Hale and Nathaniel Woodbury.

1829.

June 15th. The corner stone of the new meeting-house was laid with appropriate services.

In this stone was deposited a silver plate, upon which is the following inscription: "Erected by the first Congregational Society in Sutton dedicated to God — Father, Son and Holy Ghost — A. D. 1829."

A list of the subscribers for building the house was also placed in the corner stone, and the sums specified which each contributed.

The contract for the stone work of the church was $1,140, and for the house $4,800.

1830.

The new meeting-house seems to have been completed in February of this year. It was dedicated February 24th. Edmund J. Mills was marshal on the occasion.

1831.

May 11th. The town "Voted to hold its meetings in the future in the basement of the Congregational Meeting-house and to pay the Congregational Society the sum of twenty-five dollars per year for the use of said room."

June 15th. The society finding the act of incorporation of 1794 in some respects defective, secured an amendatory act as follows:

An Act in addition to an Act to incorporate the First Congregational Society in Sutton.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same:

That the First Congregational Society in Sutton, be and they hereby are authorized and impowered to raise by tax on the pews or parts of pews or seats in the Meeting house of said Society, or on such portion of them as said Society at a legal Meeting thereof shall vote and determine to be taxed and assessed such sum or sums of money as they shall agree upon and Grant for the purpose of maintaining and supporting a public Teacher or Teachers of morality, for repairs and alterations of their said Meeting-house and for all other purposes incident to and connected with the objects of said Society.

Section 2nd. Be it further enacted: That it shall be the duty of the Collector or Collectors of said Society to give notice to the proprietor or proprietors of the pews or parts of pews or seats in said Meeting house, by posting up at the entrance thereof and at some other Convenient public place in said town of Sutton, a notification in writing of the time and place he or they will meet the said Proprietor or Proprietors, thirty days at least prior to the time of such meeting, together with a Copy of the Tax Bill committed to him or them to Collect to receive the tax or assessment made upon

his or their respective pew or pews or parts thereof or seats for the purposes aforesaid; and if any proprietor or proprietors as aforesaid shall fail to meet said Collector or Collectors as aforesaid, and pay to him or them the tax or assessment made upon his or their pew or pews or parts thereof or seats as aforesaid, and shall neglect or refuse to pay the same to said Collector or Collectors of said Society, they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell at public vendu such delinquent proprietor or proprietors pew or pews or interest therein or seat or seats — having first given public notice of the time and place of sale, by posting up notifications thereof at two or more public places in said Town of Sutton four days at least before the time appointed for said sale and make and execute a good and sufficient deed or deeds thereof to the purchaser or purchasers of the same: provided however that such sale or sales shall not be valid nor the Deed or deeds be given as aforesaid, unless said Collector or Collectors shall have first obtained the consent in writing of the prudential Committee of said Society to make such sale or sales as aforesaid, and in case the proceeds of the sale of such delinquent or delinquents pew or pews or parts thereof or seat or seats made as aforesaid shall not be sufficient to pay the whole amount of the sum assessed upon them as aforesaid and all legal charges, such Collector or Collectors are authorized and empowered, and it is hereby made their duty to collect such deficiency with all the expense attending the same out of other property of such delinquent or delinquents in the same manner as Town, County or State taxes are collected.

Sect. 3d. Be it further enacted: That so much of the Act to which this is in addition, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and hereby is repealed.

In House of Representatives June 15th 1831.

Passed to be enacted

W. B. Calhoun, Speaker.

In Senate June 15th 1831.

Passed to be enacted

Leverett Saltonstall President.

June 15th 1831. Approved Levi Lincoln.

1833.

March 4th. Origen Harback and others petition for "liberty to erect a public house for a tavern on the Common near the Congregational Meeting-house on the site of the old meeting-house."

A committee is appointed to take the matter under consideration. At an adjourned meeting this committee report "that it is the opinion of the Committee that the Town sell the Town Common in lots at public auction to the highest bidder for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon, as may best accommodate purchasers, the town giving Quit-Claim Deeds for the same." Which report was not accepted.

1835.

March 2d. The warrant for a town meeting contained the following article:

"To see if the town will instruct the Selectmen to withhold any approbation or recommendation for any person as a retailer of spirituous liquors in said town for the ensuing year and to see what other directions the town will give their Selectmen in relation to the same subject." Upon which the town "Voted not to instruct the Selectmen not to grant licences."

1836.

May 9th. The town "Voted that a Committee of five be nominated by the Selectmen for a Committee to purchase a farm for the Town and Edmund J. Mills, Caleb Chase, David Putnam, Joshua Armsby and Samuel Waters were nominated and chosen for said Committee to buy a farm."

1837.

Jan. 23d. The town took action as follows upon the disposition of the surplus revenue which had accumulated in the United States treasury and by act of Congress been divided among the several states.

"Voted to adopt the following Resolves and that our Representatives be furnished with a copy of the same and requested to Act accordingly.

"Resolved that while we feel deeply sensible of the importance of the general defusion of intelligence and knowledge throughout the community at large as inductive of public happiness and virtue as well as for the better understanding of the principles of our government, and the preservation of our liberties, and of Public schools as promotive of this end — as also of the great and general benefit resulting from a liberal and well regulated system of Internal improvements within the State — and while we would recommend those as well as the general interests of education to the guardian care and fostering hand of government — yet as the revenues of the Country are collected from the people through the Custom-houses or by the sale of the public lands which are the property of the people, therefore

"Resolved, That the objects of Congress in disposing of the surplus revenues of the different States of the Union would be better obtained and more justly effected by distributing the share to be deposited with this State among the several towns and districts of this Commonwealth in proportion to their respective population to be by them appropriated as they shall deem most fit and proper."

April 3d. The town "voted to receive from the Treasurer and Receiver General of the Commonwealth its proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States in deposit and will comply with the terms and provisions of the several Acts passed by the Legislature of said Commonwealth concerning the deposit of the surplus revenue."

The town records contain no reference to the purchase of a farm by the committee appointed May 9th, 1836, but at the meeting held as above, it was "Voted that the Overseers of the Poor stock and furnish the Town Farm." *

1843.

Aug. 6th. Much interest began to be manifested by many in the town in the cause of temperance, as is evident from the following article in the warrant for a town meeting upon this date, "To see if the town by vote will instruct the

* The farm now known as the "Town Farm," was purchased of David Tourtelott, March 15, 1837.

Selectmen not to approbate any person to be licensed as an inn-holder with a license to retail or sell wine, or spirituous, or fermented liquors, or any other person as a retailer of wine, or spirituous, or fermented liquors."

This article was not acted upon.

1844.

Jan. 29th. The society "voted that the meeting-house be not opened for any political or secular purpose, and that the basement of said house be not opened for any purposes excepting the concerns of the town, Society, or Church, without the express leave of the Prudential Committee, and then only at the full expense of the persons applying for permission."

1846.

March 2d. Warren Hunt and others have petitioned the legislature to be incorporated in connection with East Douglas as a new town. Upon which petition the town took action as follows:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the petition of Warren Hunt and others now pending before the Legislature of this Commonwealth for an Act of Incorporation for a new town out of territory of the towns of Douglas and Sutton by which said towns will be deprived of a portion of their respective territory ought not to pass. That if said petition for said Act of Incorporation was to pass, it would do great injustice to both of said towns of Douglas and Sutton.

"Resolved, That this town will take all lawful and proper measures to oppose the passage of any Act of Incorporation of a new town under said petition by which this town shall be deprived of any part of its territory."

1847.

March 1st. The legacy left by Mr. John Cole for school purposes, to which reference was made in these annals under the dates of 1819, '20–21, was awarded by the court in which the town had brought suit for its possession to the keeping

of the South Parish (what was the South Parish when the legacy was made). The parish make a proposition to the town to take this money as a permanent loan. Upon which proposition the town "voted to borrow of the South Parish in Sutton the amount of the school-fund belonging to said parish, at six per cent. interest per annum, payable on the 1st day of January annually, and that their Treasurer be authorized under the superintendence of their Selectmen to give security for the same."

1853.

Nov. 14. Certain persons interested in the formation of a Methodist Episcopal Church have asked the town for a lot of land "on the west side of the Common or in the South-west corner of the burying-ground upon which to erect a meeting house." Upon which request the following motion was made: "That the town grant the M. E. Church the use of a portion of the common as asked for, on condition that a Committee of three, one of whom shall be a member of said Society, shall investigate the matter immediately, and decide that it can be done legally."

The above motion was adopted, and Messrs. G. W. Putnam, Samuel Taylor and Horace Leland were chosen a committee "to locate and fix the spot for said house, if they shall find they have a legal right."

1854.

March 6th. The town chose "Sylvanus Putnam, as Agent to give a lease of the lot of land granted by the town to the M. E. Church and located by the Committee chosen for that purpose." It was also "voted that whenever the M. E. Church shall cease to worship in their house the land shall revert back to the town and the house shall be moved."

The Methodist Episcopal Society was duly organized — officers were chosen and a code of by-laws adopted, and measures taken to secure a lease from the town of a lot of land for their meeting house.

April 1st. A lease of a lot upon the west side of the common, a little south of the school-house was given by the agent appointed for the purpose, the condition of which was, "that a House of worship should be built upon said premises on or before the expiration of three years from the 14th day of November last, and that whenever the said M. E. Church shall cease to worship in their House for the time of one year, the land shall revert back to the Town of Sutton, and the Lessees shall remove their House of Worship from the said premises and clear them of all incumbrances." *

1856.

Feb. 23. Several petitions are pending before the General Court for a dismemberment of the town. "Horace Leland, Le Baron Putnam, Putnam King, Pliny Slocumb and Simon J. Woodbury are appointed a Committee to oppose these petitions."

Dec. 6. The above named committee are instructed "to oppose all petitions of a like nature which may come before the next General Court."

1857.

April 6. "Voted to instruct our Representative in General Court to use the extent of his ability and influence to oppose and vote against any proposition for a dismemberment of the Town before the present Legislature."

1861.

April 11. Fort Sumter was fired upon and the war of the Rebellion inaugurated.

April 15. The President issues his Proclamation calling for 75,000 of the militia of the several states to "repossess the forts, places and property," which had been seized, "to maintain the perpetuity of popular Government and to redress wrongs long enough endured."

These men were called for three months' service.

April 29. An impromtu meeting of citizens of the town was held for the purpose of discussing the situation,

* Town Records.

and a committee appointed to draught a series of resolutions for the action of a meeting of the town called for the day following.

April 30. At the meeting of this date the feeling of indignation at the atrocity of the act of firing on the national flag; of patriotic devotion, and of determined purpose to crush rebellion, was in full harmony with that which prevailed throughout all the loyal states. In view of the peril of the hour, and the necessity of wise action, it was proposed that the proceedings be opened with prayer; and it is recorded that the Rev. Mr. Hawkins being called upon "to address the Throne of Grace, responded in a fervent and appropriate prayer."

On motion of E. J. Mills, it was "voted that a Committee chosen at a meeting held last evening to present the subject for action to-day be invited to do so now, and the Hon. J. D. McCrate, Chairman of said Committee, responded in the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in this most unnatural contest, waged against our Country by a band of traitors in the Southern States, we, the inhabitants of Sutton, believing that the whole strength of the country should be exerted in an official manner to put down rebellion, call upon the Government of the United States to make no terms or compromises with traitors, but to carry on the war in such a manner, and with such force as will strengthen the union sentiment which we believe still exists in portions of the rebellious States, and intimidate and overwhelm those, who, regardless of all obligations, seek a division of our beloved Country.

Resolved. That we are neither advocates of, nor believers in the right of Secession, That we regard the course taken by the self-styled Seceding States as Revolution without justifiable cause, and that the Government of the Country is therefore bound to put it down by the strong arm of force.

Resolved. That we appropriate the sum of six thousand ($6,000) dollars for the specific object of taking care of the

families, and of uniforming such of the inhabitants of this Town as shall enlist either for the war or for three years or more, and shall be called out to serve for that period and be accepted by the regularly constituted authorities of the Country.

Resolved. That the above sum or whatever portion thereof be necessary shall be expended under the direction of a Committee of three to be chosen at this meeting.

Resolved. That Col. John D. McCrate, A. Dudley Chase and James Taylor be a Committee for the purpose above mentioned.

"Voted to pay such persons as may volunteer one dollar per day for the time necessary to be expended in drilling."

June 4th. The town give instructions as follows, with reference to the pay of Volunteers and aid to their families:

"The Committee elected, at a previous meeting, for the purpose of disbursing certain moneys to Volunteer Soldiers and their families are instructed to pay all persons who have volunteered belonging to Sutton the sum of one dollar per day for actual drilling and to pay the families of the same such sums per week as the late State Act has authorized. The said Committee are farther instructed to pay the Towns of Oxford, and Grafton, or other Towns, such sums of money as they have paid or shall pay our men for drilling, or for uniforms."

June 8th. The Committee chosen April 30th to attend to the disbursement of certain sums of money report:

"That they believe the legal duties incumbent upon them can be as well transacted by the Selectmen, and they would therefore respectfully resign."

Their resignation was accepted, and the selectmen were instructed to discharge the duties of this committee and to render such aid to the families of volunteers as in their judgment they may require.

The town also authorized the treasurer, "by the advice of the Selectmen to borrow from time to time such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the purposes above mentioned."

1862.

July 22d. The town "voted to pay to each Volunteer who shall enlist into the Army of the United States the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars."

August 2d. The town "Voted to offer a bounty of one hundred and fifty ($150.00) dollars to any person who, on, or before, the eighteenth day of August, will enlist as a Volunteer in the Army of the United States as one of quota of twenty-eight men from Sutton, the same to be paid as soon as such person shall have been accepted and mustered."

August 23d. The call for nine months men was promptly responded to by the town, which "voted to take measures to procure by enlistment our quota of troops, and to pay to each person enlisting as one of said quota a bounty of one hundred and fifty ($150.00) dollars."

At this meeting "the following Resolutions, presented by Jason Waters, Esq. were unanimously adopted and the Clerk instructed to furnish a Copy for the press, and also to forward a Copy to the President."

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The President having called upon this town to raise a second quota of men, in addition to those who, with patriotic zeal previously volunteered for the service, to put down the iniquitous, Southern Rebellion, therefore,

*Resolved:* — That we heartily respond to this and any call the President may make, to *crush* treason and save our Country from its withering curse, upon the great principles set forth in the Declaration of Human Rights made by the Fathers of the Republic — by the powers conferred upon the Government by the Constitution and laws, and by the rights which the laws of the Civilized Nations of the World declare to be just; and to this end alone do we hereby pledge ourselves, our lives and property, all that we are, and all that we can be, to the prompt deliverance of our Country from the baneful curse of malignant traitors and unscrupulous assassins.

Resolved: — That it is with the deepest humiliation and most poignant regret, that we have witnessed the great

sacrifice of human life, in the persons of our brave soldiers and the union loving people of the Southern States, together with millions of public and private property, which sacrifice, in our belief, was made in the efforts of the Government to placate and flatter rebels, secessionists, or semi-secessionists, by exempting from seizure and confiscation a portion of the property of rebels on which they relied for success in their hellish raid, and without which a successful resistance to the laws and armies of the United States could not be of long duration.

Resolved: — That we earnestly urge the President to adopt a policy, that shall make these contumacious scoundrels feel the horrors of a war of their own inauguration, believing it to be but justice to humanity that the authors of this most atrocious rebellion should be made to feel in some degree, commensurate with their crimes, the evils and woes which they with blackhearted villainy have thrust upon humanity which they have cursed, — in the name of freemen who stand firm and unconditionally by their Country, its Constitution, and Laws — in the name of the brave heroes who have died that their Country might live — in the name of a just God who ruleth all nations with the sceptre of Perfect justice, to take a position on the great principles of Truth, Liberty and Justice, and adopt a policy that has for its purpose the sudden and utter destruction of every root and branch of this diabolical rebellion, and let it be universally proclaimed to the army, the navy, the country and the world, so that there may be no longer any conflict of opinion among the people of the country or the world, nor further conflict of action among subordinate officials; and that any obstacle to so grand a consummation, whether it be officials in the army or navy — ministers in the cabinet or foreign courts; whether it be from States at *home* or nations abroad, acting under the specious pretext of neutrality, *let them be speedily removed;* and the Nation will then arise from the dust of her humiliation, with her noble principles tried and purified to elevate mankind and bless the world."

August 30th. "The Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Worcester, by previous invitation, was present, and favored the people

with an Address upon the condition, and prospects of the Country, and our present crisis. Many Ladies, to whom an invitation had been extended to do so, were present, to listen to the Address and encourage us by their presence." *

1863.

Massachusetts, under the guidance of her noble Governor, John A. Andrew, was the first state to respond to the call of President Lincoln for troops for the defense of the national capital, after the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter. As early as 1860 she had made a tender to the government of her military forces, and had put five thousand men under drill, for whom she had provided clothing and accoutrements; but of these only three thousand were armed with the Springfield rifle-musket.

The first call for troops was received on the fifteenth of April, 1861, and on the sixteenth two regiments, mustered with all necessary equipments ready to move; and within six days from the date of the President's call, Massachusetts had six regiments on the way to the scene of danger. Many of these troops were poorly armed, and left the state relying upon the ability of the national government to supply the defect when they should arrive at their destination. But the government was sadly deficient in arms, owing to the depletion of the northern armories by John B. Floyd, secretary of war — the seizure of the United States armory at Harper's Ferry by the militia of Virginia, which contained fifteen thousand stand of arms — and the destruction of Gosport Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., by order of the government, which was the largest depot of arms in the United States.

Good arms were the great need of the hour, but this need was not supplied during the first two years of the war. Massachusetts sent an agent to Europe to procure arms, but those purchased were of such inferior quality that they were of no service, and whole regiments, more than a year after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, were detained from the field. The disaster of Ball's Bluff, in which the fifteenth

* Town Records.

Massachusetts suffered so severely, was due largely to their being armed with muzzle loading, smooth bore muskets, while contending against the superior weapons in the hands of the Mississippi riflemen. Strange as it may seem, there were private armories in our own state that were furnishing, prior to the war, the British and Russian governments with breech-loading rifles, and it was no secret that the armory at Chicopee Falls completed a contract for the manufacture of such rifles for the state of Mississippi; yet the opinion of the military martinets ruled such arms out of the hands of the infantry soldiers of the Union.

In the first session of the Massachusetts legislature in 1863, the military committee (unanimously on the part of the House) reported a bill for the purchase of small arms and ordnance, and upon recommendation of the finance committee, five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for that purpose. The bill restricted the purchases to be made by the governor to the Springfield musket pattern. Mr. Jason Waters, our townsman, who represented this district in the legislature of 1863 and 1864, moved to amend by striking out "Springfield musket pattern" and insert "of such pattern as the Governor and Council shall deem best adapted to the service to which it is to be applied." The amendment was lost, and the bill went to the Senate. Mr. Waters called the attention of some of the most influential members of the Senate to the importance of the amendment, and it was introduced and adopted. The bill was returned to the House for concurrence, and a special assignment made for its consideration. The time was short, and much must be done to convince the majority, who had voted against the amendment, that they had done so from misapprehension. Speaker Bullock ruled that the member from Sutton might bring guns upon the floor of the House for the purpose of exhibiting a principle pertinent to the question under discussion, that could not otherwise be clearly illustrated. Accordingly every kind of breech-loading rifle that could be obtained was from time to time stored in the lobbies of the House.

Valuable information and aid were given by Messrs. J.

Ashcroft, E. T. Steere, Palmer & Batcheller, Wm. Reed & Son, and others. Correspondence was also had with Gen. A. C. Maggi, Gen. W. S. Rosecranz, Maj. Gens. B. F. Butler, A. Pleasanton, Geo. H. Thomas, A. E. Burnside, and J. Hooker, and Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant. When the time for the consideration of the question came, and it was announced as the order of the day, the messengers brought forth the arms from the lobbies, and stacked them in the area in front of the speaker's desk.

The member from Sutton moved to concur in the Senate's amendment, and proceeded to show the great superiority of the breech-loading rifle over the muzzle-loading arm, and contrasted it, gun in hand, with the arm recommended by the military committee.

Extracts from the letters of the distinguished generals above named — men who had had proof on the battle field of the efficiency of the breech-loader — were also read, and so convincing was the argument as thus enforced, that the House by a large majority repudiated its former vote, and concurred in the amendment of the Senate.

Governor Andrew appointed a commission to examine, test, and select the best breech-loading rifle.

Arrangements were made for a thorough trial at Readville, in which all inventors and manufacturers of breech-loaders were invited to participate.

The trial convinced the commission that, all things considered, the Spencer repeating rifle was the best for military service, and they accordingly recommended its adoption. Governor Andrew immediately contracted for the construction of a supply for the state. Soon after the first few thousand were delivered, the battle of Chickamauga occurred, in which two thousand Spencer rifles in the hands of General Wilder's Michigan Brigade, that, by the permission of General Thomas, they themselves had been allowed to purchase, turned the tide of that desperate battle in favor of the union forces under General Rosecranz.

The secretary of war, learning that Massachusetts had adopted the Spencer repeating rifle, and then had a supply of several thousand ready for her troops as they might be

called for, requested the governor to turn them over to the United States government, that they might be immediately placed in the hands of men in the field.

Governor Andrew at once complied with the request, and the government forthwith ordered the construction of a large number on its own account. Thus, in spite of the cautious conservatives, and the objections of those military men who condemn any change which has not commended itself to popular favor, Massachusetts enjoys the honor of first placing in the hands of infantry, *by authority of government*, a weapon which is more destructive than any heretofore in use; and, as such, will do much to shorten wars. And with just pride do we record the fact, that the member from Sutton initiated the change by his amendment to the bill for the purchase of arms, and when his amendment was lost, used such influence with the senators as to secure its adoption by the senate, and when the amended bill was returned to the House for concurrence, single-handed and alone, confronted the opposition of the military committee, and by his convincing arguments, enforced by practical illustration, brought the majority most enthusiastically to the support of his measure.

Nov. 3d. To the requisition for 300,000 men, made by the president, October 17th, the town took the following action for raising its quota:

"Voted that the town take measures to procure the men called for from Sutton, by enlistment."

"Voted that the town pay a bounty of seven hundred (700.00) dollars to each person that will enlist as one of said quota.

1864.

April 13. Under the call of the president dated February 1, 1864, for additional troops, the town "voted to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five ($125.00) to each volunteer to fill Sutton's quota."

June 18. In anticipation of a call for more troops the town "voted unanimously to raise the sum of one hundred and twenty-five ($125.00) dollars for each person that the

selectmen may recruit to fill the quota of this town under any call of the president prior to the 1st of March, 1865."

The selectmen "recommend the purchase of a lot of land upon the farm of Mr. Emory Howard for a new Cemetery; whereupon "Voted to accept the report, and that the chair appoint two persons as Commissioners to act with the Selectmen in the purchase of the Emory Howard lot, take the Deed in favor of the town, lay the same out in suitable burying-lots, sell the same, and give deeds as Agents of the town."

1865.

June 12. Messrs. B. L. Batcheller, George Hastings and John Putnam Stockwell were appointed a committee to ascertain what amount of money individuals may have contributed for the purpose of filling the quota of the town or furnishing men for the war during the year 1864. This committee report a total of $6,711.00.

The town "Voted to accept the report and raise the sum of seven thousand (7,000.00) dollars for the purpose above specified."

The town furnished two hundred and twenty-three men for the war, which was a surplus of eight over and above all demands.

Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended on account of the war, exclusive of state aid, was twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and fourteen cents ($25,180.14.) The amount of money paid by the town for state aid to soldiers' families during the war, and afterward repaid by the state was as follows: In 1861, $501.91; 1862, $2,410.71; 1863, $3,212.70; 1864, $1,725.76; 1865, $1,901.26. Total amount, $9,752.34.

The ladies of Sutton furnished a great many articles for the soldiers during the war, to the money value of about one thousand dollars. Among the articles were shirts, drawers, socks, lint, bandages and other useful stores. They were forwarded to the front generally through the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.*

* See Gen. Schouler's History of the War.

1866.

Jan. 6th. The town again vote to refund the money which has been paid by individuals for furnishing men for the war; and to the same effect, substantially, at a special meeting held January 20th; only at the latter date the sum specified is five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars, sixty-nine cents ($5,317.69).

To the above action of the town several entered their protest, on the ground of illegality.

March 19th. The Methodist church is offered to the town for a town-house. The town take no action upon the matter.

1868.

March 16. E. J. Mills, James Taylor, Solomon Severy, I. A. Dodge, and M. M. Hovey were appointed a committee to report at the next meeting upon the advisability of purchasing, for the use of the town, the Methodist Episcopal church.

1869.

April 9. A committee of thirteen was appointed to appraise the school-houses, land and apparatus belonging to the several school districts in town, as preliminary to the taking possession of the property in accordance with an act of the legislature passed at the last session.

April 20th. The school property was appraised by the above committee as worth seven thousand nine hundred fifty-eight (7,958.33) dollars thirty-three cents.

Sept. 4. The town refused to take any action with reference to building or repairing school-houses.

1870.

Jan. 15th. William R. Hill, Putnam King, A. W. Putnam, L. H. Cunliff, and Gardner Gibson were appointed a committee "to examine into the location of the several school-houses in town with the view to ascertain whether any reduction can be made in the number, and if so to decide upon their location; also to make estimates of the cost of repairing such houses as need, and are worth repairing, and

the cost of building new ones where it is found necessary to build and report the result of their investigation at the next annual Town meeting."

March 21. The above committee report the estimated cost of repairing the school-houses and building two new ones to be $5,900.00.

The town vote to raise three thousand dollars for repairs.

Aug. 6. The town vote, by ballot, upon the re-establishment of the district system. The vote is five to one in favor of such re-establishment.

Dec. 21. The town again voted upon the matter of re-establishing the school district system, with district limits as fixed in 1850 and 1851. The measure did not have a two-thirds vote and was declared not carried.

1871.

March 20. Yet again the town voted upon the re-establishment of the school districts in accordance with the survey of 1850 and 1851, and failed of a two-thirds vote. It was also "voted that the treasurer be authorized to convey to the several school districts upon the payment of the appraised value and insurance any rights that the town now have in said school-houses."

The school-houses had all been paid for by the town at the appraised value as made by the committee in their report of April 20, 1869. "Voted to rescind the vote of March 2d, 1870, appropriating $3,000.00 for the repair of school houses."

All the districts paid back to the town the appraised value of their school property, and returned to their old way of employing teachers through their prudential committees.

May 2d. The town "voted that no person shall be allowed to sell ale, porter, strong beer or lager beer in said town for the year ensuing."

1873.

March 17th. "The town voted to maintain a high school."

1874.

March 16. "Voted to maintain a high school and the same be held during the year at Sutton Centre." *

1876.

March 20. The town made an appropriation for a centennial celebration.

There was, upon July 4th, a large and enthusiastic gathering of the citizens of the town in the grove a little east of the house of Mr. F. H. Marble.

A procession of Sunday-school children and citizens was formed at the Congregational church, under the direction of Messrs. Edmund J. Mills, Amos Batcheller, H. S. Stockwell and Charles H. Chase, marshals; and, escorted by the Oxford brass band, marched to the grove, where appropriate services were held under the direction of E. J. Mills, president of the day. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. A. Benedict, the Declaration of Independence read by Miss Hattie A. Holbrook, and patriotic speeches were made by Rev. H. A. Tracy, Messrs. I. B. Hartwell, Reuben R. Dodge, J. W. Stockwell and Rev. W. A. Benedict.

Old time and modern songs were sung, and stirring music was given by the band. As the day wore on to its close, the crowd slowly and reluctantly dispersed, some, at least, praying that they who shall upon the same ground celebrate the nation's bi-centennial, may look upon our flag studded with many new stars, still proudly waving over an undivided people, who have maintained their civil and religious institutions in their integrity, strengthened their government by the promotion of virtue and intelligence, and made as rapid progress in the second as in the first century of the nation's life, in all that constitutes true national greatness.

* See History of High School, Part III.

# HISTORY OF SUTTON.

## Part II.

### THE HOMES OF SUTTON.

We now, gentle reader, introduce you to the homes of Sutton. A history of these is really *the* history of the town; for in these homes the influences, both secret and silent, direct and open, conscious and unconscious, have been in operation, that have molded the characters of the men and women of the day, and established them in those principles which they have exemplified in every line of action.

Of these homes, we can, in the space allotted, give you but a passing glance, sometimes making only mention of those who have passed in and out, and sometimes pausing a little to afford you opportunity to become somewhat acquainted with such as have acted a more prominent part in public affairs.

Among the early occupants of these homes, there was no aristocracy of blood or of wealth. Of those boasting honored titles there were none; of those impoverished, who came fortune-hunting, there were none.

All seem to have been from what is termed the middle class — men of moderate means, well to do, who would have obtained a good living in any place where there was work for hands inured to toil. They were men who knew what it was to go out into the wilderness and fell the trees, build

houses, subdue the soil, found churches and schools, establish civil government and put in operation the various forces by which social order is maintained and social progress made.

And they were equal to the work. They were not what may be called educated men, and yet they were not ignorant. They had good common sense, sound judgment and strong purpose. They knew what the rights of men are, and possessed the independence to assert and the will to maintain them.

In their records, they made mistakes in spelling and in grammar, as our "Annals" show, but in action they evinced wisdom certainly as far-seeing as their more boastful descendants.

The houses which they at first built were for the most part small and rude — in many instances log cabins — but they were the abode of contentment and happiness as great as is enjoyed in the more luxurious homes of the present day.

A few years sufficed for the clearing away of large portions of forest, and the fencing in of fields for cultivation. Orchards were planted, and soon nearly every thing was produced at home that was needed for convenience and comfort. Grist-mills were erected as soon as there was grain to be ground, saw-mills for producing lumber, and carding and fulling mills for making rolls and fulling cloth, and, in a few of the mills, conveniences for dyeing and machinery for finishing woolen cloth were added.

And now, after fifteen or twenty years from the first settlement have passed away, look in upon these homes.

It is in summer time. The fathers and sons go out to their labor in the fields and woods — the mothers and daughters are busily employed in domestic labor within. Not a small part of the house industry of these days was the spinning of the wool, which had been carded into rolls — at first by hand and afterward by the carding-machines, when such machines had been introduced — and its manufacture into cloth for family use.

The girl who could spin her run or run and a half a day, right through the season, was considered quite an accomplished lass.

And the weaving was all done at home on a hand loom. On the beam of this loom the warp was wound, and run through the harnesses and reed, and properly attached so as to be drawn over the cylinder around which the cloth was to be wound as woven. The quill-wheel, by which the shuttle-spools were wound with filling, stood conveniently near. The weaver, seated for her work, springs the warp by foot-treadles, to which the harnesses are attached, then with one hand throws the shuttle through the warp, catching it with the other and holding it, while with the hand at liberty she brings the reed forcibly against the thread, thus pressing it closely up against the cloth, which each additional thread slowly increases. From three to five yards were all that could be woven in a day. Every farmer kept a few sheep for the wool, and also raised flax to make cloth for summer wear. Few were the homes in which, in the winter or early spring, a piece of linen and a piece of tow-cloth were not also manufactured. Of linen cloth, both the warp and filling were spun upon the small wheel. Of the tow-cloth, only the warp was thus spun; the filling was of tow, carded by hand and spun upon the large wheel. The tow was the coarser part of the flax, which was separated from it by the hatchel.

It was also quite common to manufacture a piece of linsey-woolsey, which was cloth made of linen and wool. Portions of the woolen yarn were also colored, and striped and plaid cloths were made for the wear of the female members of the family.

These homes all had huge fire-places, in which, during the long winter evenings, there was kept up a blazing fire that threw a ruddy glow over the healthful countenances of the happy group seated around. There were fire-sides then, and influences going out from them which are lost since the gloomy stove has taken their place.

There may be centers of attraction in our homes now, but there are none equal to the "fire upon the hearth." "The fire upon the hearth is the centre and symbol of the family life. When the fire in a house goes out, it is because the life has gone out. Somewhere in every house it burns, and

burns in constant service; and every chimney that sends its incense heavenward speaks of an altar inscribed to Love and Home." * The social gatherings during the winter evenings in these homes, in which the young men and maidens, clad in their home-spun attire, engaged in their innocent sports, were seasons of enjoyment and mutual interest in each other, not less true and pure than like gatherings now, in which there is more display, more tyranny of fashion, and, perhaps, more artificial refinement.

Many of these homes were *christian* homes, and all that were not professedly so were occupied by those who sincerely respected religion, and contributed, by a cheerful payment of the "ministry tax," to the support of the institutions of the gospel. All had seats in the house of God, and few were the families that did not make their arrangements to be represented there upon the Sabbath.

Look upon the inmates of these homes as they wend their way to the sanctuary, many on foot, some on horse-back, riding singly, double, quadruple even, for it was not rare at this time to see the father on the saddle, carrying before him a child too young to walk, and the mother seated on a pillion behind, carrying a little one in her arms. Some in rude conveyances on two or four wheels, and some in carts drawn by oxen. In the winter, jumpers and sleds, extemporized for the occasion, took the place of conveyances on wheels. As we have intimated, nearly everything used was manufactured at home, and would now undoubtedly be called very rough. But it answered the necessities of the day, and there was little of false pride in exercise on the part of those who felt themselves peers among peers. We would not be understood to convey the impression that our ancestors, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, were entirely free from the dictates of fashion. Some customs prevailed that we, who are the slaves of fashion, would consider as ridiculous as they who conformed to them would certain ones of the present day.

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* Holland, in "Arthur Bonnicastle."

For instance — according to Dea. Leland — all men as old as twenty-five or thirty-five years had two wigs; one for week-days and one for Sunday. The Sunday wig was very showy and expensive. The hair was shaved closely, that the wig might set well. All old people who wore wigs usually took them off in the meeting-house and put upon the head a knit cap, made of linen or cotton yarn for summer use, and of woolen for winter. There was a small knot or tassel on the top of this cap. The practice of wearing wigs began to be unfashionable as early as 1780 or 1785. All old people wore them until 1800. Dr. Hall wore his wig and cocked hat to the last. The last wig worn in town was that of Col. Tim. Sibley.

Simplicity in dress, manners and equipage, continued to be a characteristic of these homes until quite a number of years after the Revolutionary war. As wealth increased, broad-cloth and silk began to take the place of home-spun, and the rude vehicles to which reference has been made were displaced by carriages. "The first family to ride in a chaise was that of Perez Rice, the second that of Dr. David Hall, and the third that of Dea. Tarrant Putnam." *

We give the history of the homes by districts, commencing with

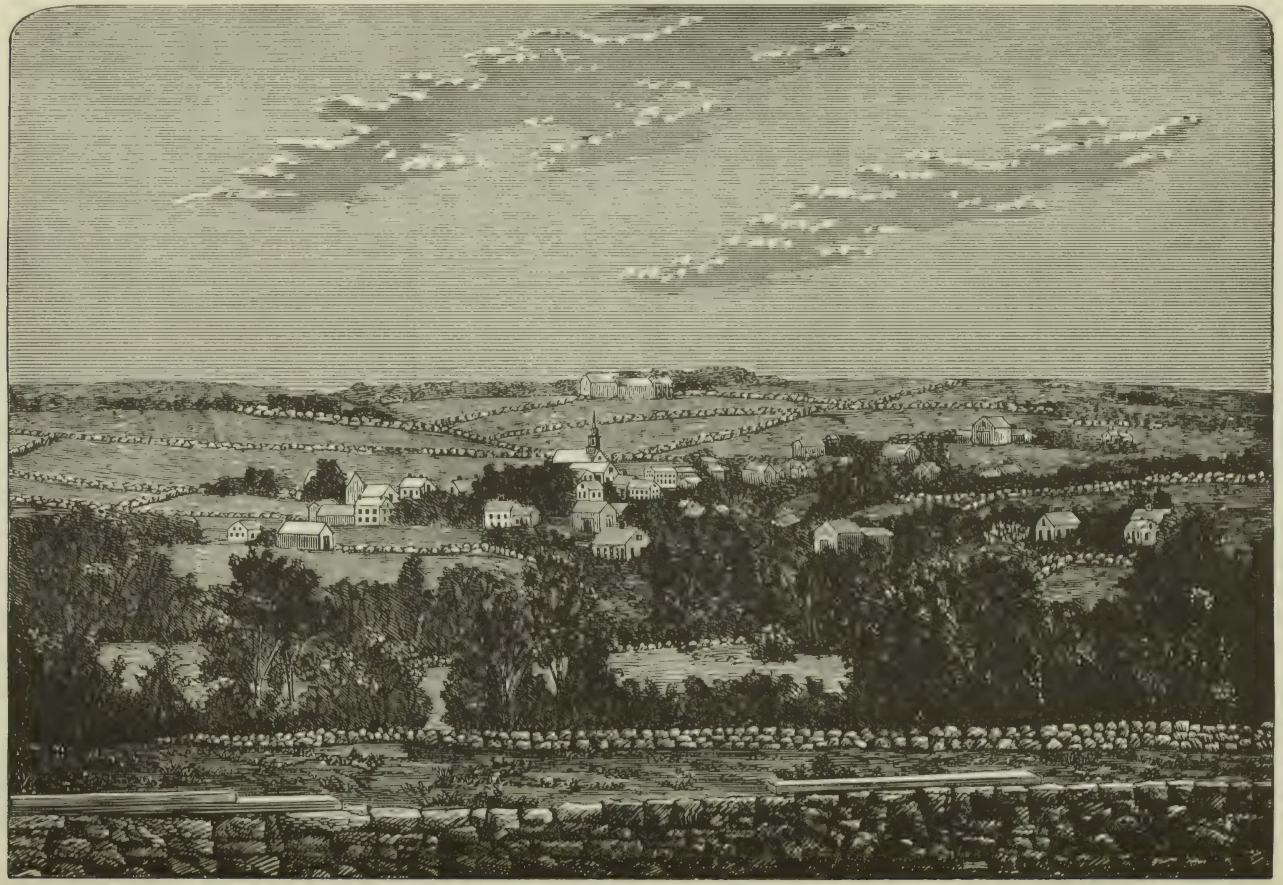
### West Sutton, District No. 1.

The house where widow Persia Putnam now lives was probably built by Dea. Cornelius Putnam, and all of his children were born there. A part of the house was moved from a site in what is known as the Dresser pasture, just north of the Capt. Hall site, farm now owned by Peter H. Putnam. Cornelius Putnam joined the First Congregational Church in 1729, as did Sarah, his wife. He was succeeded by his son Nathaniel. It was next owned by Dea. Moses Putnam, who, after his father's death, sold a part of the farm to Peter Putnam, who traded it to John Putnam for the place where Asa Dodge now lives. John came in possession about 1817, and soon after built a large barn, a part

* Leland Papers.

of which is now standing, and is owned by John Perry Putnam. John Putnam prided himself on his fine stock of neat cattle, which were noted far and near, stock raisers coming long distances to secure the John Putnam breed of cattle. They were raised by most of his neighbors. He also had a fine flock of sheep. He was succeeded by his son Silvanus Putnam, who also kept the farm under high cultivation, and well stocked with cattle, sheep and swine. "And now," says Mr. G. Hall, "as sheep are becoming nearly extinct, and bid fair to be sought after by the future Barnums as curiosities, let me tell you a little sheep story of my own."

In the spring of 1827 we turned our sheep into a pasture adjoining this farm, known as the woods pasture. We soon after missed one of the lambs, and came to the conclusion that it had been killed by the dogs or foxes. Its dam was constantly moaning her loss, and like Rachel would not be comforted; she would come to the bars and call for help, as well as a poor old sheep could call, but no one could understand her language until my little dog, Tray, no sheep-killer, went to her assistance and returned to me for aid. He actually took hold of my clothes and led me to the pasture. I knew by his actions that he meant business, so I followed him to the lost lamb, still alive, but nearly dead; cast in the fissure of a rock, and so imbedded there I had to get my grandfather to help me before I could extricate her. Poor thing! she could not stand nor hold her head up. We carried her home and faithfully nursed her, the faithful dog meanwhile watching over her and licking her sores until they were healed. It was several days before she could stand. As soon as she could walk I used to take a handful of oats in my hand and let her eat them therefrom. So if I said "oats," she would come for them; and, in fine, that became her name. From sympathy she became the pet of the household, and was allowed to run in the house-lot until fall, when the oats and the choice feed had made her so fat that my grandfather, thinking her better for mutton than for wool, proposed to kill her; he even got his knife for the slaughter, when the confiding creature came and licked his hand. I asked him how he could take her life, when we had



VIEW OF WEST SUTTON.

taken so much pains to save it. I said, see how she loves you! I would as soon eat one of my own brothers! Just then "Uncle Salva," as we all called him, came up, and I asked him to buy the lamb to keep. He said he would give two dollars for her, and so she was sold to him, for the knife had already fallen from the Captain's hand, and the tears were dropping from his hooked nose. Ten years after, while engaged in the store, I rode up to the old Baptist church place, and walked across to my father's. On my way I started up a small flock of sheep; they seemed scared at first, ran a little way, then stopped and looked at me. I thought one of them looked like "Oats," so I held out my hand and said "Oats," when she came forward and licked my hand as if in gratitude for her life. A little further on I found "Uncle Salva," and asked him if Oats was alive. He said yes, and she and her descendants formed his entire flock. She had been the most profitable sheep he had ever owned. This farm had much fruit on it, and a cider-mill. It was, and is, a very desirable place. It is and always has been the home of real worth. One old lady, once a devoted christian — Eunice, the widow of Fuller Putnam — became demented, and while so was profane and at times abusive, even to her twin sister, Lydia Howard, who came to care for and pity her.

Mrs. David Putnam, maiden name Elizabeth Woodbury, said to have been one of the best of christian women, died here December 27, 1831, aged eighty-seven. John Putnam died here February 24, 1827, aged sixty-seven. He had fourteen children, seven by first wife, five by second and two by third. One daughter married Rufus Sibley, who was master of inspection at the armory in Millbury for several years. One married Charles Rich and went to the State of New York, where they raised a family.

Mrs. Persia Putnam, widow of Silvanus, and Mrs. Joseph Putnam live in this house; also John W. Putnam, son of John P., son of John, jr., son of John, son of Fuller, son of Jepthah.

In a house on the site where John Perry Putnam now lives, once lived Deacon Moses Putnam; he owned a large

farm and was a rope-maker by trade. The rope-walk stood near the house; the wheels were turned by hand. The last boy that turned the crank for him, I think, was Nathan Hewett. I used to see the old man, fat and fair, walk backward with flax or hemp in his arms, spinning his cords, crying ho, or go, as he desired the wheels to stop or move. His cords were considered the best in the market. He was a large, fleshy man, was troubled with a bad cough, and died here of apoplexy, April 3d, 1826, aged sixty-eight. He was acting deacon of the first Baptist church for thirty-eight years. He married Mary Allen, who had a sort of shaking palsy, brought on, some thought, by drinking strong tea. She died December 20, 1846, aged ninety-one.

John Perry Putnam, who built the new house in 1862, has a farm of about forty-seven acres, and is a first-rate farmer. His daughter, Emma Jane, is a school-teacher and a graduate of Worcester academy.

The house now owned and occupied by Prescott Putnam was built by Deacon Stephen Putnam, son of Deacon Moses, in 1818; he too was a rope-maker, and had a walk just west of the house; he lived here until his death, Nov. 28, 1836. His wife died Dec. 25, 1857, aged seventy-five years and two months. He married Mrs. Betsey Goddard, widow of John Goddard, and mother of Tamar and Almira Goddard. Almira married Samuel Newton. Stephen and Betsey Putnam had six children — all dead. Mrs. Putnam was noted for her kindness to the sick and devotion to the church.

Prescott Putnam bought the place in 1842. He, the son of Charles, son of Colonel John, son of Edward, was born April 13, 1804. He married Mary Eliza Marble, daughter of Ezra, son of Malachi, son of Freegrace, son of Samuel. She was born April 7, 1810. His farm belonged to the Nathaniel Putnam place.

On the site where Lawson Putnam now lives, there once stood a house in which Mr. Eli Stockwell, father of Captain Chandler, was born. He said that many years ago there was a great drought, so that they had to drive their cattle to Manchaug Pond for water, and that the well at this place was the only one near that was not dry.

The present house was built by Joseph Putnam, son of David, son of Cornelius, in 1840. He died here, and was one of the very best of men. His family are all very respectable. Alex. and Charles are merchants in Worcester. George lives in Anoka, Minn., where he has held many offices of honor. Lawson, the present owner, bought the place in 1865; his farm contains about forty acres, and was a part of the farm of his great-grandfather, Dea. Cornelius.

Simon Putnam, son of Joseph, was a Methodist minister; died, I think, in Minnesota.

The house where Mrs. Quinn now lives was first owned by Dea. Tarrant Putnam. Abraham Brown, who married his daughter, lived there many years. Alanson Titus, brother of Hon. Jonah Titus, who was for some years of the Providence bar, lived on this place many years, and several of his children were born here.

Nathaniel Putnam, son of Dea. Moses, lived here several years and finally bought the place. He married for his first wife Charlotte Morse, and for his second the widow of John Putnam. After his death the place was sold to Mr. Quinn, and is now owned by the town. Many other families have lived in this house; among the more prominent were Major Rufus Bacon and Capt. Warren. Members of each of these families became quite distinguished.

The house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Rachel Rich, widow of John Rich, jr., was built by Dea. Tarrant Putnam; some of his children were born here. He was admitted to membership in the first Congregational church in Sutton by letter from church in Danvers, in 1847, at the age of thirty-two. He owned a large tract, embracing this place, the poor farm and the farm now owned by Henry Brigham, etc. In the days of the revolution the renowned Gen. Israel Putnam, on his way to Bunker Hill, halted at this house and dined with him. When he left, he mounted his horse from the flag at the end of the bank-wall near the south-east corner of the house, where the loving friends and cousins embraced each other and wept. His son Tarrant died Dec. 17, 1770.

One of his sons, Elijah, went from here to Brown University, where he graduated. Dea. Tarrant Putnam died here

August 27, 1794, aged seventy-nine. His widow died March 16, 1812, aged eighty-nine.

His son, Capt. Israel Putnam, was born here and was the next owner. He kept store here for several years; sold dry goods, groceries and all kinds of liquors. Mrs. Putnam frequently tended the store, and the greatest decorum always prevailed on the premises. After Capt. Putnam moved into town the store was moved whole, by a team of Sutton cattle, to Millbury, where it was occupied by his son-in-law, Jabez Hull; it is now kept by Mr. Sweetzer.

The Captain was proud of his cattle and sheep. He had the largest sheep and the fattest oxen. He would feed his large oxen two years to make them superior to any in the market. He used to drive a great many cattle to market, riding a gray horse that he kept twenty years or more; he was a fine horseman. He built the large barn on the place, which he used to fill with hay, besides having several stacks outside.

Capt. Putnam married Hannah LeBaron, and had a large and very respectable family. His daughter Hannah married Jabez Hull, and had one daughter, who died single. Widow Hull died some two years ago, leaving a handsome estate.

Le Baron was a merchant and manufacturer; he once owned Queechy Village in Vermont. He manufactured carpets at Holden, several years. He married Ann Braman, daughter of Dr. Amasa Braman, an estimable lady, by whom he had three or four sons; one, Frank, a wealthy merchant, now lives in New York. Tarrant was a merchant in New York, where he died almost a millionaire. Israel graduated at Brown University, and was an eminent physician at Bath, Maine. He was at one time mayor of the city. He left a very intelligent family. One of his sons has been mayor of Portland, and is an eminent lawyer.

Mary married Dr. Leonard Pierce and had two daughters, Mary Frances and Ellen Douglass. Ellen married M. M. Hovey and has two children, John Wm. and Marius M., jr.

Mrs. Pierce is one of the best read and most intelligent ladies of the land. She inherits the Le Baron estate, and lives there with her daughter, Mary Frances.

Edwin was a merchant in New York City, where he died single, much lamented by all who knew him. Frederick is a physician of some note in New York.

Theodore was a merchant in New York, but being out of health, has retired on the farm with his sister.

Caroline married Dr. N. C. Sibley, and had one son who died young. She married for her second husband Stephen Merihew, Esq., a New York lawyer, by whom she has a son and two daughters. George is in a store in New York.

Since Capt. Putnam left the place several different families have lived there. Silas Brown, since a lawyer in the West, had charge of the farm two or three years. Dea. Solomon Marble and his son Joel, the father of the celebrated editor, Manton Marble of New York, lived here and carried on the farm. Joel's wife died here. * * * *

John Rich, jr., owned the farm several years and died here. He left a wife and one daughter, Mary.

The house where F. F. Sibley lives it is not known who built. Samuel Goddard lived there and carried on the tanning business; next, Caleb Torrey followed in the same business. Major Holman owned it. Christopher Nason tanned there. Reuben McKnight owned it and lived there. Simon Sibley owned it and lived there many years. His sons were Freeman, now Dr. Sibley of Warren, Simon Harrison, the manufacturer of Warren, once worth four hundred thousand dollars, but who has now retired from business on account of heavy losses by the Boston fire, etc. George was a blacksmith. His daughter Sophronia married Anthony Mason, and had two sons and one daughter. Mary married a Cummings and died. Nancy married a McKnight and died. Mr. Sibley died at Warren, about ninety-seven years of age.

Rev. Mr. Walker lived here a year or two. Anthony Mason carried on the farm several years and died there. F. F. Sibley was the next and is present owner. He was born in Oxford, October 22, 1827.

Samuel Goddard married a King for his first wife; for his second Widow Park. He went to Royalston and had a very large family; among them Deacon Nathaniel Goddard of Millbury.

The next house was the old school-house, made into a dwelling house by Col. Jason Waters; many families, too numerous to mention, have lived in it. Mr. Amos Waters once owned it and lived there. It is now occupied by Mr. Isaac Waters, son of Stephen, son of Richard, son of Richard; he married a daughter of Salem J. Shaw.

The present school-house was built in 1818.

The house now owned and occupied by Salem J. Shaw was built by Oliver Bullard and sold to the present owner. Mr Shaw was born in Wales, Mass., February 13, 1821; married Susan Ann Putnam, daughter of Harvey, son of Abner, son of David, son of Deacon Cornelius. Mr. Shaw has run the mill several years and is a wheelwright by trade.

The first framed building raised in West Sutton was a saw mill on the site where Shaw's mill now stands. The house where Daniel Chase died, now belonging to his heirs, was originally a store and stood where the Widow Gibson's house now stands. The store was kept by Captain Thomas Smith, then by Bastow and Hovey, then by Dr. Amasa Braman, next by Colonel Jason Waters, then by Jabez Hull, then Samuel Putnam, last Le Baron Putnam. It was moved to present site by Captain Cornelius Putnam, next owned by Adolphus Draper, who was a blacksmith and owned and occupied the trip-hammer shop. Chase was a carpenter and a good workman. He left a wife and two daughters.

The house where Loren Kenney lives was built by Amos Waters, son of Amos and Abigail, about 1816 — was sold to Stephen Hutchinson with a farm of about seventy-five acres: by him sold to James Phelps; he sold to Levins Sibley, Lewis Stockwell owned it, Calvin Eager bought it, and Nathan Heath bought of him for Mrs. Crossman; it is now owned by Loren Kenney.

Stephen Hutchinson came from Rhode Island and had a large family. He moved to Oxford, where he died.

There used to be an old house on the corner. Mrs. Putnam says it was an old house seventy years ago. No one seems to know who built it. Mr. Amos Waters lived in it many years. He is said to have been one of the most

exemplary of men, and was known as "Deacon Amos," although he never held that office. He married for second wife a daughter of Elder Samuel Waters, and had a large family of the best of children, all quiet, intelligent, peaceful and good. He was a hoe-maker by trade and made the best hoes of his time. They were plated hoes with an eye for the handle; the upper side was steel, the under side iron. The theory was that the iron would keep the steel from breaking, and being soft would wear off at the bottom and keep the hoes sharp. He used to manufacture them in a trip-hammer shop which he built, near where the Hooker shop now stands. The scythe business was also carried on there. Captain Cornelius Putnam made axes there. It was quite a business shop, owned and operated by several different men and firms. Janes and Shumway were here, borrowed money, bought horses and ran off. They went to Wisconsin and started business. The place was named Janesville after Mr. Janes, and is now an important town. They were here in 1836.

On the opposite corner stood a long, low house known as the "Tom Smith House." Thomas Smith, son of Robert Smith, lived here many years. He married for his second wife a daughter of Elder Samuel Waters. He was born in Douglas. The Sutton high school, kept by Rev. George A. Willard, was located at one time in this house. The house was owned at one time by Captain Reuben Waters; his mother died here in her one hundreth year. She, once so active and intelligent, in the last year or two of her life became a mere child, so that Mrs. Waters gave her toys and made her rag-babies to play with. The house was owned several years by Daniel Hovey. V. C. Hooker owned it and took it down.

The next house above was built by V. C. Hooker, and sold to Samuel Newton, and by him to Mr. Ethan Brown. Mr. Brown was born in Oxford, married Mary Ann Sibley, daughter of Almon. They have one daughter, Delia, who graduated at Mount Holyoke. She married Rev. Mr. Lawrence.

The house now occupied by Franklin Sibley was built by Veranus C. Hooker, who bought the site of James Phelps about 1840. It has been owned by Henry Batcheller, John Rich and Sibley. Rev. Alvan Abbott once lived in this house. Sibley has been mail-carrier from West Sutton to Millbury for several years.

The house now owned by Mrs. Elder Fuller was built by Elder Samuel Waters; he kept tavern, had an ashery and distillery back of the house; also two blacksmith shops, one for the manufacture of scythes and one for hoes. One was operated by water-power, near where Phelps' mill now stands.

He took stock in the "village factory," which brought failure to so many, and was sent to jail, where he wrote a sermon entitled "The Spirits of the Prison," which was published. He preached in the first Baptist church several years. After he gave up preaching he had a paint shop near his house, where he painted carriages.

The other part of the house, now owned by Olive Tucker, was built by his son Joshua and sold to Amos Waters. "Deacon Amos" occupied it several years and died there.

The old part was owned by Esq. Bastow. His father, Job Bastow, died there March 28, 1827; his widow died October 31, 1830.

Samuel Waters, Jr., bought it; he was deacon of the first Baptist church. He finally moved to Worcester, where he died. Captain Willard Putnam, son of Aaron, son of Archelaus, son of Edward, owned it. James Phelps bought it and sold to Willard Hall, son of Joseph, son of Deacon Willis. On the settlement of Widow Hall's estate, sold to the present owner.

Ebenezer Cadwell once lived in the west part of this house, and carried on the tailoring business. He was afterward depot master at Northbridge.

The house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Mindwell H. Phelps was built by Sumner Bastow, Esq., in 1817; John Hathaway and Darius Sibley worked on the house; they slept in it before the plastering was dry, and having a charcoal fire Hathaway was suffocated by the gas. Sibley but

just escaped. Esq. Bastow was a lawyer in the old grab-law time. His kind feelings rendered this profession distasteful to him, so he gave it up, and accepted the position of cashier of the Oxford bank, which he kept until his last sickness. He died December 29, 1845, aged sixty-eight. He was an affable, gentlemanly, kind-hearted man. His wife, a daughter of Elder Samuel Waters, died March 22, 1871, aged eighty-four. Their son Julius S. was born here; he went to Brown university, was a physician, and died December 24, 1839. Esq. Bastow, while listening on a certain occasion to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Mills, took out his pen-knife and cleaned and scraped his finger-nails, which apparent inattention somewhat annoyed his reverence, drawing from him a mild rebuke. So the next day Mr. Bastow sent a handsome apology, accompanied with the entire sermon nicely written out. It was a peculiarity of his to busy his hands in some such way while listening intently to an argument or discourse. It taxed the very suave Mr. Mills to his uttermost to rejoin with due politeness to this unexpected apology, yet he did it with such grace and dignity as few men could command; regretting, no doubt, that he had not more nail-scraping and less giddy hearers in his congregation.

He sold the place to James Phelps in 1827. Mr. Phelps enlarged the house very much and built the beautiful barn in 1839: the carpenter work was done under the direction of Jabez Ellis. He built the mills now owned by S. J. Shaw in 1830: the mill work being done by Ezra Davis and others. This saw and grist-mill with 30 acres of land, including the orchard now owned by Stockwell, was sold to Lewis Stockwell in 1841; he bought also the Hutchinson house. Stockwell sold the mill to Oliver Bullard, who built the house where Shaw lives and sold to Shaw. He built a shop for making washers, just above the saw mill now owned by Henry, in 1847. It has since been moved, and stands where Amos Waters' hoe shop used to stand. It belongs to the heirs of V. C. Hooker. He built Henry's saw mill and sawed the first log there Dec. 18, 1856. He bought the upper reservoir and built the dam in 1858. He built the new

grist-mill in 1858. After his death the mills were sold to Henry Batcheller and by him to Sumner Kenney, by him to Henry Phelps. He built a blacksmith and wheelwright shop where Hooker's shop now stands, in 1861. It was burned in 1866.

He was a millwright by trade, and doing the mill work where they were putting in a new machine for making paper, he conceived the idea of making those machines; so he employed a draughtsman who took dimensions and drawings of all parts of the machine, and he and Gen. Spofford commenced manufacturing the famous Fourdrinier paper machines in 1826. They made their first pattern in the machine shop at Manchaug.

The business was continued on under the name and firm of Phelps and Spofford until 1841. Their machine shop was located at Spoffordsville in the town of Windham, Ct.

They sold the machines for about $3,000 apiece, and when the purchasers were not able to pay for them, they took mortgages for their security; nevertheless, this precaution proved their ruin, for they soon had more paper mills on their hands than they knew what to do with.

So, to bolster up their broken customers, they stocked several of these mills and run them with bad partners, until they were obliged to fail in 1841. After going through bankruptcy, Mr. Phelps invented and had patented in 1843, what is known as "Phelps' Patent Rag Washer." He sold of these washers one hundred and twenty thousand dollars worth; a little more than one half of the amount being profit. Mr. Phelps was son of Henry Phelps; his mother was daughter of Edward Putnam, who originally bought five hundred acres of land on Putnam Hill, for five hundred dollars.

James Phelps was a fine looking man, weighing over two hundred pounds. His twin brother, Sim., looked much like him, but was not quite as fleshy. James, for several years before he died, was troubled with the gout, and almost lost the use of his lower limbs. Yet he had wheels on his chair and trundled himself about the house, would crawl into his wagon and ride to his shop and about his farm, directing

all his men, and actually doing more business than any other man in West Sutton, although a cripple, and frequently exercised with the most excruciating pain.

Of his family only his wife and two children survive. Mrs. Phelps is now in her eightieth year. The children are Henry, who married Julia Waters, and Sarah, the widow of Horace De Witt. She has one son, Alexander, a promising young man, now engaged in the hardware business in Worcester.

Judge Barton wrote the following obituary, which was published in the Worcester *Aegis*, in June, 1863 :

"The death of James Phelps, Esq., of Sutton, noticed in the last *Aegis and Transcript*, will attract wide attention among the elder members of the business community. He was formerly a large manufacturer of paper machinery. The disastrous period for all manufacturers, previous to the passage of the bankrupt law of 1841, compelled Mr. Phelps to take the benefit of that act, and at the age of fifty years he was left entirely destitute of property. With most men at that age and under such circumstances, further enterprise would have been wholly paralyzed. But possessing great hopefulness and mechanical talent, he put forth new efforts to retrieve his fortunes; invented what is well known as "Phelps' Patent Rag Washer," and by the manufacture of that useful machine, he supported himself under great bodily infirmities, gave remunerative employment to many laborers, paid debts from which he had been legally discharged, and saved a moderate competency for his family. Few men have left a purer name for integrity and enterprise, and his loss will be deeply felt by his family and by the community where he has so long resided."

His funeral was largely attended by his friends and neighbors, at the Baptist church in West Sutton on the third inst. The services were appropriately performed by Rev. Mr. Lyman of Sutton Centre, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Avery and Becker, the Baptist clergyman of West Sutton.

He bought originally but little land of Esquire Bastow, but has bought on of different ones, so that the present farm contains about ninety acres.

The house where widow Gibson now lives was built by Jonathan Dudley, jr., in 1826. Sold to Col. Reuben Waters who lived here several years; some of his children were born here. It was afterward owned by James Phelps, sold by him to Gardner Gibson, a carpenter, who died there in 1876.

The house where Henry Phelps now lives was built by James Gleason in 1833. He married Eliza Dodge, daughter

of Josiah Dodge. He sold to Samuel Rich and moved to Southbridge, where his wife Eliza died. He married for second wife a daughter of John Dodge, with whom he now lives in Southbridge.

Samuel Rich married Nancy Stockwell, but had no children. He adopted a daughter who married a Presby, and to her and her heirs Mr. Rich gave this house. They are the present owners. He also gave a handsome donation to the First Baptist church.

The house where widow Earle now lives was originally a wheelwright shop, occupied by Reuben Chase and Origen Harback. It was made into a dwelling house by Col. Jason Waters, sold to Daniel Tourtellott, Esq. Mrs. Perry bought it, and it was inherited from her by her daughter, Mrs. Geo. C. Earle, the present owner. Many families have lived in this house, among them Capt. Charles Harback, Charles Warren, Capt. Parley Howard, a Mr. Hastings, who went to Connecticut, Moses Sibley and others.

The house now owned and occupied by Parley Waters was built by Col. Daniel C. Tourtellott about 1830. He married for first wife Sarah Sibley, daughter of Moses and Sarah; a part of his children were born here and his wife died here. He married for second wife H. Serepta Stockwell. He now has a third wife and lives in Worcester. He was Colonel of the Regiment that used to muster at West Sutton, and was a splendid officer. He sold to present owner. Ensign Parley Waters, now eighty years of age, is active and intelligent as most middle-aged men. When quite young he had a fever, and after that his hair came out white, giving him then quite a venerable appearance. His wife is now nearly 77. Their children are all dead. Sarah, their grand-daughter, is their only surviving descendant, and one of the first graduates of the Sutton High School.

The house and store now owned and kept by Henry B. Bullard, was built by Samuel Davis for Lyman Parsons, who first kept the store. It was next kept by Gibbs Lilley, Luther Woodbury acting as attendant; next owned and kept by Amos R. Holman, who sold to Rufus C. Hall, who kept

it several years. He sold to Samuel Waters, who soon sold to Bullard, the present owner.

The old tavern house which stood where the tavern now stands, was moved across the road, and afterwards occupied by Nathan Arnold and others. It was built by Amos Waters, one of the first settlers. He married widow Daniel Carriel; her maiden name was Abigail Cobb. She had one son, Daniel, by her first husband, and four sons and three daughters by her second. After his death she married Robert Smith and had one son and one daughter. Miner married a Marble, the daughter married a Whipple.

The children of Amos and Abigail were all born in this house. Their names were Amos, Jude, Reuben, Simeon, Patty, Huldah, and Abigail. Patty married Capt. David Putnam, Huldah married John Putnam and Abigail Capt. Abner Putnam, son of Esq. Nathan. He moved to Ludlow, Mass., and died there. After the death of Amos Waters his widow rented her thirds to Aaron Sibley and a Mr. White, and went to live with her third husband down at the Aldrich mill place.

**In the days of the Revolution a train of powder wagons accompanied by a military escort, on its way from Philadelphia to Boston, passed this house. One of White's boys, full of mischief, stuck pitch pine slivers into an apple, and as the train passed, lighted his torch and threw it at the last powder cart, which act so enraged the guard, that they came back to the house, broke out all the windows and threatened the lives of the inmates, thinking them tories. One woman with a child in her arms was obliged to run for her life, the guard threatening to pierce her with his sword if she did not leave. She ran to the Elder Waters' house, and the boy to save his life went and hid under the flume at the mill. After hunting a long time for the boy they went to Le Baron's tavern, where they spent the night; and when they threatened to go back, and burn the house, feeling sure that tories lived there, Mr. Le Baron's assurance that they were good Union people, and that it was only the foolish act of a mischievous boy, was all that saved the house. White was so alarmed for his safety, that he left the place.**

The house was afterward occupied by Capt. Reuben Waters, who kept the first tavern here. All of his children were born here. He built the Masonic Hall and store adjoining in 1815.

It was next kept by Col. Jason Waters, who also kept the store. He was the son of Jude, the son of Amos. Col. Jason was quite an enterprising man. He married a Phillips

and moved to Philadelphia, where he died. One of his daughters married a distinguished and wealthy physician, and now lives in Philadelphia.

The store was next kept by Morgan Phillips, then by Dudley and Torry, next by Col. Reuben Waters and Harvey Lombard. Estes Davis bought out Lombard, and Lyman Parsons went in with Davis, then moved to the new store. The store has since been made into a tenement.

Geo. C. Earle next kept the hotel, and as a landlord he so served his customers as to command their respect and esteem. He married Miss Martha Rich, daughter of Amos and Patty Rich.

At the time when he kept this house military trainings were very popular, and the different towns tried to see which could produce the best uniformed, armed, equipped and drilled companies. The annual regimental musters were generally celebrated in the beautiful fields in front of this house, it being made the headquarters of the inspectors.

Four very popular Colonels were produced in this little village: Col. Jason Waters, Col. Reuben Waters, Col. Geo. C. Earle, Col. Daniel C. Tourtellott.

Paris and Geo. A. Tourtellott moved the old house and built the brick one, making their own bricks, for there was a brick-yard on this place just back of the barn, where the brick-making business was carried on many years. They succeeded Earle in the hotel, and the Tourtellotts kept the house several years, Charles A. succeeding George. Geo. A. afterwards kept a hotel in Templeton, where he died. Charles went to Millbury, where he kept a popular house until he died.

After the central turnpike was built, this house was a noted stage tavern, two stages a day stopping here on their way from Boston to Hartford and vice versa. Two drivers boarded here, Silas Freeman and Joseph Perkins, one driving east and the other west: they changed horses and coaches at this place. Many travellers stopped here, and the house was well patronized. In the olden time, before daily papers and mails were established, the neighbors used to congregate here to learn the news from travellers, and find out about the markets by teamsters from Boston.

This house used to be noted for its dancing schools, singing schools, balls, etc., which were held in the beautiful hall built by Capt. Waters for the use of the Masons. Those beautiful figures, Faith, Hope and Charity, which adorned the walls, were designed and painted by the noted artist, Jeremiah Styles.

Since Tourtellott left, several men have kept the house, but there is not much demand for such a house, now that most of the travel is by railroad.

Tourtellott sustained the house by entertaining parties and getting up bird suppers as long as he could, but finally left.

Waldo Putnam bought it and kept it one year or so, then sold to an Irishman by the name of Quirk, who still owns it. Mr. Wallis kept it last year. A Mr. Whiting lives there now. A Mr. Presby once bought it and built a barn there, then it went back to Paris Tourtellott, whose heirs sold to Waldo.

There used to be great amusement in those general trainings, and their dress parade was a fine sight. Their sham fights were bloodless, and consequently real fun, although they did on one occasion scare all the rats out of the place; they left in the night after the battle. Their tracks were seen a mile distant the next morning in a sandy place in the road. They were so numerous that a finger could scarcely be put on a spot without touching one. They halted on Putnam and Pigeon hills, and those places were overrun by them.

The next house was originally Willard Putnam's wheelwright shop. It was made into a dwelling house by Mrs. Patty Perry, formerly Mrs. Amos Rich; she died there. Mr. Perry married Cynthia Bastow and died there. Mrs. Earle sold it to Frank Sibley, he sold to Mrs. McKnight, she to Bowers Davis, who is now repairing, enlarging and improving it very much.

The next house was Esq. Bastow's office. It was first moved across the road and used as a tailor's shop by Ebenezer Cadwell, then removed to its present site, and enlarged for a shoe shop by Capt. Parley Howard. It was altered into a dwelling house by Rufus Bacon. His daughter, who married a Fairbanks and died in Worcester, was born here. Several families have lived in it, and it now belongs to Nathan Waters. The next house was built by Capt. Reuben Waters for Dorrance Sibley, who first occupied it in 1813. Capt. Parley Howard owned it and lived in it several years. He was a shoemaker, and carried on quite a business. His first wife died here. He married for second wife a Miss Parker, and had two or three children; she died, and he married a third wife. He died in the north part of the county. Mrs.

Stephen Putnam died in this house. Mrs. Stephen Waters lived in it. It has been owned for several years by Nathan Waters, and by him rented to various families.

The next house was built of brick by Paris Tourtellott in 1830. He lived here several years, married Mary Ann Stevens, who died here. Deacon Dana bought the place and sold to Thomas Tucker. Warren Johnson bought and sold to Rev. Mr. Snow, whose only son was killed by lightning soon after, at this place, which rendered the house so desolate that he sold to Deacon Lamb, the present owner.

Opposite this house once stood "The West Sutton Literary Institute," established by the effort of that popular teacher, Rev. Geo. A. Willard, under whose management it was well patronized, but whose successors failed to keep up the prestige it had possessed. Consequently, for lack of patronage the school was discontinued, and the building sold and converted into a dwelling house by P. H. Putnam, as mentioned in District No. 2. Mr. Willard went from here to Southbridge, and established the Southbridge High School.

The builder of the house now owned and occupied by Samuel Newton, cannot be ascertained. It is a very ancient house, among the oldest in the place. Paul Sibley kept tavern there many years ago. Gideon Sibley once lived there. Gen. Davis owned the farm; Charles Putnam hired it of him and lived there ten years; four of his children were born there. Prescott was born there in 1804. After Putnam left, Amasa Roberts, Esq., lived there, next Sumner Bastow, Esq. Gen. Davis gave the farm to his son Sumner Barton, when he was twenty-one years of age. He shot himself on the place, in one of the fields south of the house, July 13, 1821, aged twenty-two. It was next owned by Samuel and Elijah Rich. Paris Tourtellott bought Elijah's part. Sumner Kenney bought Samuel out, as far as the farm was concerned.

Liberty Bigelow bought the house for his father, Amos Bigelow, who lived here many years. Bowers Davis bought it and sold to present owner.

The next house was built by Edward Putnam in 1832. Sold to Reuben Davis in 1835. He sold to Sumner Kenney

in 1838, who has built a large barn, bought on land, and now owns a large farm. Sumner Kenney is son of Jesse Kenney, whose wife was daughter of Abel Sibley.

The next house was built soon after by Emory Putnam, son of Rufus, son of David, son of Fuller, son of Jepthah. It was next owned by Jason Bigelow, now by John Gibson, who married Bigelow's daughter.

Daniel C. Tourtellott had a wheelwright-shop a little north of the tavern, operated by water-power; it has been down several years. It did quite an extensive business at one time.

The house where Charles Johnson now lives was built by Amos R. Holman, about 1845, and sold to Mr. Soule, and by him to the Baptist society. It was occupied by Rev. Mr. Lovell, one of the most brilliant preachers that ever preached in this town. Mr. Lovell was for a time deranged and sent to the lunatic asylum, where he remained some time; afterward went west, recovered, and is himself again.

The society sold to Thomas Tucker, he to Mrs. Marcy, widow of Larned Marcy and mother of Mrs. Johnson.

The new house beyond was built in 1876, by Henry M. Brigham, born in Westborough, October 29, 1833, married Hannah Jane Sherman, Nov. 28, 1855, born May 19, 1839. They have one daughter, Ella, born in Sutton, June 16, 1859. She has just graduated from the Sutton high school. This is one of the best houses in town, large, commodious and well finished.

The next house, also owned by Mr. Brigham, was built by Timothy Davis. The farm originally belonged to Deacon Tarrant Putnam. Davis sold to Benjamin Wallis, who sold to Smith Taft, who built the barn. He lived there a few years, then traded farms with Hon. John Spurr of Charlton, and went to Charlton to live. Mr. Wallis also moved to Charlton. Mr. Spurr let the farm to several different ones, Jonathan Dudley, jr., Larned Marcy and others. Marcy died there. After the death of Mr. Spurr it was sold to Mrs. Adams Carpenter. After Adams died it was sold to present owner. It is a large farm.

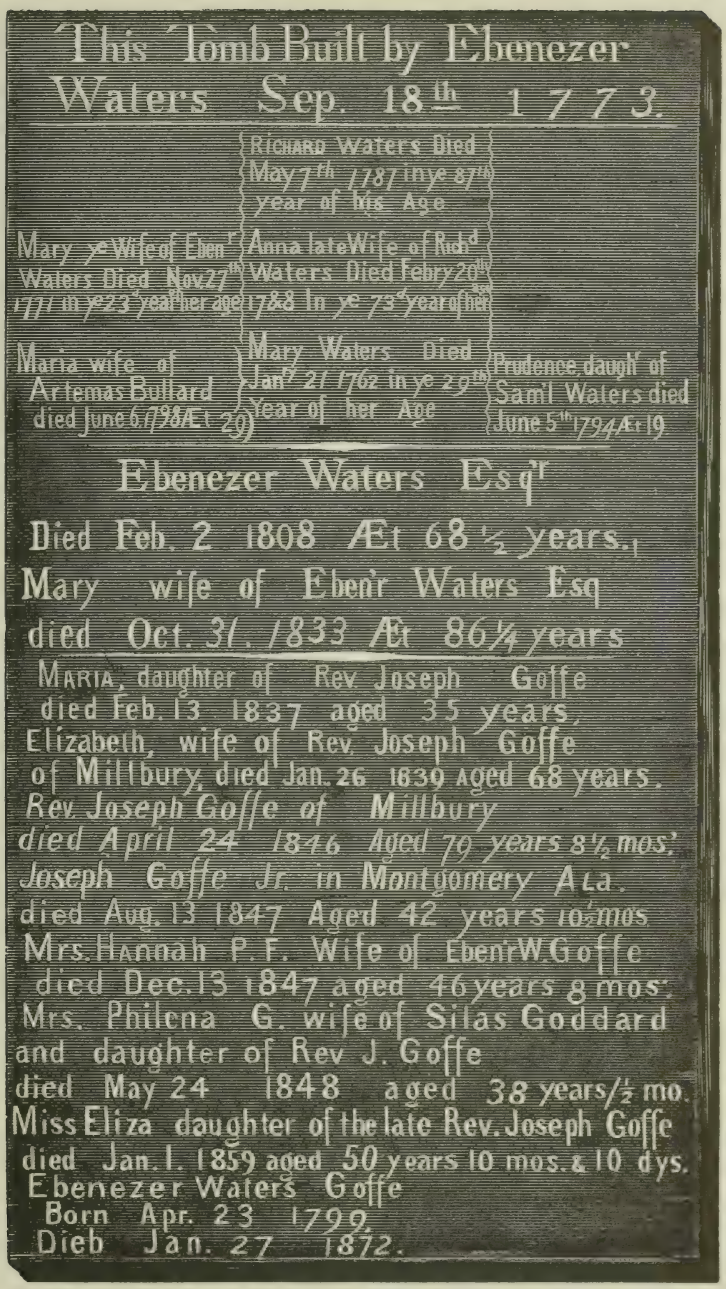
The house on the town farm was built about seventy-five years ago by Deacon Daniel Harwood, sold by him to Elkanah Spring, by him to Captain Rufus Knapp. Brigham, his son, was born there. He sold to Captain Daniel Tourtellott. Mrs. Putnam thinks he was there in 1806. Daniel Tourtellott sold to the town of Sutton, March 15, 1837.

Captain Tourtellott was a very prominent man in town, was deputy sheriff several years, was also a justice of the peace. He was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, and died at the tavern in West Sutton, August 17, 1844, aged seventy-two years, eight months. He married Freelove Angell, born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, February 28, 1779, and died at Millbury, Massachusetts, November 16, 1869. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Paris, George A., Daniel C., Samuel, Charles A., Stephen C., Maria and Ruth — all dead but Daniel C. and Mrs. Maria, widow of John Gleason. They both live in Worcester.

This farm has been the home of the poor since the town bought it. The wardens have been as follows: Nathan Keith, 1838, three years; Simon Tainter, 1843–4; Alfred Morse, 1845; S. D. King, 1846–7; Joseph Wilcox, 1847 to 1854; T. D. Gould, 1857; A. H. Blake, '58 and '59; S. Farnum, 1860, four years; Joseph Wilcox, 1864–5; H. M. Brigham, '66 and '67 and '70 to '75; Samuel Fairbanks, 1869; C. S. Wheeler, 1876.

There once stood a house beyond this one, owned and occupied by Ebenezer Rich. His sons were Ebenezer, Jacob, Elisha and John. Elisha kept school at the Street; was collector of the town.

Samuel Rich, one of the first settlers, who owned a very large tract of land, embracing several farms in the vicinity built the house where Chandler Stockwell now lives. His son Amos was born there and succeeded his father as owner. Amos married Patty Pratt, enlarged and improved the house, and kept tavern there several years. All of his children were born there. After his death, his son, Amos, jr., kept the house, and after he died his brother-in-law, Colonel George C. Earle, kept it. It was sold to Captain Chandler Stockwell in 1835. He has occupied it ever since. He is son of Eli Stockwell already mentioned. This house is located on what was known as the Douglas turnpike; it being the main road to Providence was formerly much travelled, affording




TOMB AT WEST SUTTON.

fair patronage to this, then popular tavern. Geo. R. Earle, the popular proprietor of the Mansion House, Providence, Rhode Island, is his son.

Samuel Rich, jr., built the next house in 1791. His father owned the Elijah Rich place, the Kenney place, and the Blandon place in Oxford, as well as the Eli Stockwell place in Douglas. Samuel, jr., was succeeded by his son John, who enlarged and repaired the house, built a large barn, etc. His sons were John, jr., and George, who succeeded his father on the place and died here. One of his daughters married Warren Humes, Esq., of Douglas. She has been dead several years. Esq. Humes died a few weeks since. He was once considered one of the most capable men in the south part of Worcester county. He was a surveyor, and did much probate business. His son, John R. Humes, is now one of our assessors.

Another of John Rich's daughters married Stephen Marsh, one of our most wealthy citizens.

Samuel, John and George's children were all born on this place. George Rich married a daughter of Chandler Stockwell, and had two sons and two daughters. The Stockwells, Henry and James, bought this place after the death of George. They sold to Erastus W. Whiting, he to Aaron H. Read, the present owner.

Ebenezer Waters built a house between the Amos Rich house and his own for his sister Hannah, who married a Marsh. It was afterward occupied as a tenement-house by many different families. It has been down several years.

Richard Waters, one of the original settlers, lived at the Bullard place. He was admitted to the first Congregational church in Sutton, by letter from church in Salem, between 1724 and 1728. Mrs. M. DeW. Freeland has sent me one little incident, which is as follows:

**The time and manner of traveling and sending communications from Boston to Sutton in 1746, as contrasted with the same in 1876.—*From Records of Sigourney Family.***

**Anthony Sigourney of Boston, was married to Mary Waters of Salem, 11 April, 1740. Mrs. Sigourney was an invalid from consumption, her physician named change of place, hoping for her recovery. Mrs. Sigourney left Boston for Sutton, where then resided her brother, Richard Waters. She soon**

became too ill to venture a return to Boston. She survived until winter, 1746; previously to her decease a message was despatched to Boston to acquaint Mr. Sigourney with the circumstances. No answer was received. The roads were impassable from the deep, heavy snows. The funeral services were postponed for some two weeks or more, until it was decided there could be no longer any delay from the absence of Mr. Sigourney; during the services Mr. Sigourney arrived. Having been unable to proceed from saddle-horses furnished him, he had walked most of the distance from Boston to Sutton, by the aid of snow-shoes or rackets. Mrs. Sigourney was buried in the burying grounds belonging to the Waters, Goffe and Putnam families in Sutton. No head-stones — only stone marks.

Richard Waters settled the Bullard place on his son Ebenezer, who built the present house in 1767. "Miss Ruth Waters married Thomas Kendall, a preacher; he had a pair of twins, and made a cradle with the rockers lengthwise; so, placing their heads toward the ends of the cradle, the babies would kick and rock each other." His son, Thomas, jr., was a very ingenious man. He had five fingers on each hand, and used to make thermometers, surveyors' instruments, etc.

Ebenezer Waters was a surveyor, civil engineer, conveyancer, etc. He was very particular and scrupulously nice in all his acts. It was said that expecting a visit from his minister he had a back-log hewed and scribed into his fireplace, that his fireside might be worthy of his guest. He sold this place to a Mr. Hunt and went to Boston, where he died Feb. 2d, 1808. One of his daughters married Dr. Bullard and one married Rev. Joseph Goff. He and his wives and daughters now sleep in a tomb which he built Sept. 18. 1773, in the old burying-place on the west side of the road leading from West Sutton to the town farm.

Dr. Bullard bought the place of Hunt about 1805. He had a large family; was a physician and surgeon. He used to tell how he amputated a sore finger for a young man. He put a block on the top of a bed-post, ground a chisel very sharp, laid the boy's hand on the block, and with one stroke of the mallet the operation was performed.

Nearly in front of this house stands a large elm tree which Mr. Joseph Bullard, the next owner, said the Rev. H. W. Beecher had in his mind when he described the big tree in "Norwood." The place now belongs to Mr. Henry B. Bullard, and lovers of beautiful scenery would do well to visit him in summer, and rusticate under the great romantic tree of "Norwood" notoriety. Rev. H. W. Beecher was married in this house, and several went from here to college.

THE DR. ARTEMAS BULLARD PLACE.

A part of the Richard Waters' estate he settled upon his son Stephen, who built the house where Nathan now lives, about 1757. He lived there seventy years. His son John was born there in 1766, and died there 1847. He was succeeded by his sons, Nathan and Richard. The farm was divided.

The house now owned by Peter Wake was built by John Waters for his son Richard in 1839. He died there in 1876, aged 74. He was away from the farm but six weeks during his life.

His father was not away as much as his son. All of John's children were born here. He and his three wives all died here. Nathan's children were all born in the house where he lives. This was a very large farm, extending to the shore of Manchaug Pond, near which he had a saw mill, now standing, but not in operation at present. Near this mill Joseph Severy with his children, Benjamin, Lydia and Libra, lived in a shanty several years.

Mr. Stephen Waters gave much of his attention to raising fruit; he had the largest apple orchard in the region, and the best fruit of his time. His successors have continued to cultivate and improve the orchards. John Waters enlarged and repaired the house; it is large and commodious, and was painted red. It remains the same color. Nathan's farm contains about 200 acres. He has been a Justice of the Peace, settled many estates, and done much for the support of the gospel; is a member of the First Baptist church.

Peter Wake now owns the farm vacated by the death of Richard Waters. It contains 112 acres, and has on it one thousand apple trees. Richard's children were all born there.

Who first built the mill where Aldrich grinds cannot be ascertained. Robert Smith lived there in the days of the revolution. Benajah Putnam, the father of Abijah, lived there and run the saw and grist-mills several years. He left and went to Montpelier, Vt., in 1805. John Putnam owned and occupied them soon after; he also owned quite a farm, and had a brick yard, and made brick up a little west of the mills. He lived in an old house that stood near where the barn now stands. He sold to James Sibley, who built the

present house. John Putnam had the place back and sold to Rufus Putnam; he tended the mills several years, and John bought them again for John, jr. Rufus went to the house where Fairbanks now lives. He was a consumptive and came back here to die with his cousin, John, jr. He and his wife both died here; but a short time intervening between the events.

John Putnam, jr., sold the place to John Waters, who took pains to stock the pond with fish and then forbid fishing there. One David Lilley thought he had a right to fish where he pleased, and continued to angle there. Mr. Waters to test his right prosecuted him and gained his cause. Stephen Waters, son of John, had the place from his father, and lived here until his death. All of his children were born here. Among them Jason Waters, who has been a popular singing master, an efficient member of the Massachusetts legislature, an editor of a public journal, a traveling agent for several different firms, an inventor, and has secured several patents, a public lecturer and is one of our most fluent speakers.

The mills were burnt in 1841, and rebuilt by John Waters. After the death of Stephen Waters the place was sold to F. F. Sibley, and by him to Charles Whiting. Nathan Waters bought of Whiting for his daughter, Mrs. Aldrich. She is the renowned "Carrie Carlton" of Boston Cultivator notoriety. Her productions have been read and admired by thousands.

There used to be a house down by the bridge beyond the mills, but who built it cannot be ascertained. Benj. Carlton once lived there; he was the father of Silas Carlton, father of Silas G. Carlton, the father of Mrs. Charles Barton. One of Benjamin's sisters married Capt. Moody Morse. Phebe married B. Barton, and was grandmother to Ann H. Judson, foreign missionary and wife of Dr. Adoniram Judson. Unrequited love for her is said to have been the cause of the derangement of John White, who used to wander about singing verses, "All for the sake of sweet Phebe, my dear." The place was afterwards owned by Peter H. Putnam.

The house where George Fairbanks now lives was built by Edward Putnam and Daniel Hathaway. Edward was son of Bartholomew, son of Cornelius. Daniel married Edward's sister, and Edward and his sister both died here of consumption.

Daniel Hathaway married for second wife a Harwood, sister to Mrs. David Putnam. He afterward moved to Charlton. His son, Joseph Hall Hathaway, now a prominent man in Charlton, was born in the house with his uncle, David Putnam, where Peter H. Putnam now lives. Rufus Putnam owned it and John built the barn for him. Rufus Fuller owned it several years, and had a comb shop there. Aaron Darling once lived here. Simeon Larned once owned it and lived here; then Tyler Sibley; now his son Palmer Sibley owns it. He married Fairbanks' daughter.

There used to be a house down by Sand Beach, owned by Solomon and Peter Stockwell, who let it to many families. William Metcalf lived there several years, and some of his children were born there. Jasper Eager, Mr. Bolster and several others lived there.

The first house this side of the mill, now owned by Daniel Dorr, was originally built twelve feet square, by Almon Sibley, who lived there several years; he was a saddler by trade, and used to work for Deacon Marble. He went to the State of New York to live, lost most of his property, came back and built this house, and some of his children were born here. He sold this place to James Phelps, and bought a larger place near Ramshorn Pond. From there he moved just over the line into Douglas, where his widow now lives. Mrs. Keziah Holbrook has since owned it. One of its inmates was drowned in Aldrich's pond. It was next conveyed to its present owner. A very valuable spring of water near the house was Mr. Sibley's principal inducement to build here.

Asa Thayer built the next house in 1866. He married a daughter of Bethuel Leonard, and died here of cancer. The house now belongs to his heirs.

There used to be a house up in the lot, southeast from this house, owned and occupied by Widow Wakefield and

her son Joseph; her maiden name was Harwood; she was noted for her eccentricities.

She kept many cats, and to feed them caught fish. While angling one day she drew a large pickerel out of the water, when by a sudden flop it broke from the hook and left, when she exclaimed: "O the laws! how desputly it makes a body feel to lose what they never had!" She wore a large pocket and would fill it with fish, then come home and feed her score of cats, calling each by name and giving it a fish as it came forth. One young man killed seventeen of her cats one night, laying them all in a row on a large stone. The old lady finding them there the next morning called on God to curse the killer. So he having bad luck in after life laid it to the widow's curse. Some one stole some of Joe's chickens, so he took the rest in to roost on the head-board of his bed, instructing them to sit with their beaks toward him. He once went out in a boat on Manchaug Pond, and caught a pickerel that weighed five and a half pounds; it so surprised him that his shouts were heard on Putnam Hill and at the Water's place; the people, thinking him in the pond, ran to his assistance, when he said: "O the goddies! who can beat that?" The site where the house stood now belongs to Calvin Eager.

There was once a house on the other side of the road, where a Dr. Burnet lived. Nothing farther can be learned of the place or the doctor.

The next, owned and occupied by Bethuel Leonard, was owned by John Putnam and settled by him upon his wife Ann, known in this neighborhood for several years as "Widow Ann." It was sold by her heirs to present owner. The farm contains about twenty acres. There is a private burying-place on it containing five graves.

Darius Leonard built his house in 1854; his five children were born in it, and his wife died there.

Jacob Eager's house was bought from the Gideon Sibley place, in Oxford, 1845. Four of his children were born there.

George Gibson built the next house about 1855. Sold to Hollis Sherman in 1867.

There once stood a house directly opposite, owned and occupied by Samuel Putnam.

It is said he was one of the five who drank a barrel of cider in one night, and some locate the feat in this house. Deacon Putnam offered to give him apples, the use of his horse and cider-mill if he would make his own cider. He thanked him and said he could get it cheaper.

Between Sherman's and the new road to Manchaug stood an old gambrel-roofed house, owned and occupied by John Carriel.

He was a very eccentric man, who used to go to Boston with his team. It sometimes consisted of a steer and a cow yoked together. He became quite lame, and used to ride on the neap of his wagon. On his way home one night he lost off one of the hind wheels and the end of the axle-tree dragged on the ground the rest of the way. He became so lame that he had to do most of his work sitting. He would hoe in the fields, and thresh in the barn, sitting in a chair. He went from here to Putnam Hill, as noticed in district number two.

He was succeeded by Levins Sibley, who built a good barn and new house on the place. He had two children, twins, Levins and Eliza. Levins married Captain Hume's daughter and died in Douglas. Eliza married Olney Bolster. The house that Mr. Sibley built was bought by S. J. Woodbury, and moved to Sutton Centre, where it is known as the "Ocean House." The barn was also moved, and now belongs to Rev. H. A. Tracy.

Opposite stood two small, curb-roofed houses, once owned by Joseph Sibley, who was succeeded by his sons Abel and Hezekiah. Abel had two sons and a daughter; Levins, and Isaac, who moved to Millbury, and was the father of Boyden Sibley, once cashier of Millbury bank. The daughter married Jesse Kenney, father of Sumner. Hezekiah never married, but was bed-ridden in one of these houses sixteen years; he lay in the upper part of the house, and his poor mother attended his wants by climbing a ladder to his perch all these years. He did not see the sun for fourteen years; at last the roof got leaky, so that the water would run on his bed; then his friends thought it necessary to shingle the house. So, to make him more comfortable they commenced the job. The noise annoyed him very much, so he exclaimed: "O dear! stop that noise; it will kill me; I am dying now! If I live a half an hour, I shall live as long as God lives." But they kept driving the nails, and "Kiah" became so mad that he got up and went down the ladder, and soon commenced strolling about the neighborhood. The spell was broken, and so was "Kiah." He was good for nothing but to sling invectives. He could not govern his temper, and when excited was gifted in abuse. He once got provoked at Elder Waters, on whom he discharged his battery; when he had fired the last shot in his locker, and the bow of his

excited brain was strained on the last arrow in the quiver of his futile and exasperated imagination, he fell upon his knees and prayed God to give him utterance, saying "I have the root of the matter in me, but lack the power of utterance to express my feelings."

He lived a miserable life, and died at last at the house of Malachi Marble, where he was boarding at the expense of the town. "Kiery" became the local for sick, discouraged, fearful, mad, lazy and nearly all ills and short-comings in the neighborhood. After the Sibleys left the place it was owned by Peter Putnam, then by Charles Putnam, was sold to John Rich, then John Rich, jr. Paris Tourtellott owned it and took down the house. The site is now owned by Parley Waters.

Just below this place stood a trip-hammer shop, owned and operated by Esq. Nathan Putnam. It has been down more than forty years.

The house now owned and occupied by Calvin Eager was built by his brother Stephen in 1845, and occupied by him one year, then bought and since owned and occupied by the present owner. Calvin Eager married Dorothy Titus.

Fisher D. Thayer built the next and last house to notice in this district, in 1844. It now belongs to William Clark or William Abbott.

### Putnam Hill, District No. 2.

At the place where J. W. Paine now lives there once stood two small houses owned by Elijah Sibley; one occupied by himself, the other by his son Daniel. Who built these houses cannot be ascertained with certainty. It is presumed, however, that one was built by his father, William, and the other by himself. Elijah Sibley was a man very much respected. He had two sons and several daughters; one of his daughters married a Wheelock, father of Reuben, one a Coes of Worcester, one Timothy Leland, one married Daniel Batcheller. The sons names were Daniel and Elijah. Daniel married a Prince. Her father became insane working in the silver mine at Eight-Lots. She was insane for many years, and was a great trial to her family.

Daniel Sibley was a man of medium size, but noted as an expert with the scythe and cradle. Elijah married a Bartlett and had Almon and Lowell.

Elijah Sibley, sen., settled his estate upon his grandson, Daniel, jr., on condition that he should support his grandfather, grand-mother, his father and mother through life, which he did. He built a new house, and brought up a good and virtuous family of eleven children. One of his sons, Emory, lived in Webster, where he held many town offices, and represented the town in the state legislature. Daniel Sibley, jr., was a man of great industry and cheerful temper. He never held many town offices, for the reason that he belonged to a party in the minority. He is spoken of as among those of each of whom it may be said, he was "The noblest work of God, an honest man."

After the death of Mr. Sibley, his son Alden sold the place to Mrs. Lucina Paine. She has held it since 1854, the date of her deed.

The house where Joseph S. Jones now lives was built (one room) by James T. Elliot in 1815; rebuilt soon after by John Parsons. John Burdon, an early settler who came from Salem, lived on same site or near there. He was succeeded by a Mr. Rhodes. It was known as the Rhodes place when Mr. Parsons bought it of Capt. Elliot. John Parsons married Lucy Hathaway and had twelve children, all born here but Daniel. Lucy Hathaway is daughter of Simeon Hathaway, who had twenty-one children. She, the eleventh, is the only survivor; born January 5, 1793. Mr. Parsons deeded this estate, containing thirty-one acres, to Joseph H. Putnam in 1847. Mrs. Nancy A. Jones, the present owner, inherited it from her father. Joseph S. and Nancy A. Jones have had eleven children, most of them born in this house.

John Burdon, mentioned above, died at the Phinehas Putnam place when the roads were so blocked with snow that they had to draw the corpse on a hand sled across lots to the burial place, near Alvan Putnam's, where he was

interred. So says Mrs. Parsons. John Parsons claimed to be the inventor of pegged shoes, and as there is no proof to the contrary, he may be accorded that honor.

The next house was first owned, so far as can be ascertained, by one Carriel, then by Charles Putnam, son of Col. John Putnam, next by Stephen Sibley, son of Tarrant, son of Jonathan, son of Joseph. He married a daughter of Daniel Sibley, and most of his children were born in this house. He afterwards moved to West Brookfield, where he made gun-powder. One of his daughters married a Gilbert, and was mother of Hon. Lucien Gilbert of Warren, who married Miss Mary L. Bliss, once a teacher in District No. 4, in Sutton. The place was next owned by Jonathan Larned, who sold it to Daniel Marble and Nathan Lombard. They took down the old house. The site now belongs to Waldo Putnam.

John Burdon owned a small house directly opposite, down long ago. Below this, on Gravel Brook, stood a malt and grist-mill, built by Tarrant Sibley. It has been down many years. The site is now owned by Waldo Putnam.

The house now occupied by Alfred Malhoit and owned by Peter H. Putnam, was built by Abner Sibley. His sons were Abner, Simeon, Elihu and Clark. Clark married Hannah Marble, and had two children — Edwin and Mary Ann. Edwin died single. Mary Ann married Charles P. Baldwin, a very wealthy man, now living in New York. The mother died in Brooklyn, aged ninety-seven. After the death of Mr. Sibley, Nathan Lombard bought the place. Joseph Wilcox once owned it and lived there.

Abner Sibley was the father of Mrs. David Cole, the mother of Hon. Sumner Cole.

The house now owned by Sullivan Graves and Emory Putnam was built by Deacon Daniel Torrey, who lived there several years. It was afterward owned by Mr. Lazarus Le Baron, then by Dr. Leonard Pierce, by Sumner and Parley Putnam. Abijah Putnam lived there six years; two of his sons were born there, Jason and Lyman. Elihu Sibley moved there from the Cole place April 1, 1818, and lived there several years. Abraham Tourtellott once lived there.

The house where Waldo Putnam now lives was first built by Joseph Sibley. He willed the east room to his wife, and the rest of the house and all his other buildings to his son, Jonathan. The will was proved at Probate court, Worcester, May 15, 1754. First deed to Joseph, dated 1722.

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth were Joseph, born March 6, 1709, John, born August 2, 1711, James, born May 7, 1714, Jonathan, born September 11, 1718, Hannah, born June 27, 1721, Susanna, born Aug. 24, 1723, Mary, born September 23, 1725. Jonathan, born 1718, married Hannah, born June 17, 1721. They had Jonathan, jr., born Feb. 10, 1741, Reuben, born February 20, 1743, Huldah, born September 13, 1745, Paul, born April 26, 1748, Gideon, born November 20, 1750, Tarrant, born Sept. 1, 1754. Tarrant married Hannah Putnam born May 11, 1761. They had Stephen, born April 9, 1780, Tarrant, jr., born October 22, 1781, Hannah, born May 22, 1784, Francis, born January 1, 1786, Lot, born December 15, 1788, Nathaniel, born Dec. 29, 1791, Tyler, born February 18, 1793, Israel, born Feb. 11, 1795, Deborah, August 5, 1797, Nahum, born June 5, 1800, Polly, born May 4, 1802, Sumner, Dec. 20, 1806, died young.

Jonathan's children were all born on this farm, and Tarrant's were born in this house. Old men speak of Jonathan Sibley as a large man, almost a giant.

Tarrant Sibley was a very large, thick-set man, known as a maltster. He was much respected by all acquainted with him, and called Uncle Tarrant by many. He died almost instantly of apoplexy, July 26, 1823. His family, like their father, were all full-chested men, and all successful business men.

The house was enlarged by Jonathan, and finished in its present form by Tarrant. His son Nahum succeeded him, but soon sold to his brother Nathaniel, who married Mary Brown, and had Mary, born September 8, 1816, who married Waldo Putnam, the present owner of the place. Harriet born July 9, 1821, married Bradford Putnam, and had Harriet, now the wife of Peter H. Putnam. She married for second

husband F. F. Sibley, son of Francis and Mary. This farm has been productive of great and good men. Waldo Putnam has had eleven children, only two of whom survive.

There used to be a house on the south part of this farm, built and owned by the Sibley's, but last occupied by Elijah Staunton.

Staunton was an eccentric genius, a cordwainer or shoemaker by trade. He used to go round "whipping the cat" as they styled it; i. e., making boots and shoes for the families in their own houses. He was noted for his odd sayings. His last sickness was in the winter. He was not quite ready to go, so he said, "If God will spare me now, I will make Him the best pair of boots that He ever had; it is too bad to have to die after living through such a winter." But alas, his attempted bribe availed him not! Poor blasphemous Staunton died.

The house now owned by William Donaldson was built by James Sibley, next owned by his son, Captain John Sibley, then by Archelaus Putnam, deeded by him to Nathan Lombard in 1805. He sold to Moses Holbrook in 1827.

Alanson Lombard bought it in 1831 and sold it to Joseph H. Putnam in 1836. Sumner Putnam bought it of his father and sold it to the present owner.

All of Nathan Putnam's children were born in this house, except Alanson, who was born in the north parish, near the old common. Mr. Lombard was a cabinet-maker, his shop stood where Mr. Mitchell's new house stands. He employed journeymen and apprentices. One of the latter, Clark Dalrimple, married Prudence Putnam, daughter of Aaron, and went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he became a wealthy broker. The body of this house was covered with shingles and painted red. It has been recently re-covered and painted by Mr. Donaldson.

There once stood in front of this house four large sycamore or buttonwood trees, the most noble of their kind, affording the most grateful shade for man and beast; for in their day, before railroads and iron horses came into use, loaded teams and tired droves of panting cattle passed under their extended branches, and were rested and refreshed. Many weary droves from beyond the Connecticut have halted there to cool their parched tongues. Even the droves from Kentucky have been refreshed by their shade.

For children and youth, young men and maidens, it was a favorite resort. But what was the fate of those noble trees?

One who bought the place saw yoke timber in their trunks, so he cut them down and left the spot desolate. The beautiful trees were widely known and much missed and lamented by their numerous admirers.

Mr. Lombard's shop was made into a dwelling house, and owned by the Misses Richard. It was occupied by S. Augustus Fuller, Nathan Bennett and others. It was sold to Mr. Mitchel, taken down and rebuilt; but before completed in its present form, was burned in 1875. The present house, on same site, was commenced by Mr. Mitchel in 1876. He married the widow of Andrew J. Putnam.

Parley Putnam built a large house, on the opposite corner, which was used as a dwelling house and store. The store was kept, at one time, by Marcus M. Putnam. It was sold to S. J. Woodbury, and moved into the middle of the town; then taken down by him and carried to Worcester. It had a tin roof and was known as "Tin Top."

Opposite this house and the school house, Nahum Sibley built a store. It was kept first by himself, then by William Crossman, afterwards by Peter H. Putnam. It was finished for a tenement, and occupied by Rufus Bacon and others. It was finally moved off by Merritt Cook. The present house, on the same site, was made of the West Sutton Literary Institute, brought from Sutton street by P. H. Putnam, in 1849. It now belongs to his widow, Mrs. Hannah Putnam.

On the site now owned by Mrs. Sumner Putnam, Isaac Putnam first built. He was there in 1730. He came from Danvers. It was afterwards known as the Phineas Putnam place; next owned by Esq. Nathan Putnam. It was sold by his son, Captain Abner Putnam, to Captain Josiah Hall about 1816. The house was gone when Captain Hall bought. Jonathan Dudley, jr., bought the strip of land between the two roads of Captain Hall, and built the house now owned by his sister, Mrs. Putnam. It is said to have been built about 1838. Sumner Putnam bought the place of the heirs of Jonathan Dudley, jr. Jonathan and Sumner both died in this house.

The house where Oliver Hall now lives, owned by him and Robert Luther, was built by Nathan Putnam, Esq., in 1776, and was then considered the best house in town. Esquire Putnam had several children. One daughter

married Stephen Marble, one married John Waters, one married Amos Waters and died soon after, and one married John King.

Mrs. Nathan Putnam came from Salem. When they built the tombs at West Sutton she opposed the enterprise, though her husband was engaged in it. She said they had some just such tombs in Salem, and that they were neglected and became dilapidated, and that she had seen dogs carrying dead men's bones taken therefrom through the streets. She said these tombs would fall into ruin in the same way. The tombs were built and for a time were very popular. They even had a "Day of Resurrection," on which many already buried were disinterred and placed therein. Time passes on, their builders are dead, their friends are gone, the tomb-doors fall in, and the bones of the builders are exposed to the dogs as she predicted. The old tombs were complained of as a nuisance, and the court ordered the nuisance abated; so the tombs were torn down and the bones of the dead reinterred.

Esquire Putnam was noted for the great number of marriages he performed; many couples were married by him in this house. He was second deacon of the first Congregational church. He carried on the scythe making business, and had a trip-hammer shop just east of the house, said to have been the first in the state. It was operated by horse-power.

Capt. Josiah Hall (son of Willis, son of Percival, son of John, son of widow Mary, who came from Coventry, England, about 1630), bought this farm, containing about 117 acres, with forty acres of woodland, of Capt. Abner Putnam, son of Nathan, in 1816. Capt. Hall resided here until his death. He died October 20, 1839, aged 80 years. He was a soldier of the revolution and a member of the first Congregational church. He retained all his faculties wonderfully to the end. He married Mary Marble (daughter of Malachi, son of Freegrace, son of Samuel) born in Sutton, February 24, 1763; died in this house, June 6, 1859. They had one son and several daughters. Their children were Oliver, born December 1, 1785. He married Cimene Carter, born in the north parish, October 19, 1789. She died in this house of cancer, June 14, 1851. She was daughter of Joshua Carter and his wife, Rachel Putnam, daughter of Isaac Putnam, jr., son of Isaac, who built the first house on this farm. Joshua Carter was son of Joshua Carter and his wife, Elizabeth Lovell. Polly, born April 7, 1788, married Alpheus Marble, and died in Millbury in her eighty-seventh year.

Almira, born June 4, 1790, died September 12, 1795; Deborah, born June 18, 1793, died September 12, 1795. These children both died of canker-rash. Hannah, born Dec. 13, 1795, married Rufus Carter, and for second husband, Cyrus Falkner.

Mindwell, born February 8, 1798, married James Phelps. Anna, born June 17, 1800, died in Millbury, aged seventy.

Sarah, born May 7, 1804, died at Mr. Phelps', May 11, 1837, of canker-rash.

All of Captain Hall's children, as well as himself and his brothers and sisters, were born where John P. Stockwell now lives. Gardner, son of Oliver, was also born there, the place being deeded out of the Hall family the day of his birth, April 6, 1813, ninety-three years after its settlement by Deacon Percival Hall.

Oliver Hall has lived on this place more than sixty years. All his children but two were born here. Julia Ann, now Mrs. S. D. King, was born at her grandfather Carter's in Millbury. Willis, now living in New York, was born here April 28, 1818. Josiah C., born September 11, 1820, married Jane E. Congdon, January 1, 1851; died in this house, July 4, 1861. Mary M., born March 8, 1822, married John F. Hinds; died in Webster, October 13, 1853. Susan M., born June 3, 1824, married Robert Luther, May 10, 1848; died in this house October 21, 1876. Rufus C., born July 7, 1827, married Ann E. Dudley, May 25, 1853.

Frances A., born April 30, 1836, married Rev. Nicholas Medbery, Nov. 3, 1869. They now live in Dover, Mass.

Oliver Hall came in possession of this place by virtue of his father's will.

**He has been a man of great ingenuity. He helped make the first pin-making machine that was ever made in this country. The inventor was Moses L. Morse. He was also a dye sinker, making stamps for parties in various parts of New England. He made also many surgical instruments, to order only. His pen-knives were very superior and much sought after when people used to make quill-pens. He was a dentist, too, and when pivot teeth were used, his were among the best.**

**He was town clerk of Sutton for fifteen years in succession, and an examination of the town books would give sufficient evidence of his success in that capacity. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Boutwell in 1852. He is now in the ninety-second year of his age, yet able to give much valuable information for this history.**

Many little incidents of interest are connected with this place.

On Sunday, September 10, 1826, there was a wonderful shower of rain, the heaviest part of which fell in this school district. Although it lasted but little over an hour, it made quite a flood. The rain poured in such torrents as to overflow the walls on the slope from Leonard Dodge's to the meadows now owned by Asa Dodge. Stones, larger than four oxen could draw, were moved fifteen or twenty feet. The roads were badly gullied and much damage was done. Dr. Smith came along, soon after the shower, and his horse had to wade in the water knee-deep on the flat, in front of this house, where water has not been seen to stand since.

In June, 1831, a tornado, commencing on Manchaug Pond, passed through Asa Putnam's woods and across the lots to Perley Waters'. In its passage, it spared nothing that came in its way. It tore up trees by the roots, breaking off branches eight inches in diameter, carrying them one hundred feet into the air, and scattering them all about. It struck an old cider-mill — located near where Asa Dodge's hog-house now stands — filled with lumber which Rufus Bacon had been accumulating to build him a house, entirely demolishing the whole thing. The building, lumber and all — the lumber principally boards — was split into slivers and scattered broadcast over acres of land. Even the mowing lots of Captain Hall were covered with the debris; the slivers sticking upon the grass like the teeth of many inverted harrows.

Just as the wind struck the cider-mill, Paris Tourtellott opened the west barn doors, in order to drive in out of the rain. His wagon was loaded with pike-poles, for it was the day he raised his house at West Sutton. When he opened the doors on the west end, the wind made a larger opening on the north side, taking out about thirty feet, leaving him outside in a literal shower of pitch-forks and pike-poles. "When I reached him," says one who went to his aid, "he was the palest live man I ever saw; his hat was gone, his face was speckled with small pieces of green leaves, as nicely adjusted as so many patches of court-plaster. The hind part of his wagon was down in the pasture below the barn, and the pike-poles were scattered hither and thither. The seat of his wagon was found some forty rods away in Capt. Hall's orchard."

When Esquire Putnam built his house, he hired Abner Sibley to set some elm trees around his yard. Six of them now stand in front of the house. When the tornado struck these trees, raising their branches high and almost transforming them into the shape of Lombardy poplars, it found its match. They were too strong even for a whirlwind. They severed it in twain, its feeble branches passing one each side of the house. The salvation of the house and perhaps of its inmates, is due to these noble centennial trees. There they have stood one hundred years, a living monument to the enterprise of Nathan Putnam and his faithful employe, Abner Sibley. Though Putnam and Sibley are both dead, these beautiful trees still live, coeval with our national independence. There let them stand, never to shed their dew-drop tears over the death of our great republic.

When Susan Hall married and went to live among strangers in West Brookfield in 1848, her eldest brother addressed to her the following lines on the old homestead:

"I much revere the rural place,
That gave thee life and growth and grace.
Six tow'ring elms majestic stand
To mark the spot, where hand in hand,
We spent our happy childhood hours,
In happy mirth beneath their bowers.
Those verdant fields with harvest shocks,
I love them all, their very rocks!
If there's a hallowed spot on earth
'Tis that which gave us all our birth."

He adds:

"Although two of us were not born here, we came here when too young to remember an earlier home, consequently it seems the birth-place of us all."

There have been four deaths in the house since 1816.

The estate now owned by Asa P. Dodge was first owned by Jephthah Putnam, next by his son, Fuller Putnam, then by his son John, who sold to Peter, son of Edward. Peter Putnam gave it to his daughters, Fanny and Persis. Fanny married Parley Waters. Persis married Rufus Bacon, jr. Parley Waters tore down the old long-roofed house and built a new one about 1830. They sold to Waldo Putnam; he was succeeded by his sons, Marcus M. and Elijah; they by the present owner.

John Putnam, son of Fuller, had three wives and many children, several of whom died young.

Among the first wife's children were John, jr. (who married Nancy Cummings, and had five children; of those John Perry and Jane only survive) and Sylvanus. One daughter married Otis Morse; one married Joseph Putnam: one married Peter Stockwell. John Putnam's first wife was a Waters, daughter of Amos and Abigail. His second wife was widow Ann Cox, maiden name Powers. She was a large, resolute woman, with whom he did not well agree; so he gave her the little farm where Bethuel Leonard now lives, and married widow Dorcas Collar, daughter of Peter Sibley. He had one son by his second wife, Harry, a fine, promising young man, who took a sudden cold from washing sheep — had rheumatic fever and died, much lamented by all who

knew him. He had by his third wife two daughters, Ruth and Esther. Ruth married Freeman F. Sibley; Esther died single.

John Putnam lived in Ward, now Auburn, at one time; his son Sylvanus was born there, January 24, 1791. He married Betsey Elliot (daughter of Aaron, son of Aaron, son of Joseph), October 15, 1826. They had four children. Mary died young; Ira was noted for his great strength; he died single. Julia married Rev. Mr. Barber. Sarah Maria married Franklin F. Sibley. Two of their daughters have recently given the valedictory on graduating at the Sutton high school.

Sylvanus Putnam held many town offices and represented the town in the legislature.

John Putnam and Sylvanus carried on a brick-yard in Cumberland, R. I., several seasons. After he sold to Peter he bought the Nathaniel Putnam place, where John Perry Putnam now lives; two of his daughters were born there. Sylvanus' children were all born there, and there he and his wife both died. John Putnam died there, and from there both wives followed him as mourners, in the same carriage, to his grave. Dorcas afterward married Nathaniel Putnam.

Sylvanus Putnam married Persis Harback for his second wife. After Peter Putnam bought this place it was occupied by many different families.

Simeon Hathaway lived here. Hon. James O. Eaton, now of Lodi, Wisconsin, was born in this house in 1818. His mother was Alice, daughter of Simeon Hathaway; she married Samuel Eaton. Captain Reuben Waters lived here several years. He was son of Amos and Abigail, born February 1, 1768, died September 12, 1842; he married Tamar Sibley, daughter of Gideon and Tamar, June 28, 1795; born in Sutton, April 9, 1776; died December 25, 1803. Their sons were Colonel Reuben, Ensign Parley and Russell, all scythe-makers by trade. Colonel Reuben held many civil and military offices. He now lives in Webster. Captain Waters married for second wife Widow Molly Cummings, daughter of Timothy Sibley. They had three children, Abner, Mary and Linus. Capt. Waters was a

blacksmith and worked in Capt. Hall's shop. Arthur Sibley, Christopher Ambler, Joseph Severy and Lewis Putnam also lived in this house.

When the central turnpike was built in 1827, Capt. Luke Wells, of Whately, and Harry Anderson, of Hatfield, contracted to build the mile east from Sutton Street; so they hired this house and boarded their own help, which consisted of respectable young men hired from among their neighbors. Their engineer was Ozias Norcross, a good mathematician.

Waldo Putnam lived here several years, and some of his children were born here. Julius E. Bacon, master of transportation on the Providence and Worcester railroad was born here.

There once stood a house on the site a little south of where Newell Sherman now lives; it was owned, and probably built, by one Gould.

A great feat in cider-drinking is spoken of as having occurred there. Four men visited him for a social chat. He tapped a fresh barrel of pleasant cider, and they commenced drinking early in the evening, and kept at it all night. In the morning, one of them went for another mug, but found the barrel empty. So the five men had the credit of drinking a barrel of cider in one night. Probably they became careless of the tap and gave the cellar-bottom "a single drop."

The estate was bought of Gould by Peter Putnam, who built an addition to the house or a new one near it. The new house has been moved, and is the one now owned by Newell Sherman.

This house was occupied by Captain Peter Putnam, jr. He had three wives and twelve children, all born in this house except Sarah.

His first wife was Patty Putnam, daughter of David, son of Fuller. Her oldest son, Marble, distinguished himself as a popular tavern-keeper. He kept in various places, among them the Farnsworth House, in Millbury, the Bromfield House, in Boston, and two of the most popular houses in Keene, New Hampshire. He left a handsome estate.

The second son, Waldo, is now living in Sutton.

The third child was a daughter, Patty Waters Putnam, a most beautiful girl, and a great favorite.

She married Deacon Ansel Holman, and lived near Slatersville, Rhode Island. She had three beautiful children, two daughters and a son. She, like her mother, died of

consumption, and all her children soon followed her by the same disease. She is spoken of by those who knew her as being quite as eminent in virtue and piety as in beauty.

The fourth, Peter Holland, married Hannah Putnam and had two children; the present Peter Holland, and Abbie, who married Abiel Newton and died soon after.

The fifth, Waters Putnam, jr., married Jane Putnam, daughter of John, jr., and Nancy, third wife of his father. The sixth, Andrew Jackson, kept tavern with his brother Marble and by himself. He died at Hopkinton. His widow married Mr. Mitchell, who has just built the new house near the school house.

"Captain Peter" married for his second wife Ruth E. Waters from New Braintree. She had four children. Ruth died young. Edwin kept tavern several years; is now engaged in the manufacture of organs at Brattleborough, Vermont. He has quite a family. His wife had three pairs of twins in succession. Solon went to California; returned and died single. Elizabeth married George Gibson and now lives in Oxford.

For his third wife he married Nancy, widow of John Putnam, jr. They had two daughters. Frances married Asa P. Dodge. Sarah married John R. Humes.

Captain Peter Putnam held many town offices and represented the town in the legislature. After his death, the Gould place was bought by Newell Sherman, a local preacher and shoemaker.

The house where John R. Humes now lives was originally owned by a man by the name of Prince, who is supposed to have built it. But little is known of him.

**His wife was an invalid. Elder Lamson called to see her and proposed prayers, asking what he should pray for. She answered, "I don't know; ask Prince." So he said: "Mr. Prince, what shall I pray for?" Prince answered, "Her death, to be sure." She took courage and recovered, but you can imagine the embarrassment of Brother Lamson at the strange request.**

Peter Putnam, son of Edward, born May 16, 1757, bought the farm of Prince; and, after repairing and enlarging the house, lived here many years. He married Sarah Marble, born in Sutton, January 31, 1760. Their children

were Sarah, who married Moses Sibley, born where Staunton died, and had Sarah, Moses, Ellen and Huldah. She married for second husband Joseph Richardson of Auburn. Peter, jr., Fanny and Persis, already mentioned. Peter Putnam, sen., died November 22, 1827, very suddenly, while dining at Sherman's tavern.

Captain Peter Putnam lived here after his father's death, and his mother died here October 14, 1842. He and his second wife both died here. His widow, Nancy, now lives in this house.

After moving he used the old Gould house as a store-house, granary, etc. Two old men, Daniel Leonard and Wm. Cannon took lodgings in one of the lower rooms, while the garret was stored with all the usual garret accumulations, such as empty barrels, boxes, etc., besides some two hundred and fifty or three hundred bushels of corn on the ear, which was spread on the floor to dry.

In the dead of night, when these old men were fast asleep in the lower rooms of this old two-story house, the door at the head of the stairs, as well as the cellar door in the entry below, both standing open, the garret floor gave way, spilling its entire contents on the single floor directly over their heads, while the crawling corn went rattling down both flights of stairs to the very cellar, giving the poor old sleepers such a scare as is more easily imagined than described.

Leonard, who was a little, spry old man, caught his pants and went for Captain Putnam, crying, "Come! come! Captain! The devil to pay at the old house! I guess, but I don't know, I kinder calculate, I don't know, but the devil got Cannon. Come quick, Captain! come as quick as you can!" "Captain Peter" aroused, lighted his lantern, and started for the old house. On his way they met Cannon, who, as he was trying to adjust his pants, which, in his trepidation, he had got on wrong side foremost, said, "I come tu, Captain; I thought the devil got Leonard, I couldn't find him nowhere." When the Captain arrived and saw the work he thought it a wonder that the old fellow did not get them both. Cannon was a little deaf. One working in the field with him, on a cloudy day, said to him: "Mr. Cannon, do you think it is going to rain?" He answered: "I don't care if I do, a drop." But it was not eleven, and the grog was not there. He hurt one of his thumbs, so that the bone rotted out and made him sick for several weeks. For a year or more after it got well he wore a cot on it, and to the salutation of Good morning, Mr. Cannon, would invariably stick up his thumb and say: "Jes as tender as ye eye."

The house now owned by Nathan Tucker was built by Nathaniel Sibley for Dennis Murphy, about 1853. Sold by Murphy to Tucker in 1873.

The house now owned by Miss Bennett was owned, and perhaps built, by James Sibley; then by John Carriel, a

teamster between Sutton and Boston. He became lame and is remembered as walking with a wooden shovel for a staff; he died here.

After his death Deacon Aaron Elliot bought the place, and married the widow for his second wife. His son Aaron lived here, after marrying the widow Spade for his second wife, several years. He died here. Luther Goddard was the next owner; he was a cooper by trade, and had a shop opposite the house, where he carried on quite an extensive business. He had two children, Francis, and Jane, who married a Winter, and is a widow now.

The house now owned by Parley Putnam was built by Asa Putnam for Asa, jr., in 1816. It was next owned by Darius Putnam, then by Sumner, then by Joseph H. Putnam, now by Parley, who built the new barn.

Phineas Lovett once lived in this house; his brother Moses died here. Moses was the father of Samuel Lovett of Lovettville, East Douglas.

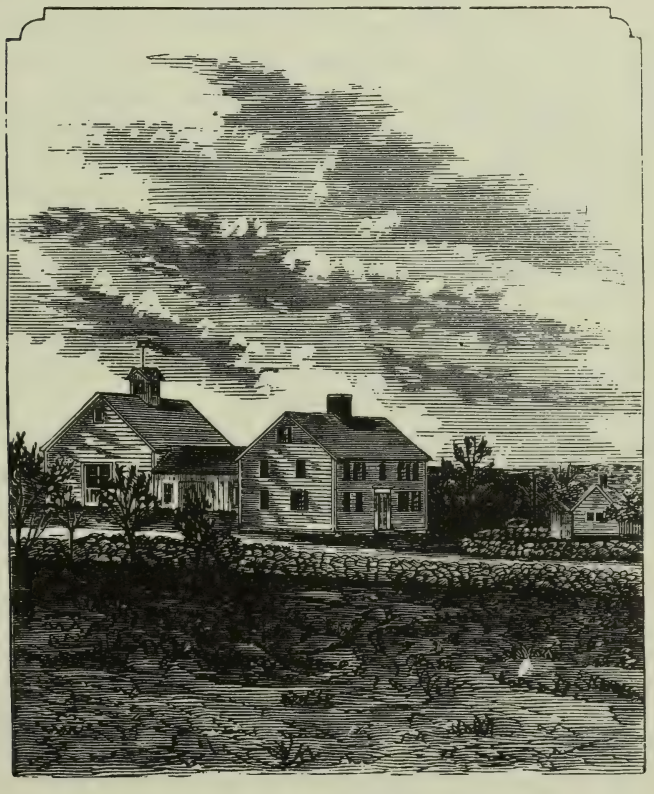
The house now owned by Joseph Hall Putnam, was built by Asa Putnam for his brother Col. John Putnam, who married Mary, daughter of Rev. David Hall, D. D. His son, Joseph Hall Putnam, was the next owner. He married for his first wife Nancy Blandon, and had Sullivan, Sumner and Parley. For his second wife he married Waitey Blackman, born in Scituate, R. I., March 22, 1798, died here November 26, 1842. She had Nancy Ann, and Emeline, who married Joshua Lackey. Joseph Hall Putnam, sen., was born in the house opposite, and died here January 6, 1870, aged eighty-nine years, nine months. He was peculiar in his salutations. No matter what the time of day, he said, "Good morning, sir. Where ye goin'? What ye goin' there for?" He left a large estate.

When his son Sumner was about eighteen, he sent him to Oxford to learn to make sale shoes; after remaining there three months he returned. His father built him a little shop and told him to go in and work at his trade; he would give him his board and clothes, and he might have all he could earn. So Sumner worked early and late, putting his earnings at interest. Consequently when he died he left twenty-five thousand dollars honestly earned in this school-district.

He married Susan Dudley and had two children, Edwin and Louise. Edwin was drowned. Louise married E. E. Burdon, and lived but a short time. Sumner Putnam was a man much respected. He was one of the selectmen several years, and a member of the first Congregational church.

The farm, containing about sixty acres, was next inherited by Sullivan Putnam, and now by his son, Joseph Hall Putnam.

The house now owned by Peter H. Putnam was the old homestead of his and his wife's ancestors. It was built by Edward Putnam, whose twelve children were born here. His son Asa was next owner, then Asa's son David, who had but one son, Bradford, born here August 11, 1817, married Harriet Sibley, born in Oxford, July 9, 1821. They had



RESIDENCE OF PETER PUTNAM.

one daughter, Harriet Augusta, born April 18, 1841. She married Peter Holland Putnam (son of Peter H., son of Peter, son of Peter, son of Edward), July 6, 1862.

Bradford died September 16, 1856. His daughter inherited this place on the death of her grandfather, David Putnam. He was a Justice of Peace, and remarkable for his calmness. He held his share of town offices and represented the town in the legislature. The beautiful new barn on the place was built by Peter H. Putnam in 1876. The farm contains about 100 acres. All of Col. John Putnam's children were born in this house.

The house now owned by Leonard Dodge is supposed to have been built by Enos Buxton. Asa Putnam bought it of Enos Buxton, jr., in 1805. It was then an old-fashioned, long-roofed house. He immediately made it upright and put it in its present form. Asa Putnam had a large family, all respectable. His son Asa now lives in Connecticut. His son Darius married Sally Putnam, and had two sons. One of his daughters, Delia, married Capt. Parley Howard, and died without issue. Rachel married John Rich, jr., and had two daughters. Rebecca married Maynard Dodge, and had one son; she died soon after. Julia married Leonard Dodge, and had three children. Julia, born October 14, 1832, married Andrew J. Morse, died January 25, 1854. Richard Leonard, born Oct. 22, 1834, married Sarah Ann Fairbanks; now lives in Oxford. Asa Putnam Dodge, born Sept. 13, 1836, married Frances A. Putnam.

The commodious new barn on the place was built by Leonard Dodge in 1862. He came in possession of the farm, containing ninety acres, in 1845.

The estate now owned by Newell Lackey was originally owned by Stephen Harwood. It was next owned by Solomon Stockwell, who lived in the old Harwood house which has been taken down.

The oldest house, now standing on the place, was built by Solomon Stockwell for his son Peter, who occupied it many years until his death. Peter Stockwell married Huldah Putnam, daughter of John. They had nine children, all dead but John P. and Sylvanus, who lives at Anoka, Minn.

A daughter of Solomon Stockwell married Amos Bigelow; he was sixteen and she fourteen years of age when married.

The new house where Mr. Lackey now lives was built by Peter Stockwell for his son Sylvanus, in 1850. It was sold to Asa Dodge and by him to Lackey.

On the road from Lackey's to Le Beau's there stood a small house owned and occupied by Oliver Sibley.

On the same road stands an old house owned by Mr. Bolster. Charles Putnam, son of Aaron, once lived there. Christopher Ambler lived there, then Abner Putnam, son of David, son of Deacon Cornelius; he married a daughter of Archelaus, son of Edward, and had a large family. Among them were Sally, Amy, Harvey, Ruth, Archelaus, Dexter and Lawson. His daughter, Mrs. Newton, afterwards owned it. Then Thomas Hill, now Bolster.

On the place where Mr. Le Beau now lives, Levi Fuller first settled; he came from Attleboro. It was next owned by his son Amos, then by Amos' son, Rufus Fuller; then by his brother, Elisha Fuller; then by William Dudley; next by Parley Putnam; then by Patrick Roach and now by Mr. Le Beau. The old house was taken down and the present new cottage built by Mr. Le Beau. The farm contains about fifty acres. On it is located the Fuller burying place.

The house where Joseph Wilcox now lives was built by Elder Turner Fuller; after his death the estate was sold to Leonard Logee, and by him to Zebina Day; after his death Joseph Wilcox bought it. He married Huldah, daughter of Elder Turner Fuller. The Rev. Willard Fuller was born in the part of this house which was moved from the Levi Fuller place prior to its removal.

Elder Turner Fuller was a Free-will Baptist, and held meetings regularly in this house for years. He was quite a revivalist, and many persons were converted here, among them his son Willard, afterwards an elder. Willard built a church, almost with his own hands, near Manchaug Pond, where he preached for years, and where many were converted.

There was at one time a little controversy among the brethren concerning the paying for the lime with which the church was plastered. As the discussion began to wax warm, the Elder, with tears in his eyes, arose and rebuked them in this wise: "Friends and brethren, I am led to believe we are getting

the Christianity pretty much all out of our religion in these days. Will some one lead in prayer?" They all prayed and the lime matter was soon amicably settled.

Elder Turner Fuller was a comb-maker by trade, yet he worked on his farm and preached the Gospel. His first wife was a Buxton, his second a Ford.

Joseph Wilcox was born in Whitingham, Vermont, July 27, 1803. He had two sons and two daughters. One of his daughters married Henry B. Bullard.

Ransom Bolster's house was built by Lewis Putnam near his father's house; sold to John Rich, jr., by him to Anson Nicholas, moved by him to present site. Titus Robbins lived there several years. Bolster bought of Nicholas.

Ransom C. Bolster was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, Sept. 2, 1826, married Eliza Ann Donaldson, born in Boston, Feb. 12, 1841. They have one son, William Robert, born in Sutton, Dec. 25, 1859.

The place where John Bennett now resides was first settled by Deacon Cornelius Putnam. His son Bartholomew lived in the large old house recently torn down by Mr. Bennett, supposed to have been built by his father. Bartholomew married a daughter of Edward Putnam. Their son Lewis, and Asa Stearns were the next owners; they sold to John Rich, jr., he to Leonard Logee; after his death the estate was bought by John Bennett, the present owner, who has just built a new house and barn.

Dr. H. P. Stearns, son of Asa and Mary (Putnam) Stearns, a distinguished physician and surgeon, was born in the old house on this place, April 18, 1828. When six years of age, he removed with his parents to Shrewsbury; entered Yale College in 1849, graduated in 1853, studied medicine one year in Harvard University, then returned to Yale and graduated from the medical department of that college in 1855. He immediately went abroad and spent between one and two years, mostly in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the prosecution of medical studies; returned to this country and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1859; was commissioned as surgeon of the first regiment Connecticut volunteers, April 18, 1861. After three months' service he was commissioned surgeon of the United States volunteers,

and ordered to report to General U. S. Grant, then in command of the southwestern district of Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, Illinois. He remained on his staff during the winter of 1861 and 1862, and afterwards was constantly in the service, as medical director in the field, or of the United States general hospitals. At the close of the war was medical director of all the United States general hospitals at Nashville, Tennessee and vicinity; was in the service four years and four months in all, and retired with rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. He was in general practice of medicine in Hartford, Connecticut, from 1866 to 1873; was then appointed superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, which position he still fills with distinguished ability.

The house now occupied by George Bennett was first owned by Archelaus Putnam, then by his son Aaron, then by Samuel Waters, who married Aaron's daughter Rebecca; then by Archelaus Putnam, son of Abner; then by Charles Walker, who built a new house about 1837; then by Bradford Putnam, who died there; then by Joseph H. Putnam, now by George Bennett.

On the site where George Ray now resides, Leonard Dodge built a house in 1834, where he lived until 1840. All his children were born here. He sold the place to his brother Willard, who lived here till his death. The house built by Leonard was burned 1862. The present house was built by Willard in 1863, bought by George Ray in 1869. Mr. Dodge had three wives; first Huldah Sibley, second Fanny Bigelow, who had one beautiful daughter who lived to womanhood, married and died soon after of consumption. He married for third wife Widow Cadwell.

A young man, son of John Dodge, committed suicide by hanging in Willard's barn. He was a fine young man, and his death caused great excitement and sorrow in the family and neighborhood.

The house where George Keith now lives was built by Josiah Dodge for his daughter Nancy, born Sept. 5, 1799. She married Simeon Keith, born in Uxbridge, July 7, 1797. They had two sons and several daughters. The estate now

belongs to his son George. Simeon Keith has been treasurer and collector of this town, and was constable for several years. Mrs. Keith left his bed while he was asleep, went down and fell into the well, where she was drowned, August 5, 1860. Her fall awoke her husband, who went to her assistance, but she died before he could get her out of the water. Whether she was asleep or awake when the accident happened, no one knows. Charity would suggest somnambulism. She was a good wife and a kind mother.

The place where George Putnam now lives was built by Jonathan Carriel. It was afterward occupied by Dr. Freeland; then bought by Daniel Marble; after Mr. Marble's death it was owned by Darius Putnam. It now belongs to his heirs: he died here. His widow married Tourtellott Inman, Esq., who lived here several years, and now lives with his son in Medford. He voted for Hayes and Wheeler last fall, being in his one hundredth year.

Daniel Marble married for his first wife Ruth Woodbury. They had three sons. Charles lived and died in Hartland, Vt., where he raised a family.

For his second wife he married Polly Harback and had four children, two sons and two daughters.

Daniel Marble was one of the best farmers in town. He was rather noted for raising fine stock. His farm was under a high state of cultivation. His fences were well cared for, and no bush or noxious weed allowed to fringe his mowing lots or fields. He was for many years a drover. He and his son Daniel bought many droves of cattle for the Brighton market, and were for a time very prosperous, but at last they met with heavy losses, which so embarrassed them as to cause a failure. Just as the crash came, his beautiful twin daughters, Ruth and Polly, the pride and idol of his heart, were taken sick and died. The property gone, the daughters dead, the family hope seemed crushed forever. The wife and sons sought solace in the intoxicating cup, thereby adding the last killing weight to the bending back of the poor overloaded father. Until then he had been scrupulously nice to shave and keep himself in trim. But now his razor is laid aside, his personal appearance neglected, and he goes a mourning pilgrim to his grave. One of his neighbors asked him why he did not shave. His answer was, "I've been shaved too much already."

After the death of Mr. Marble, the Rev. John Walker lived in this house. He was a truly *good* man. His six children went to school in this district and were among the best scholars. One of his sons, Harvey D., graduated at college, and is now president of a college in Pennsylvania.

The estate containing ninety-three acres now owned by Herman A. Kimmel, was originally owned by Nathaniel Carriel, who built the old long-roofed house taken down by his successor, Josiah Dodge, who bought the place of the Carriel heirs in 1818. Mr. Dodge built a new house in 1822. He also built the present beautiful house in 1832. But little can be learned of Mr. Carriel. He was father of Mrs. Huldah Dodge, who was born here. She married Josiah Dodge May 24, 1796, and died May 24, 1858, aged eighty-two years three months. Her mother committed suicide by hanging in the old house. She hung herself with a knot of yarn of her own spinning; it was fastened to a shingle nail so slightly driven that it fell to the floor when she was taken down. She was a Prime. Several of her descendants have seemed to inherit her morbid state of mind, and put an end to their own life.

Mr. Dodge had property by inheritance, and added to it by his industry. He used to say to his boys, "We must keep striking at it, or we shan't earn anything." He was a member of the first Congregational church. He died here Sept. 22, 1848, aged seventy-nine. Israel Adams Dodge succeeded his father, and sold the estate to Herman A. Kimmel in 1874. I. A. Dodge has held many town offices, and is much respected by the people. His last office was town clerk.

The Elliot Place was first settled by Joseph Elliot.

When he first came to take possession, he was accompanied by two or three young men who came to see the place. After they left, finding himself all alone in the dense wood, he sat down on a large stone up towards where the barn now stands, and wept like a child. After relieving himself in this way, he aroused his manhood, seized his axe, and commenced felling the trees. He soon had a respectable opening; after which he cultivated the land, built him a house, married Jerusha Fuller, and raised an honorable family. The old house, now down, stood near the stone on which he wept.

The present house was built by Deacon Aaron Elliot, next owned by his son, Capt. James T. Elliot, then by his sons, Gustavus and Joseph Fuller Elliot; sold by them out of the Elliot family. Joseph Wilcox, jr., owned the part now belonging to Salem Shaw. The main farm was sold to Alvan Putnam in 1876. Deacon Aaron Elliot married a

Taylor, daughter of James Taylor. His sons were Aaron, jr. and James Taylor. One daughter married Zelek Darling.

Aaron Elliot, jr., was a scythe maker, and his scythes were genuine, of the best of temper. He could not only make a scythe, but he knew how to use one. He swung a scythe four feet long, and no one attempted to out-mow him. He mowed an acre, on a wager, quicker than an expert could rake it. He was athletic. He said that when he was sixteen years old, the water being hard at the house, they had to bring water for washing from a well some thirty rods away. So he took a common cider barrel, of thirty-two gallons capacity, down to the well, filled it with water, drove in the bung, shouldered the barrel, took the wooden tunnel in one hand, and carried them both to the house.

Aaron Elliot, jr., had two wives and a large family of children. He was born here Dec. 1, 1768, and died on Putnam Hill. He married Bettey Putnam, born April 14, 1783. His son Aaron, born March 5, 1801, was killed by the bursting of a grindstone in Oxford, March 27, 1833. He married Maria Putnam, daughter of Capt. Francis Putnam, born in Sutton, June 28, 1796. They had six children.

Deacon Elliot was one of the largest land-holders in Sutton. He sold the water power to Mr. Congdon who built the first factory at Manchaug. Aaron, jr., had a scythe shop there before the factory was built. Capt. James T. Elliot married Submit Baylies, daughter of Deacon Baylies of Uxbridge; they had seven children, all born on this place. He built the large barn now standing there.

## Eight Lots, District No. 3.

The Dike farm was first settled by Daniel Dike, who had several sons living at his decease; one of his sons, Anthony Dike, succeeded him on the farm.

He was in the revolutionary war, and after obtaining leave of absence to come home and attend to his business on the farm for a few weeks, he went to Vermont to purchase a drove of sheep; and upon his return with them learned that government was in pressing need of more troops. So he left his sheep, and started at once for the army, and arrived in season to join his regiment and take part in the engagements which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne.

He lived and died on his farm, leaving it to his three sons who survived him; they all lived to a good old age, but none of them left any issue. After the death of the three

sons the place passed into the hands of the heirs-at-law, who sold it to Benjamin Barnes, who sold it to S. H. Stockwell; then it passed into the hands of Michael Cullina, the present owner.

This farm is situated at the southerly end of Ramshorn Pond. Tradition has preserved the following incident, as narrated by Mr. Daniel Dike:

When the first settlement was made in this vicinity, the Indians used to shoot around the pond, and showed considerable hostility to the early settlers, who came to the conclusion that they must take some measures to rid themselves of them. They accordingly collected on a high hill, east of the pond, called Potter Hill; the Indians collected on a small island at the south end of said pond, situated a little north of the Dike house.

The parties commenced firing upon each other; after exchanging a few shots the Indians withdrew, leaving one of their number dead, and started as though they were going to Grafton. The inhabitants started after them, going between Ramshorn and Crooked (Singletary Lake) ponds, expecting to cut them off at the lower end of the latter, and capture them. But instead of going to Grafton, as the first appearance seemed to indicate, they turned their course to Dudley, where there was an encampment of the tribe. Ever after they kept away; or if any of them came around they behaved peacefully. But the settlers not feeling quite safe, fearing the Indians might engage in farther hostilities, built a block-house of logs to which they could flee in case of sudden attack. This fort was situated about half a mile from the place where the skirmish above mentioned occurred, on the farm then belonging to Theophilus Kenney, who was the first settler.

The farm adjoining the Dike place on the west was first settled by one Abel Chase; then occupied by Lieutenant Nathaniel Whitmore and his sons; then by Deacon Luther Hall; then by Lewis Griggs, who is the present owner. Mr. Chase erected on this place a shop with a trip-hammer, for the purpose of making scythes and hoes. This was one of the first trip-hammers in town.

The business was carried on for some years by the Whitmores. But the shop was burned and never rebuilt. There is a private burying ground on this place.

The farm adjoining the Dike farm on the east was first settled by John Stockwell, a son of John Stockwell at whose house the first town meeting was held. He sold it to Deacon John Haven, who with his son John occupied it many years. After their death it was sold to Jeremiah Brown, by him to —— Taylor, and by him to Daniel Bugbee, by him to Aaron Stockwell, and by him to David

Walsh, the present owner. The barn on this place was struck by lightning and burned when owned by Deacon Haven. Both house and barn have been burned since its purchase by Walsh.

The Hutchinson farm was first settled by Joseph Severy, who lived on it about two years, and then sold to Nathaniel Hutchinson, in 1729 or 1730. Since that time there have been added forty acres on the north end. This forty acres was first settled by David Harwood, who was followed by his son, who died young, leaving it to his widow, who sold it to Bartholomew Hutchinson.

RESIDENCE OF DEA. E. H. HUTCHINSON.

The southwesterly part was first settled by —— Bootman, who sold it to the Hutchinsons. Bartholomew sold it to his son Simon, who conveyed it to his son Edwin H. Hutchinson, who now owns and occupies it. Lieutenant Bartholomew Hutchinson served in the revolutionary war.

The Jonathan Stockwell farm is situated on the west side of Singletary pond, and was first settled by the above named Stockwell. He was one of the five brothers who first came to Sutton. He lived and died on this farm and left several children. His son Stephen lived and died on the same farm. His son Stephen succeeded him, and he also lived and died on it; at his death it passed into the hands of his two sons, Jonas E. and Stephen, who now own it. This farm has been in the hands of the first settler and his descendants since the settlement of the town.

The place west of the Jonathan Stockwell farm, now owned and occupied by Benj. A. DeWitt, is known as the Severy place. It was settled by Joseph Severy, the first of the Severys in Sutton. He died upon the place, and was succeeded by his son Jacob, who is spoken of as one who was often employed in the settlement of estates, and as having been very active during the revolutionary war in securing recruits for the army, and providing for the families of the soldiers. He was also for a long time a collector of taxes. He was succeeded on the farm by his son Moody, who died Dec. 28, 1840, and was succeeded by his son Solomon, who lived upon the place till 1864, when he sold it to William H. Wheeler, and removed to the place where he now lives. The place was in the possession of the Severys one hundred thirty-four years. Mr. Wheeler sold to Isaac H. Redding, and he to Benj. A. DeWitt, the present occupant.

Captain John Stockwell was the first settler upon the farm now known by his name. He was one of the five Stockwell brothers. The first town meeting was held at his house.* He lived and died upon this place, and his son Noah Stockwell succeeded him. He sold it to Stephen Holbrook, who lived and died upon the farm. Mr. Holbrook had several children. Two of his sons were graduates of college. The oldest studied theology at Andover, and was settled over a church in Rowley, Massachusetts. The other son was preparing to go as a missionary to a foreign field, but was drowned while bathing. After the death of the

* See Annals, 1718.

father the place passed into the hands of Simeon Stockwell, who married a daughter of the above named S. Holbrook, and is the occupant at the present time. The barn was struck by lightning and burned about the time Mr. Stockwell entered into possession of the place.

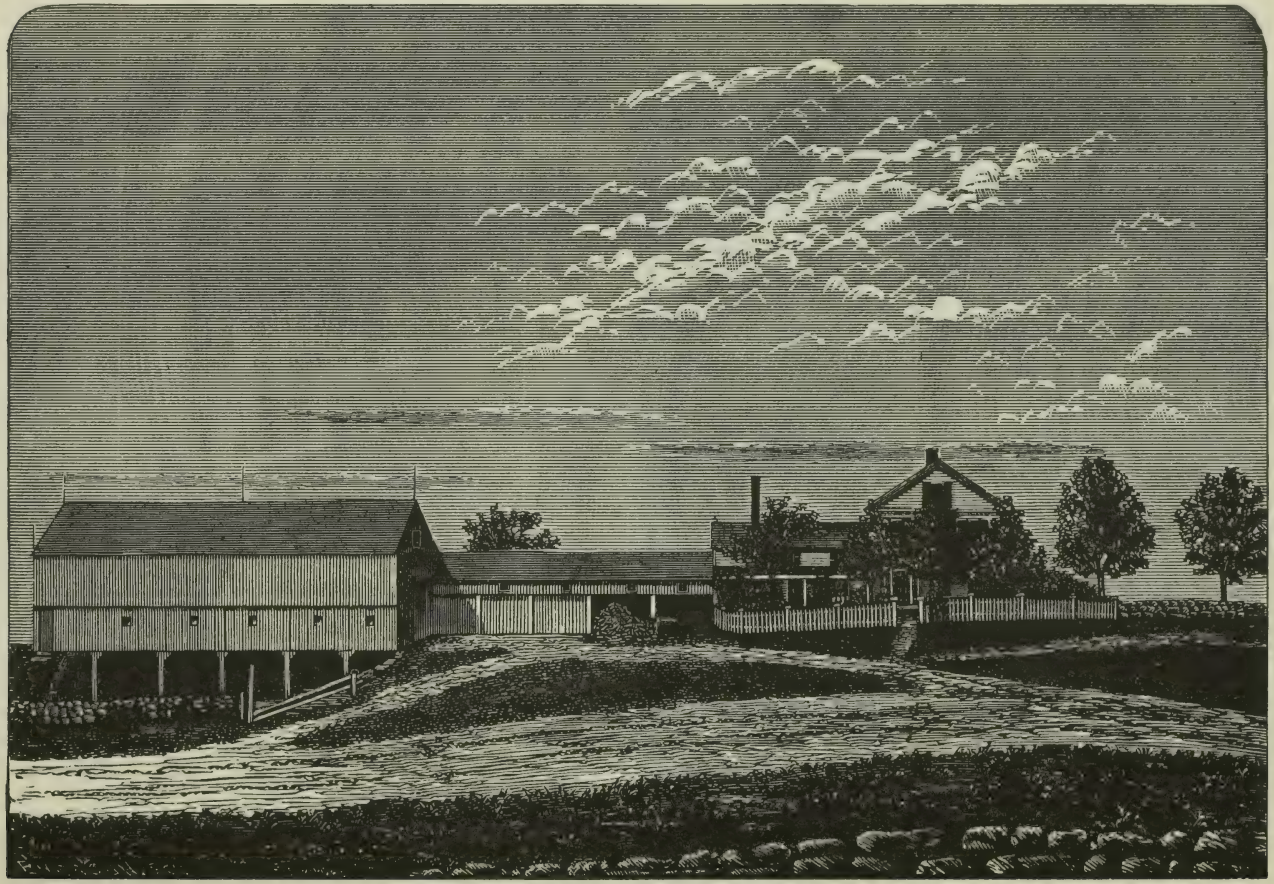
The next place west of that occupied by Mr. Solomon Severy, now in possession of Charles Woodbury, was first settled by Captain Jonathan Sibley, then occupied by his son, Colonel Timothy Sibley, then by Lot Woodbury, then by ——— ———, then by Nathan Woodbury, who sold to Ensign John Woodbury, who conveyed it to his son Nathaniel, and at his death it passed into the hands of his son Charles Woodbury, who is the present owner. This place is the second of the original eight lots, reckoning from the east; that of Mr. Solomon Severy being the first.

The farm on which Daniel Bugbee now lives was first settled by John King, and the successive owners to the present time have been as follows: Lot Simpson, Elijah Brown, John Kenney, Dexter Wood, Amos R. Holman, Mary Knapp, and Daniel Bugbee, who is the present owner.

John Kenney had four sons. The eldest was a scythe manufacturer, and killed by the bursting of a grindstone in the shop. The second son was a Baptist minister. The third an extensive manufacturer of machinery. The fourth was a Baptist minister for a few years, but at the present time is engaged in the book trade.

There was a small farm near the school-house, owned by William Simpson, who was among the first settlers. He had three sons who lived and died in Sutton. He and one of his sons served in the revolutionary war. His son William was in the French and Indian war. After their decease it was sold to Job Darling, who also served in the revolutionary war. After his death it passed into the hands of Jonathan Pike, who was wounded in the French and Indian war. After the war government gave him a pension.

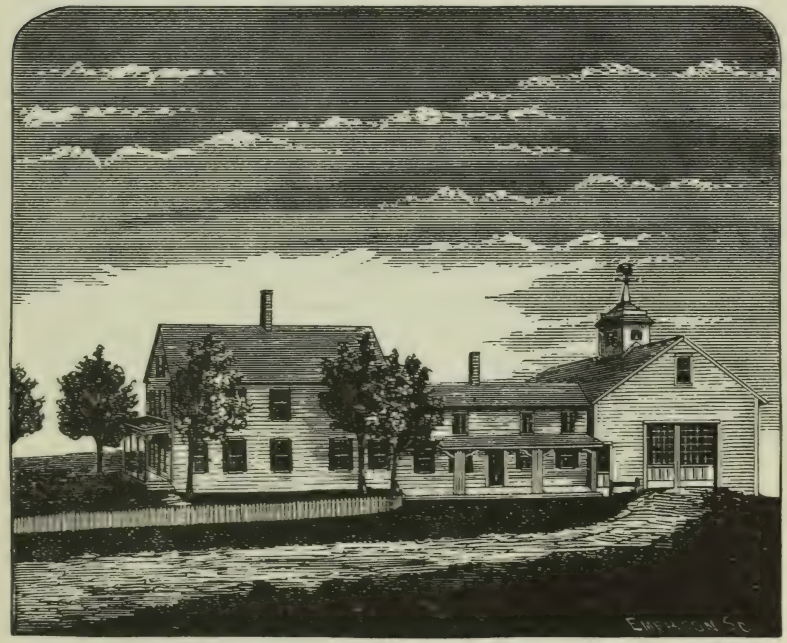
The farm on which David Welsh now lives was first settled by Ebenezer Cutler, who had three sons, all of whom lived on the farm with their father, each one having a separate house.



RESIDENCE OF SIMEON STOCKWELL.

On this farm was built one of the first saw-mills in town, if not the first. The Cutlers sold to Amos Stockwell — "Uncle Amos," as he was called. Mr. Stockwell died here, leaving two sons, both of whom graduated at Amherst college. Thomas B. Stockwell studied for the ministry, and Amos R. for the bar; both died young. The next owner of the place after the Stockwells was Amos Merriam, who was succeeded by his son, Rufus K., who sold it to Solomon Severy. It is now owned by David Welsh. The first house on this place was a small one, to which additions were made from time to time, one of these additions being, as already stated, the house in which the first town meeting was held. It was kept in very good repair until destroyed by fire, November, 1872.

The farm on which Solomon Severy now lives was first settled by William King, and we find in the plot of the thirty lots laid out in the four thousand acres the name of Jonathan King as occupying it with William. Jonathan's



RESIDENCE OF SOLOMON SEVERY.

son Jonathan seems to have been the second owner. Then it came into the possession of Eliphalet Rowel, who married a daughter of Jonathan, sen.

The farm on which Orin Johnson now lives, near the Ramshorn pond, is the one on which the first settlers built a fort, or block-house, as a protection against the Indians.

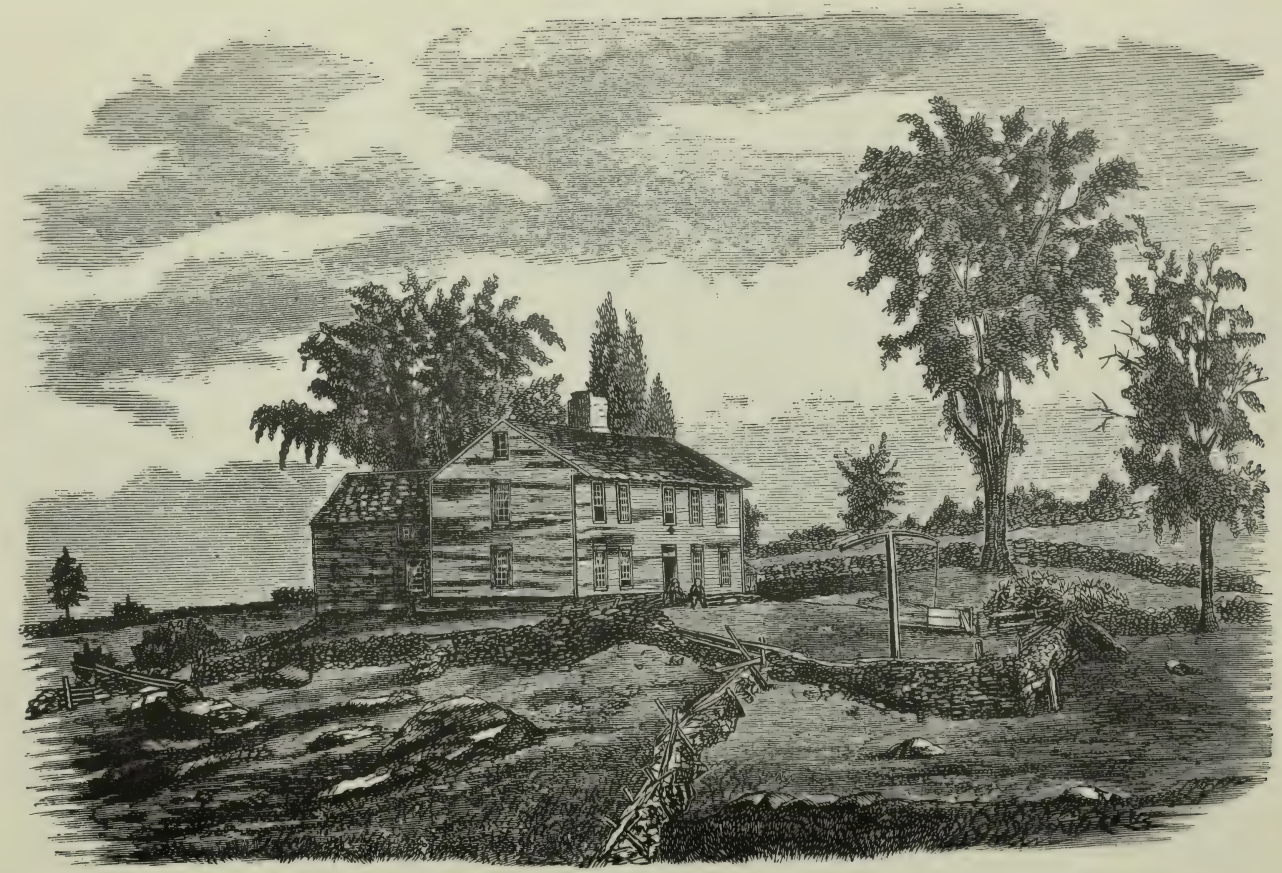
It was first settled by Theophilus Kenney, who was succeeded by Ebenezer Gould, Stephen Kenney, his son Stephen, jr., Moses Waters, M. M. Waters, Jonathan T. Waters, Freeman Van Ornum and Orin Johnson, the ninth occupant.

### Mill Place.

This place was first owned and occupied by Jonathan Putnam and Capt. Fry. One of the first grist mills in town was erected at this place by the said Putnam. His son Francis succeeded him, who left it to his son Silas, who sold it to his brother Pliny. He sold it to Amos Merriam, when it passed into the hands of his son Rufus K. Merriam, who conveyed it to Henry S. Stockwell, and is now owned by the Sutton Cranberry Company, who are engaged in the culture of cranberries and expect to plant the whole meadow with vines. Capt. Francis Putnam and his son Silas lived and died in Sutton. Capt. Francis was in the revolutionary war. He was a man of great strength and agility. While in the army the soldiers were in the habit of trying to see who could jump a rope suspended across the street six feet high. After various trials only two in the regiment could clear the rope, Capt. Francis Putnam and Jacob Severy, both of Sutton. Jacob Severy soon after died in the army from a wound received in battle.

Mr. James W. Stockwell furnishes the following with reference to the Sutton Cranberry Company.

In the fall and winter of 1868, Rev. Fred. N. Knapp and H. S. and J. W. Stockwell, as equal partners, bought the so-called Putnam water privilege, and lands adjoining, for the culture of the cranberry, and in the spring following began to prepare the ground for that purpose. Subsequently, Rev. Thomas Hill, president of Harvard College, and Fred. Law Olmstead, of New York city, became equal partners. In November, 1870, the "Sutton Cranberry Company" was incorporated, the stockholders being the above-mentioned persons. Since its organization, Dr. B. F. D. Adams of Waltham has become a member of the company. Mr. Knapp has been president, Dr. Hill clerk,



THE DODGE HOMESTEAD. ON THE "EIGHT LOTS," IN SUTTON, MASS. ERECTED PREVIOUS TO 1750.
OWNED BY BENJAMIN J. DODGE. OCCUPIED BY DAVID S. DODGE.

and James W. Stockwell treasurer and business agent of the company since its organization. The company own about 196 acres of land, divided into three meadows and a reservoir; eighty acres suitable for cranberry culture, of which about twenty acres are in vines. They have a good supply of water, four well constructed dams, and a sufficient quantity of pure sand. The cultivated part has been thoroughly prepared, and was set with the best quality of vines. The fruit is unrivaled for size, beauty and flavor (the writer has picked berries three and a quarter inches in circumference), and commands the highest price in market. The cultivated part is not yet in full bearing. In 1875 the crop was 1,200 bushels. The meadows are pleasantly located in the western part of the town, on the line of the county road from West Sutton to Millbury.

The place on which Waters Putnam now lives was first owned (as far as can be traced) by one John Lilley, the father-in-law of Jacob Cummings, who conveyed it to Isaac Dodge, son-in-law of said Cummings. It is now owned and occupied by Waters Putnam.

The Dodge farm was first owned by Samuel Streeter in 1749, when he sold it to Isaac Dodge of Boxford. He conveyed it to his son Isaac by will, who left it to his family. It is now owned by Benjamin J. Dodge, of Worcester, and occupied by David S. Dodge, son of Isaac the third.

The Arnold place was first settled by Benjamin Woodbury, and occupied successively by Stephen Keith, David Draper, Benjamin Wallace and Nathan Arnold.

There are no buildings on the place except the remains of an old saw-mill. Twelve acres of the place are cultivated with the cranberry by the Sutton Cranberry Company, who now own it. There is a private burial ground on the place.

The place owned by Marble Putnam was first owned by Jonathan, son of Jacob Cummings, who built the house. He sold it to Samuel Trumble, who sold to Solomon King; he conveyed it to Amos Merriam, who sold to James Burnap, whose widow sold to Marble Putnam.

The place on which George K. Stockwell now lives was at the first settlement of the town in possession of Joseph Fellows. We also find the name of Samuel Barton as an occupant of the place. It was also owned by a man named Hoare, then by —— Lilley, Ebenezer Phelps, Capt. Enoch Stockwell, a grandson of Jonathan Stockwell. He lived and died on this farm, and his son, George F. Stockwell, succeeded him. He also died here, leaving it to his son,

George K. Stockwell, the owner and occupant at the present time. On this farm several years ago, there was supposed to be a very valuable mine of silver ore, and much time and money were expended in digging; but none of the precious metal was found. The immense hole that was made is not even now entirely filled.

The Marsh farm, situated on the height of land in the Eight Lots district, commanding a very fine view of the surrounding country, was first settled by Stephen Marsh, who was succeeded by his son Stephen, who conveyed it to his son Stephen, and he to his son Stephen F. Marsh. Acre to acre has been added, until it is the largest farm in this part of the town. The farm has always been noted for raising fine stock for market. The second Stephen was in the revolutionary war.

The places in District No. 3 which lie upon the Boston road are reported by Mr. G. Hall as follows:

Going east from Mr. Prescott Putnam's, the last place reported in the West Sutton district, I first come to the site where once stood the Baptist church (the second edifice erected by that denomination in town), without steeple or bell.

I remember distinctly my first visit to that church. I went in company with Waldo Putnam; he was a little older than myself, and had been there before; so he led me up into the gallery, and the first thing that struck my wondering vision was the dusty, conical top of the old sounding-board, which hung over the quaint old pulpit, in which stood the venerable and venerated Elder Samuel Waters, leading the morning devotions. There were broad galleries on the south, east and west sides of the house. Midway between them on the north side stood the pulpit. The front seats directly opposite the preacher were reserved for the singers; in them, on that occasion, I remember the manly forms of Capt. Joseph Griggs and Capt. Thomas Smith; also the less commanding form of Deacon Stephen Putnam. The Waters brothers and sister, with Levins Sibley, jr., were there in after time, if not then.

Directly south of this church was a large orchard, belonging to Mr. John Putnam; in it, in apple time, many of the congregation who worshipped here used to spend their mornings regaling themselves upon the luscious fruit which literally covered the ground, and they were welcome to their repast, for Mr. Putnam had more apples than he knew what to do with, and he was no niggard with his neighbors. I think the trees then bore fruit every year; indeed there was less barrenness then than now in every direction; there was more grass, there were more cattle on the hills presented to view from this highly favored site; aye, and there were many more children in the houses within our view from this place then than now.

Many of the customs of society have changed since then; I recollect on one occasion, when they had a large religious gathering in this church, of seeing shanties erected on the south side of the church-yard for the sale of refreshments, including choice liquors. Such sale would not be tolerated now.

In 1817 Miss Abigail Thayer opened a "Boarding School" in the then new and elegant Masonic Hall at West Sutton. She had a very select school of over sixty scholars, several from out of town, some from Providence and other large places. Her school was very popular, and several of her scholars became teachers, and some of them graduates of college. She went from here to Westboro, where she taught, and where she married one of her pupils, a young man by the name of Davis. At the close of her school here she had a public exhibition in this house, which was very fully attended, and was considered a great affair.

After the new church was built at "the street," this house was occupied a few times by the Methodists; but, drawing small congregations, that enterprise was abandoned, and about 1836 the house was moved to Millbury, where it is now used as a factory boarding house. It stands near the junction and between the roads leading to West Millbury and Sutton.

Directly opposite this church, on the west side of the road, stood a long row of sheds.

The next place was first owned by Elder Rathbone, then by Elder Lamson, next by Captain Warren Snow, father of Captain Lawson Snow, now of Oxford; then Captain Rufus Knapp, whose heirs sold to Elder Moses Harrington, who took down the old house and built the present one in 1826. It has since been owned by Albergense Williams, James Williams, Smith Baker, Robert Aldrich, Fayette Freeland and Franklin Freeland, the present owner, who bought it in 1852. It is not known by whom the old house was built; it was quite stylish when occupied by the Knapps. Capt. Knapp was a trader and a man of great enterprise. He prided himself on his penmanship, and used to try titles in that art with his friend and neighbor James Freeland. They were men of like tastes. One of his sons was a merchant. He drew ten thousand dollars in a lottery. He died in Dudley. His youngest son is a man of wealth and respectability, now living in Brooklyn, New York. His daughters were accomplished ladies. Two of his sons were devotees of Bacchus and came to no good end.

Mr. Harrington was a man deserving of especial mention in this history.

He carried on and much improved his farm, built a new house thereon, preached the gospel to the Baptist church, established a select school in his own house, which he taught several terms. He also taught in the public schools, and made himself generally useful during his abode in town. At last he displeased one of his chief supporters in some way, who discovered that his hair stuck up in front, which he thought very unbecoming to a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. So Mr. Harrington gave up his pulpit, and his successor came with his shining black and sleek hair, all stroked down close to his head. So some of the admirers of Mr. Harrington called him "old tallow head;" yet he deported himself with such Christian propriety as to disarm their spite, and reconcile them to the change; but of his successor I have already spoken. Mr. Harrington remained a while on his farm, then removed to Leicester, where he preached several years, then went to Framingham.

He had quite a family of children, lost his wife; married for second wife widow of Smith Taft, whose first husband was a Lilley, by whom she had a daughter, who is the wife of ex-Mayor Jillson of Worcester. This place was for several years a sort of parsonage for the Baptist church, and occupied by several of their ministers.

The house nearly opposite was originally an ashery on the Freeland farm, then converted into a dwelling house on the site where King and Thompson have since built. While standing there it was owned first by Tarrant King, and was the birthplace of Deacon Sumner B. King. It was afterward owned by Parley Stockwell, whose widow was killed there by Peter Sibley, jr., who was proved insane and died in the insane asylum many years after. He beat her to death with the butt end of his gun. It was next owned by Erastus Bates who sold it to Solomon King; he occupied it until he and his wife were both killed by the same stroke of lightning, July 5, 1835; his son, Solomon D. King, was in the house at the time and the electricity passed through his boots.

Mrs. Walter Rosebrooks, living just over the line in Oxford, was also killed by lightning during the same shower. It was on the Sabbath. Mr. Rosebrooks went out to secure some hay; his wife asked him not to go; when he came back she was dead. His anguish was most agonizing. He could not reconcile himself to the thought that he left her against her wish. Her little child lay in the cradle, nearly covered with plastering that had been torn off by the lightning. Mrs. Rosebrooks was a beautiful young lady, amiable, loving and lowly. She was a member of Rev. Mr. Clark's church, in Sturbridge.

He attended her funeral, and Mr. Tracy officiated for the Kings. They were all carried into the Baptist church, and their obsequies attended at the same time. It was a solemn day, for they were all much respected in life, and their sudden death struck terror into many hearts.

Several other very respectable families have lived in this house, among them Moses L. Morse, the great inventor. His daughter Ruth, now the wife of the Rev. Mr. Allen, was born in this house. Mrs. Mary T. Nason was also born here, where her mother soon after died. A Mr. Alexander once lived here.

The next house was built by Linus Thompson and his half-brother, S. Dexter King. It was raised the 5th of July, 1836. They lived there and worked at shoe-making for several years, then sold to Foster Freeland, the present owner. Mr. Thompson was a very worthy man; his brother King will be noticed elsewhere.

On the opposite corner there formerly stood a house once owned by Ebenezer Waters, and afterward by Towne Putnam and Simeon Stockwell. East of this house stood a store where Nathan Woodbury traded for a while, then Capt. Rufus Knapp, and in 1790 a firm by the name of Clark and Freeland. North of the store a Mr. Fuller had a shop where he manufactured horse-shoe nails and other varieties. His brother owned the Freeland place. The building used as the store above mentioned was originally Lieut. S. Marble's shop; it was afterward used for various purposes, and is now the shop connected with the King and Thompson place. This old, red, gambrel-roofed house was occupied by many different families, among them Dudley Duston, whose twin son and daughter, Joseph and Josephine, are well remembered by those who were their playmates. Mr. Nason also lived there.

The next place in course was first owned, it is said, by Deacon Elisha Putnam about 1725. His house stood some fifty rods west of the present one. The cellar is not quite filled. It is presumed that there the renowned Gen. Rufus Putnam was born, of whom we are happy to give the following admirable sketch, prepared by Dr. Andrews, president of Marietta college, Ohio.

General Rufus Putnam was the descendant of John Putnam, who came from Buckinghamshire, England, and settled in Salem in 1634. He was of the fifth generation, being the son of Elisha, grandson of Edward, great-grandson of Thomas, who was one of the three sons of John.

General Israel Putnam was the son of Joseph, and grandson of Thomas. Thus General Israel Putnam was the cousin of Elisha, who was the father of General Rufus.

Elisha Putnam was born Nov. 3, 1685. He married Susanna Fuller, daughter of Jonathan Fuller of Salem, and removed to Sutton in 1725. He was a useful citizen, having been town clerk, town treasurer, and representative in the general court. He was also deacon of the church.

Rufus Putnam was the youngest son of Elisha, and was born in Sutton, April 9, 1738. His father having died in 1745, he lived two years with his grandfather at Salem, then at home for seven years, his mother having married Captain John Sadler of Upton in 1747. His step-father died in 1753, and in March, 1754, he was bound apprentice to Daniel Matthews, of Brookfield, to learn the trade of millwright. He was in school for two years while with his grandfather, but his step-father gave him no opportunities of learning, and all that he obtained in the way of education, after he was nine years old, was by his own unaided efforts. In March, 1757, he enlisted as a soldier in the provincial service, and served for nearly a year in the French war. In April, 1758, he entered the service again, as also the two following years. With the exception of two or three months in the several winters, he was four years in the service, returning home in December, 1760. For seven or eight years he was engaged in building mills and farming, and then for nearly as long in land-surveying, which he had acquired of Colonel Timothy Dwight of Northampton, father of President Dwight. In April, 1761, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ayres, daughter of William Ayres, Esq., of Brookfield. She died within a year, and in January, 1765, he married Miss Persis Rice, daughter of Zebulon Rice of Westborough. This second wife became the mother of a large family, living until 1820. About 1765 he went to the North Parish of Brookfield and lived on a small farm. After the revolution he purchased a large farm with a spacious house in Rutland. It had been the property of Colonel Murray, who had become a tory, and lost his property by confiscation. The house is situated about half a mile west of the meeting house, on the north side of the street.

Mr. Putnam entered the service on the breaking out of the war in 1775, and remained till its close. He was at first a lieutenant colonel, but became a brigadier general. When in the French war he had been employed at times on fortifications under British engineers; but, as he says, had never read a word on the subject of fortifications. Immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill, his regiment, under General Thomas, being near Roxbury, it was deemed indispensable that some lines of defense should be commenced; but there was no engineer to lay them out. On account of his service in the French war, the general requested Colonel Putnam to undertake the work. Though he frankly declared he knew nothing of engineering, he yielded, finally, to the solicitations of the commander, and attempted the work. He was fortunate enough to receive the approbation of Generals Washington and Lee, who came over soon after to examine the works and the situation of the troops. He was thus continued in this work, constructing lines of defense at Dorchester and Brookline, as well as at Roxbury; and late in the fall laying out the fort on Cobble Hill.

In the following winter General Washington was anxious to dislodge the British from Boston. Having invited Colonel Putnam to dine at headquarters, he detained him after dinner to discuss plans for the purpose, and especially to ascertain whether any plans could be suggested to fortify our troops on Dorchester Heights, thus enabling them to command the city. The ground was deeply frozen, rendering ordinary earth-works out of the question. Most providentially, as Colonel P. says, that very night he found a book on engineering, from looking at which for a few minutes a plan suggested itself to him for the work in question. The plan was reported to the commander the next morning, who immediately approved it. It was carried into execution on the night of March 4th, and the British were compelled to evacuate Boston.

From this time he was largely occupied in laying out works of defense, General Washington speaking of him in a letter to Congress of July 10, 1776, as "our chief engineer." Not only during the war, but during his life, did General Washington treat General Putnam with marked confidence and respect. After the declaration of peace in 1783, a petition was forwarded to Congress by two hundred and eighty-three officers of the army, asking for a grant of land in the western country, and General Putnam was selected to act in their behalf. He wrote to General Washington, requesting him to lay the petition before Congress. In his reply, dated June 2, 1784, he says: "*Surely if justice and gratitude* to the army, and general policy of the union were to govern in this case, there would not be the smallest interruption in granting its request."

General Putnam was one of the trustees of Leicester academy, which was incorporated in 1784, giving for its support one hundred pounds. He was volunteer aid to General Lincoln in the suppression of Shay's insurrection. In 1787, he was chosen to represent the town of Rutland in the general court.

The formation of the "Ohio Company of Associates," by whom the settlement of the territory northwest of the river Ohio was commenced in 1788, was chiefly due to him. In January, 1786, he and General Benjamin Tupper issued a call for a meeting at Boston of delegates from the several counties to form such an association. The company was formed, and Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Hamilton, Mass., was appointed to make the purchase of lands. This was done in the summer of 1787. While he was negotiating for the land — 1,500,000 acres — the celebrated "Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio," was passed by Congress. There is good reason to believe that Dr. Cutler was largely instrumental in the formation of this ordinance. A writer in the North American Review for April, 1876, says: "The ordinance of 1787 and the Ohio purchase were parts of one and the same transaction. The purchase *would* not have been made without the ordinance, and the ordinance *could* not have been enacted except as an essential condition of the purchase."

Gen. Putnam was one of the directors of the company from the beginning, and was appointed the general superintendent of its affairs. The first settlers left Massachusetts late in the fall of 1787, and landed at the mouth of the Muskingum, where Marietta now stands, on the seventh of April, 1788. Gen. Putnam came with the first company, and immediately commenced the work of surveying the lands, building a fort, etc. His family he did not bring out till 1790; Marietta continued to be his place of residence till his death in 1824. Though there were many men of liberal education among the early settlers,

he was the leading citizen. Besides subordinate offices which he filled in the west, as well as at the east, he was appointed one of the three judges of the territory in 1790, filling the place made vacant by the death of Gen. Samuel H. Parsons. According to the provisions of the ordinance, the governor and judges constituted the law-making body for the territory till 1799, when the population was sufficient for the election of a territorial legislature. In 1792 he was appointed by the President and Senate a brigadier general in the regular army. It was in this year that he made a treaty with the Indians at Port Vincent (Vincennes, Indiana).

Four years later he was made surveyor-general of the United States, the first who ever held that office. In all the offices he held he acquitted himself with great credit. Perhaps our country does not furnish an instance of one with such limited opportunities in early life performing with more uniform acceptance and success responsible public trusts. When Congress authorized a convention in 1802 for the formation of a state constitution, the citizens of Washington County elected him as one of their delegates.

Gen. Putnam was a man of large public spirit, ready to engage in any enterprise for the advancement of education and religion. In 1797 he was one of the founders of the "Muskingum Academy," the first edifice of the kind in the north-west.

From 1801 till his death he was one of the trustees of the university for which the Ohio company had provided two townships of land in their purchase. He took a prominent part in the erection of the Congregational church at Marietta in 1808, which is still used for worship. In 1812 a Bible society was formed, of which he was the first president.

Gen. Putnam enjoyed the confidence of the most eminent men of his time, both civil and military. Among his papers, which have been presented to the library of Marietta college by his grandson, Hon. William Rufus Putnam, are autograph letters from many distinguished men, as Washington, Hamilton, Fisher Ames, Oliver Wolcott, Timothy Pickering, Jonathan Trumbull, Gens. Knox, Wayne, Howe and others.

In this collection are also a large number of commissions, ranging from 1760, when he was made an ensign in the Provincial troops, to 1796, when he received the appointment of surveyor-general. Among the signers are Thomas Pownal and Thomas Hutchinson, governors of the colony of Massachusetts Bay before the revolution; Joseph Warren, president *pro tempore* of the Congress of Massachusetts Bay; John Hancock, Samuel Huntington and Elias Boudinot, president of Congress; James Bowdoin, governor of Massachusetts; Arthur St. Clair, governor of the north-west territory, and George Washington; with Thomas Jefferson, Timothy Pickering and Henry Knox as secretaries.

In Dr. Hildreth's "Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio," published in 1852, under the auspices of the Ohio Historical Society, the leading place is given to Gen. Rufus Putnam. And Ohio and the great north-west owe him a high place among those who have rendered signal service to the whole region.

The house was also occupied by Deacon Putnam's descendants. Capt. Francis was probably the last who lived there. The farm was afterward owned by a Mr. Wilson, then by Mr. Fuller, then by Caleb and Tyler Marsh; they sold to James Freeland, who built the present house in 1818. It is

of brick with marble trimmings, cost twenty thousand dollars, and was, when built, after the model of one owned by an English lord, considered and intended to be the best house in Worcester county. Mr. Freeland, the only son of Dr. James Freeland, was when young one of the most brilliant and enterprising men in all the region. He was engaged in the "Canada trade," and was probably one of the most successful men that ever entered into that hazardous business. He chartered vessels and crews to assist him in transportation, and always made favorable runs. Like Alababa, he could measure his gold in a Winchester measure, but had no Casine or Casine's wife to tallow its bottom. He married Miss Polly Marble, daughter of Lieut. Stephen, son of Samuel, son of Freegrace, son of Samuel of Andover, Mass. His mother was daughter of Esquire Nathan Putnam, cousin of the renowned Gen. Israel, also Gen. Rufus, and Col. John, and son of Isaac, son of Deacon Edward of Salem, son of Thomas.

Mrs. Freeland was a lady. In early life she taught school, and was a devoted and successful teacher. She had two daughters and five sons, all born on this farm, which was next owned by their eldest son, Capt. Freeman Freeland, who, like his father, commenced a most brilliant career.

When eighteen years of age he was made captain of a military company, and when dressed in his new uniform, straight, trim, elegant and refined, he was the envy of his fellows. For general intelligence, personal appearance and gentlemanly deportment, he had few equals; he was for several years a popular teacher. He at times made a specialty of penmanship, being one of the best penman in the country. He left home at one time with only five dollars in his pocket, walked until he was able to establish a school, then taught from place to place until he reached the South, where he established a store, sent for one or two of his brothers, and carried on business until he was able to buy the old homestead and pour a pile of twelve thousand dollars in gold upon the parlor carpet. He divided his fortune with his brothers and sister and retired on this farm, working diligently for its improvement, raising many fine horses and clearing the fields of stones, until to-day you see some of the handsomest fields to be found in Worcester county on this beautiful place.

He lived with his father and mother until both died, then married Miss Mary De Witt, daughter of the late Capt. Stearns De Witt of Oxford, one of the most deserving and successful men of Worcester county. Mrs. Freeland is a lady highly educated, of great intellectual capacity, and writes

for the press. Mr. Freeland died here, and his funeral was attended February 25, 1875. His widow now occupies this great mansion.

The next son, Mr. Franklin Freeland, worked on the farm until he bought the place he now owns, already described. He married Miss Caroline Adams at Bangor, Maine, Feb. 25, 1853. They have had six children. Their oldest son, James, partakes of the Freeland enterprise, and is a persevering and successful business man. He married Miss Mary L. Shaw, and now lives on his father's farm. Mr. Franklin Freeland has been the "real estate" of the family, and is one of our best citizens.

The next son, Fred., was an intelligent young man, and died single.

Fayette remains a bachelor. The youngest son, Mr. Foster Freeland, at one time the preceptor of Millbury Academy, married Miss Frances Jane Woodbury, an heiress and a very intelligent and worthy woman. They had one daughter, at the birth of whom the mother died; that daughter is Miss F. J. W. Freeland, a recent graduate of Sutton high school. The house which stood on this place when Mr. Freeland bought it was situated just in the bend of the road, some forty rods east of the present dwelling. A store kept by Nathan Woodbury at one time was connected with the old house. Mr. Fuller had an ashery near by, where he made potash. There was a private burial place on this farm, containing several graves. One stone bears the name of Mary Wilson. Military musters have been held on some of the beautiful fields of this farm. In the large and commodious hall in the Freeland mansion, Rev. George A. Willard established a select school in 1835, which continued two years and was very popular; it was known as the Sutton high school.

The next house was first owned by Deacon Benjamin Woodbury, who came here from Beverly, and raised a large family. He was succeeded by his son Colonel Bartholomew Woodbury, who kept tavern here for several years. Then Eli Rising kept the house. Jonathan Fuller owned it, married a daughter of Job Darling who lived here. Then Capt. Luther Little bought it. It now belongs to Solomon Severy,

Esq. It was occupied several years by B. L. Batcheller, Esq., and is now occupied by his son, Mr. Frank Batcheller, a young man of great industry and enterprise. The present house was built by Captain Little about 1845 or '46. He

RESIDENCE OF B. L. AND B. F. BATCHELLER.

came from New Bedford, where he had been engaged in the whale fishery. He died here very suddenly while driving his team.

The house and barn have since been much improved by Batcheller or present owner.

## Centre District, No. 4.

The next place was first settled by John Burdon, a tailor, who was born in Durham, England, about 1685, was impressed on board a man-of-war and sent against the Spanish. He was at the taking of Gibralter in 1704; and afterward went to sea for several years. He went to Africa after slaves, and brought them to New England. He came to Sutton in 1727 and built a log cabin on the shore of Singletary Pond, a little west of Kendrick's, where he lived a few years, when he built a house where Deacon Marble now lives, and planted an orchard. He left Sutton and resided at Charlton a few years, where his wife died. He returned to Sutton, and died at the Phineas Putnam place in February, 1763.

It was next owned by Deacon John Frye. But little is known of him. He joined the first Congregational church in 1746, was eighth deacon in 1762. He removed his relation to Royalston. It was next owned by Deacon Worcester, then by Deacon Amariah Preston, who deeded it to Lieut. Stephen Marble, Oct. 22, 1776. Lieut. Marble was son of Samuel, son of Freegrace, son of Samuel and Rebeckah of Andover. His wife was daughter of Esq. Nathan Putnam, son of Isaac, son of Deacon Edward, son of Thomas. He carried on this large farm, besides doing quite a business as saddler and harness-maker. He built the present large and commodious house in 1806. His son, Palmer, born here Sept. 24, 1784, succeeded him in like employment until his death, Sept. 12, 1865. He joined the church in 1822, was chosen deacon in 1826, and served in that capacity several years. He was a thick-set man of good figure and pleasant countenance. He married Polly Woodbury, daughter of Lieut. John, son of Captain Jonathan, son of Deacon Benjamin. They had a large family of children, most of whom died of consumption. Deacon John W., the present owner, is the only survivor of their children, and is a man of true worth, peaceable, quiet, intelligent and honest. His mother still lives, and is wonderfully active for one of her age.

The shop which Lieutenant Marble built opposite the house was moved away, converted into a dwelling, and is

now the home of the Misses Adams. On this farm once stood a school-house, located near the Griggs house; the old doorstep of which still remains. Mrs. Marble says she went to school there one day when the school was kept by Captain Simeon Woodbury. The house was afterward moved and made into a tenement; and was once occupied by Major Holman, who was a noted veterinarian. Alpheus

RESIDENCE OF DEA. JOHN MARBLE.

Marble, who married a Butler, lived there; also Mr. Brown, who played the violin at the Baptist church. It was again moved, and is now the carriage house at the Graves place.

The next place, owned by Mr. White, was purchased by Thomas Griggs of Brookline, Massachusetts, a young man of merit and mark. He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Goddard, July 4, 1776. She was a descendant of Edward Goddard, of Norfolk county, England.

They had three children; one daughter, who died in infancy, and two sons, John and Joseph, both born in

Sutton. Lieutenant John Griggs, the eldest son, succeeded his father upon the estate. He was a gentleman of much public spirit, possessed of every moral excellence of character, and identified with all enterprises designed to promote the interests of the community. He married Mary, daughter of Nathan Thurston, Esq., of Oxford, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Rev. David Thurston* of Medway, Massachusetts, who was the first clergyman of the second church in Medway, 1752.

He received his education and graduated at Princeton, New Jersey. On the maternal side Mary Thurston was the granddaughter of Dr. Alexander Campbell of Oxford, and in this line of ancestry son of Rev. John Campbell, a native of Scotland and the clergyman of the first English settlement in Oxford.

Rev. John Campbell was of the London branch of Campbells.

**The coat of arms brought by him from Scotland, at the time of the Stuart rebellion, is now in the possession of Mrs. Dr. Julius Y. Dewey of Montpelier, Vt., and has upon it the following record:**

**CAMPBELL OF ARTERUCHEL.**

**He beareth Gerony of eight D'Or and Sable.**

**This bearing of very ancient date was quartered on the escutcheon of the royal standard of the kings of Scotland from the time of Malcolm III. to the death of Mary Queen of Scots, who was beheaded by the sanguinary Elizabeth, since which time it has been borne by Campbells, Dukes of Argyle, to which they are entitled by being lineally descended from Duncan, who was murdered by his kinsman Macbeth.**

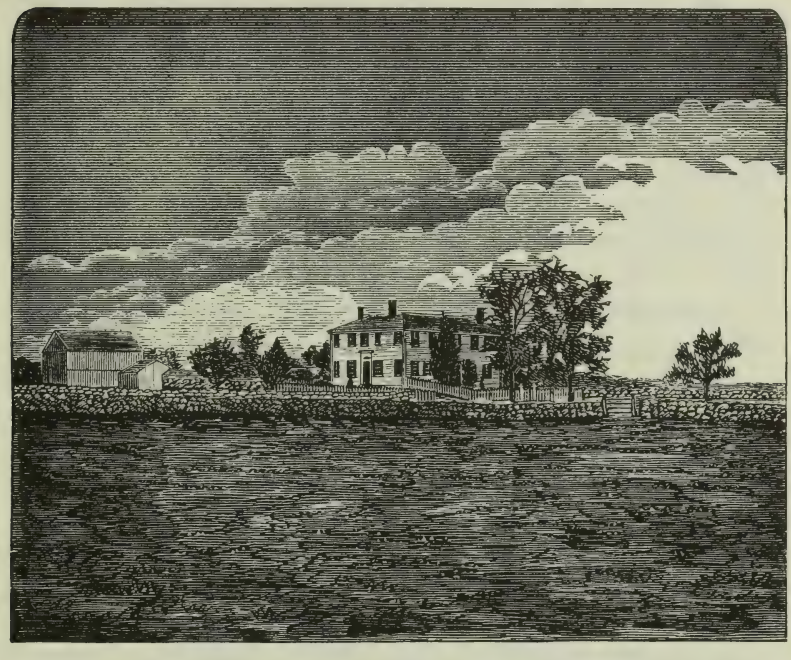
The family of Lieutenant John Griggs consisted of seven sons and four daughters.

Lewis, the eldest son, was married to Maria Hancock, a lady of Grafton, Massachusetts, Jan. 26, 1842. After a short residence in Grafton he became engaged in business in Boston, and subsequently in Cincinnati, where he remained until 1865, when he returned to Sutton and purchased a landed estate, where he is now residing in quiet retirement, a much esteemed citizen. His family consisted of two daughters; Anne, born in Grafton; Mary Louise, born in Boston, married to Henry Simeon Stockwell of Sutton.

* The ancestors of Rev. David Thurston came to this country in 1631, having sailed in the ship "Mary Ann" from Bristol, England.

Salem, the second son, engaged in business in Grafton, married Maria Cleveland of G.; afterwards removed to Worcester, where he is now a resident, and has a large and interesting family.

Thomas Thurston, the third son, studied medicine, is a physician in Grafton. Married Julia, the only daughter of Delano Pierce, M. D. He has represented his district in the state legislature.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN GRIGGS.

The fourth son, John, engaged in mercantile business, a young gentleman of much promise, and died in middle life.

Joseph Franklin, fifth son, graduated at Yale College in 1846, studied theology at Andover, and is now professor of Greek in the Western University of Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Buchanan, daughter of Dr. I. Brooks of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

George, the sixth son, went at a very early age to California, where he now resides. He sailed in the ship

"Edward Everett," the first vessel from Boston with passengers for California.

Nathan, the youngest son, is a resident of Australia.

Susan Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, was first married to Gibbs Lilley of Sutton, in her second marriage to Julius Y. Dewey, M. D., of Montpelier, Vt. Susan Lilley, her only daughter, married Edward, son of Dr. Dewey of Montpelier, Vt.

The second daughter, Mary Ann, married Capt. William W. Taylor, United States Army. She died soon after her marriage, and her remains and those of her infant son were sent home to her friends for burial in Sutton.

The third daughter, Frances Helen, married Willard F. Pond of Worcester; died in early life, leaving one son and two daughters. Margaret Louise, the youngest daughter, married Henry Simeon Stockwell of Sutton, died June 6, 1868, much loved and lamented.

Lieutenant John Griggs died June 11, 1850. Mary (Thurston) Griggs died March 25, 1878.

Captain Joseph Griggs, second son of Thomas Griggs, of Sutton was a man of much enterprise of character, and was extensively engaged in business. But owing to the pressure of the times and large losses through other parties, he was obliged to enter bankruptcy, and his property was equitably divided among his creditors. He afterwards engaged in business with success, and paid to his former creditors every indebtedness, both principal and interest, though he had been legally discharged from every obligation. Such an example of moral honesty in character is as worthy of note as it is rare. Capt. Joseph Griggs had a large family, most of whom died in childhood. His son Joseph died in Florida at the early age of seventeen years. His two daughters, who survive him and inherit the many noble qualities of their father, reside in Worcester.

The next place was owned by Mr. White, who also owned the Griggs place. His daughter married Thomas Parker, who was next owner by inheritance. Then her three daughters, Mary, Roby and Falla, came into possession, who lived here till 1824, when it was conveyed to Mr. Amos

Armsby, next owned by Mr. Ira Graves, and by him sold to F. A. Stockwell, the present owner. There was formerly a shoemaker's shop on this place. Mr. Armsby was a carpenter and machinist; he built him a large shop which was operated by horse-power. After Mr. Armsby left, it was sold to Gibbs Lilley, moved down by his house and used as a store. It is now a tenement house.

Amos Armsby, son of Joshua, married a Fletcher, sister to Mrs. Paul Whiting, and had three sons and one daughter. Horace learned his father's trade and went to Millbury, where he carried on the sash and blind business. One of his sons is now cashier of the Millbury National Bank. Edwin lived at Whitinsville. Loren graduated at Amherst college and is a Congregational clergyman. The daughter married John Morse, jr. They were all very worthy people. Mr. Graves, whose wife died here, went to Millbury to reside with his son, Mr. Parley Graves, and died there.

The next place was settled by Elder Benjamin Marsh, who came from Danvers and was one of the three first settlers in town. See Annals, 1716–17.

This place was afterward owned by his son, Benjamin Marsh, to whom it was given by the will of Elder Benjamin Marsh, made Dec. 3, 1762, and approved by Jedediah Foster, Judge of Probate, Dec. 4, 1775. Benjamin Marsh deeded it to his son Joshua, March 10, 1795. Joshua deeded it to his son Warren, June 2, 1810. Joshua and Warren conveyed it by deed dated Nov. 22, 1816, to Archelaus Putnam, who deeded one-half of said farm to his son Tyler, March 17, 1823. Mr. Archelaus Putnam, son of Archelaus, son of Edward, son of Deacon Edward, son of Thomas, lived on this place from 1816 until he died, February 9, 1854. He was a man of wealth, kind feeling, gentlemanly deportment, rather above medium size and very active. He was a farmer. He belonged to a class than whom there is none more noble, was engaged in a business than which there is none more honorable.

When our young men look at things in the true light they will be slow to renounce the certain returns of honest industry

upon the farm, for the uncertain rewards of professional life. His wife was a most tidy housekeeper, and one of the best of women.

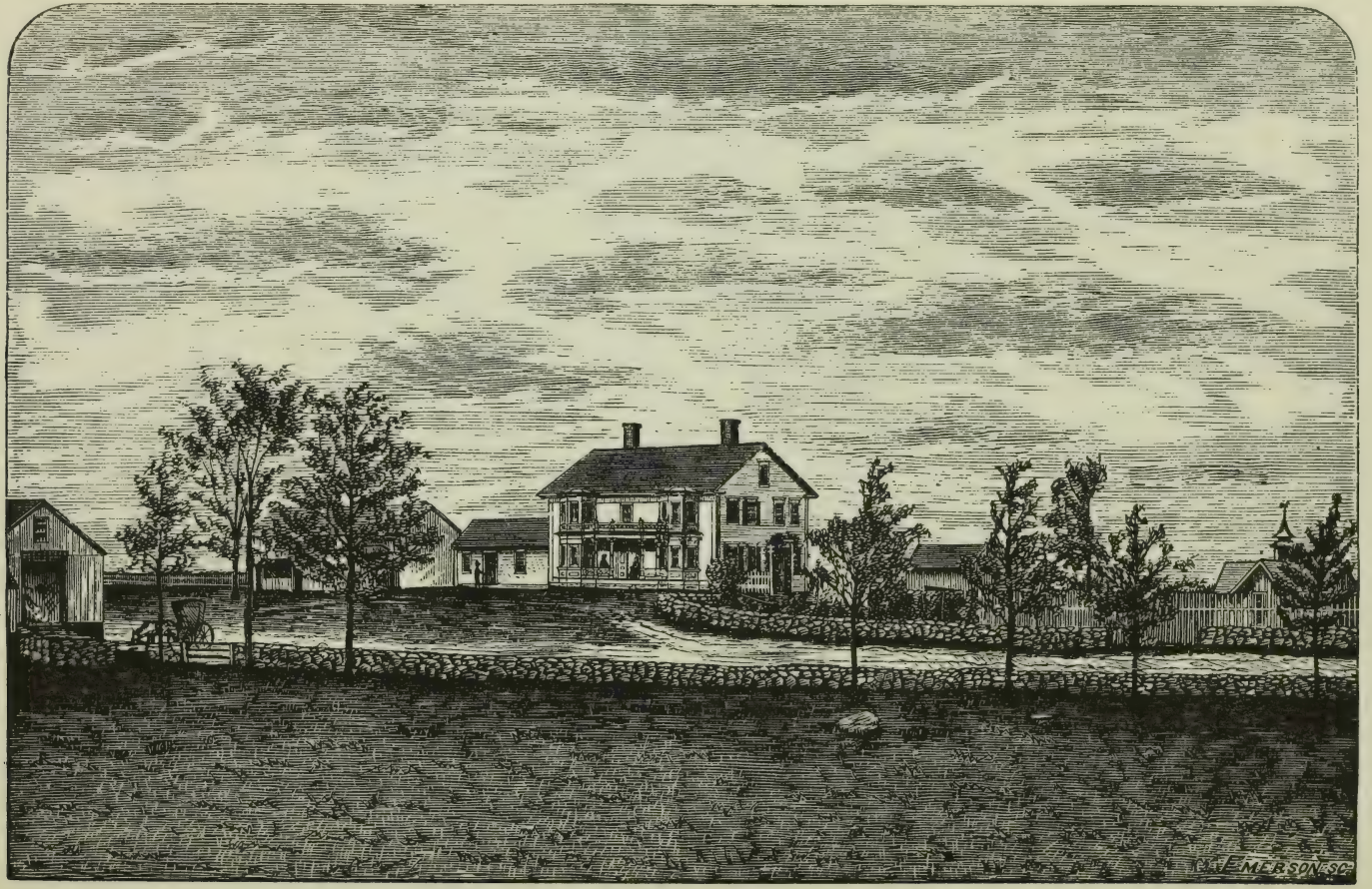
Their son Tyler was a man in rather delicate health for several years before he died, yet he was very industrious and raised a large and very respectable family, all born on this place. He died here, Sept. 9, 1849. His heirs conveyed their interest in the place to A. W. Putnam, by deed Nov. 18, 1852. Archelaus Putnam gave his interest in the place to him by will on certain conditions, which having been fulfilled, make him the present owner.

The present large and commodious house was built by Mr. Archelaus Putnam about 1818, and has been recently improved by Mr. A. W. Putnam. The house on the place when Mr. Archelaus Putnam bought it, stood near the same site; a house built prior to that stood farther north, both of which were built by the Marshes.

During the gale of 1815, it is said that the wind started up the roof of the house on this place, and Mr. Joshua Marsh, who was a large heavy man, ran into the attic and caught hold of one of the rafters, exclaiming: "Burn it all, Warren! I will hold the roof down; you get a chain, and we will chain it."

It is thought by some that the first white child born in Sutton was born on this place, and was Abigail Marsh, daughter of Elder Benjamin Marsh. On the corner of the Hutchinson road near this house, stood the first Baptist meeting-house built in town. Elder Benjamin Marsh was the first preacher of that order in town and preached in that house. On this farm is a burial place where the Marshes were buried, and on a stone of granite about eighteen inches high and the same width, is the following inscription, ELD. M., with some other inscriptions which cannot be deciphered. There are other stones bearing the names, Marsh, Merriam, King, Armsby, Hutchinson, Putnam, etc.

The next place was settled by Capt. Jonathan Woodbury, about 1765; he was son of Deacon Benjamin and twin brother of Colonel Bartholomew, and was born on the place where Colonel Bartholomew kept tavern, Nov. 10, 1740,




RESIDENCE OF A. W. PUTNAM.

and died at this place March 2, 1828. He married Hannah Dudley. Their three sons, John, Nathan and Simeon were born here. He built a house on the south side of the road, nearly opposite the barn as it now stands. He was a carpenter, and built him a shop just east of his house, which was afterward enlarged and made into a dwelling house for his son, Captain Simeon Woodbury, born Feb. 17, 1777; died at the Freeland house, June 2, 1838. He married Sally Chase, born June 9, 1780; died Dec. 1, 1831. They had two sons and three daughters born here. One daughter married Jonathan Howard, one married and went west, one married C. A. Tourtellott, and now lives in Millbury. Captain Simeon Woodbury was for several years deputy sheriff and constable, and was quite a prominent man in town. He and his brother John were pump-makers. They used, also, to bore logs for aqueducts, which in their day were much used. Nathan Woodbury was a school teacher and trader. He married a Prince and went to Maine, where she committed suicide. After her death they found that she had prepared a mourning suit for each of her children. The place remained in possession of his children and grandchildren until 1835, when it was conveyed from Palmer Marble and Tyler Putnam with their wives, grand-children of Captain Jonathan Woodbury, to Colonel Zadok Woodbury, who took down or removed the old houses and built the house now standing. Colonel Zadok Woodbury, son of Lot, son of Deacon Benjamin, was a carriage maker by trade and a good workman. He was a man of great industry, and much improved this farm. He had no children, so he willed his property to his niece and adopted daughter, Miss Frances Jane Woodbury, daughter of Luther, son of Lot, etc. She married Foster Freeland and had one daughter, born here. Mr. Freeland and daughter, the present owners, now occupy the place. It is one of the best farms in town, and they keep it well stocked. Captain Woodbury had a cider-mill on the place; it stood west of the barn, now stands east of the house. Colonel Woodbury held many offices in town. See Part VI. He learned his trade, it is said, of Major Tenney, and lived and worked at it

many years in Charlton. The present owners have already been noticed. Captain Jonathan Woodbury was spoken of as a very worthy man and special friend of Rev. Edmund Mills, who boarded with him when he first came into town.

On this farm, down the lane that runs north from the road, stood a house, first owned by Peter Marsh, son of Benjamin Marsh. It was conveyed by him to Benjamin Hovey, and by him to Silas Merriam, who sold to Colonel Woodbury; it was quite a little farm, and now forms part

RESIDENCE OF FOSTER FREELAND.

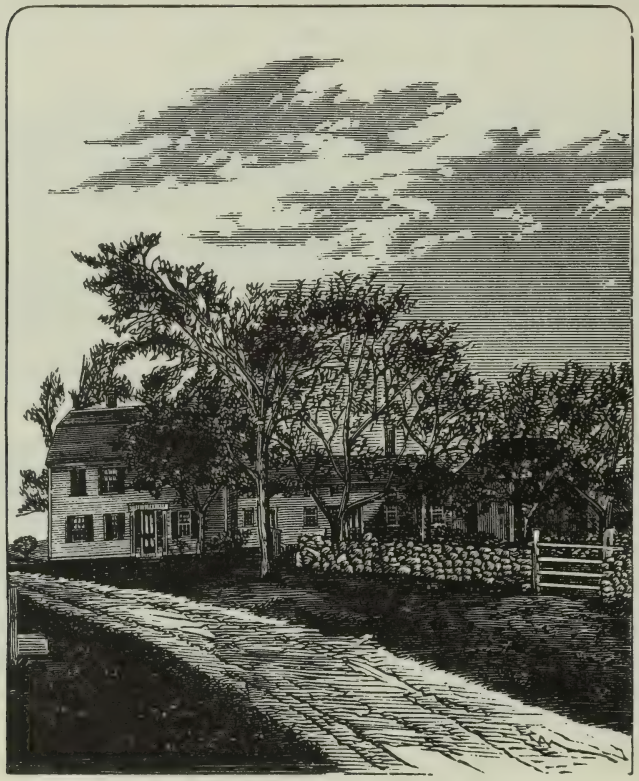
of the Woodbury-Freeland farm. Mr. Merriam had three wives and two very worthy sons. His last wife was daughter of Colonel Watson of Leicester. He died at Leicester. Mr. Merriam was one of the best of Christian men.

It is supposed that the next house was first owned by a Mr. Blanchard, who, it is said, married a Miss Carriel, who served his mother as nurse at the time of his birth; but

being so much older than he, he finally left her and went to Vermont. He sold the place to Mr. John Cole, who kept store in a part of the house for several years. He gave this place by will to the south parish in Sutton, the income of which was to be expended for educational purposes. That noble act speaks volumes in his praise. This history shall perpetuate the name of this worthy benefactor. The place was sold by leave of court, at public auction, about 1845, to Paris Tourtellott, who conveyed it by lease for ninety-nine years to Daniel T. Stockwell, the present owner and occupant, who built the house and barn on the place. He is son of Simeon, son of Nathaniel, son of Captain John. His mother, too, was a Stockwell, and he married her niece, also a Stockwell. They have had three daughters.

The place now owned by the Cole heirs was owned by Mr. Timothy Holton, who, it is presumed, built the upright part of the present house. The ell part was built by Benjamin Woodbury and occupied by him, and now by his family. Mr. Holton sold the place to Ezekiel Cole, who was succeeded by his son David, and he by his heirs, the present owners. His son, Hon. Sumner Cole, was born and died at this place. He was a man much respected, and honored with many and important offices, as our records will show. He kept store near the Whiting tavern for several years. He was afterward engaged in the Boston custom house, then again in trade at East Douglas with William Crossman; they did a very extensive business. He finally retired on the old homestead, and carried on this farm in company with his brother-in-law Benjamin Woodbury. Mr. Ezekiel Cole had a store which stood between the house and the main road, in which he traded for several years. He also had an ashery where he manufactured potash. It stood in the southeast corner of the lot east of the house. David Cole married a daughter of Abner Sibley, and had one son (already mentioned) and three daughters: Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Woodbury and Miss Charlotte Cole. Mrs. Woodbury had four daughters, three of whom are still living. For particulars of the Woodbury family see genealogy.

On the south part of this farm there was a private burial-place, where it is said the Holton family were buried. The graves were near where F. H. Marble's house now stands. Mr. David Cole established a private grave-yard on the east part of his farm, on the stones in which may be found the names of Cole, Woodbury, Walker, etc.



RESIDENCE OF THE HEIRS OF DAVID COLE.

The house now owned by F. H. Marble, son of Simon L., son of Andrew, son of Malachi, son of Freegrace, son of Samuel, was originally a part of the house now owned and occupied by M. M. Hovey. It was moved and fitted up by Simon L. Marble. It has since been enlarged and improved by the present owner; he has also much improved

the land. Still farther south on this farm stood a house owned by one Buxton; the bridge near it was known as Buxton's bridge. The Marbles have both had large families, as the genealogy will show. The sons were both shoemakers. Simon L. made very fine custom work.

The next place on the great road was owned by John Whipple, who, it is presumed, built the upright part of the house; he was succeeded by his son John, who conveyed it to Rev. Edmund Mills about the year 1803. He occupied it something like fifteen years; his son Henry was born here. It was next owned by Hon. Jonas Sibley, then by his son Jonas L. Sibley, Esq., and now by Hon. John D. McCrate. The ell was built was built by the Sibleys, and used at one time as an office by Jonas L. John Whipple, jr., was educated at Leicester academy. He married Anna Hall, daughter of Deacon Willis Hall, and went to Charlton, where he died July 3, 1843, aged eighty-one. He left a large estate. Jonas Sibley was a man of prominence and influence. He represented his native town for nineteen years in the state legislature, and was also a state senator. He also represented the Worcester congressional district in Congress. He was a man of gentlemanly deportment, candid, unassuming, and faithful to every trust. He married Lydia Rice, and had three children, Susanna, Jonas Leonard and John Jay. Susanna married Daniel Hovey and had Jonas Augustus Hovey.

Jonas Leonard graduated at Brown University, class of 1814, studied law with the Hon. Levi Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in 1817.

He also represented his native town for several years in the state legislature. His reputation reached President Jackson, by whom he was highly esteemed and appointed United States marshal for the port of Boston. He married Margaret N. Monroe, daughter of Dr. Stephen Monroe, and had eight children, only four of whom survive. Susan, the eldest daughter, married Hon. John D. McCrate, the present owner of the place. He studied law with Judge Bailey of Wiscasset, Maine, Joseph E. Smith, Esq., of Boston, and Hon. Peleg Sprague of Hallowell, Maine. He

was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Nobleboro', Me. He represented that town for five successive years in the state legislature, was appointed commissioner of insolvency for the State of Maine in 1829 or 1830; collector of the district of Wiscasset in 1836 by President Jackson, and elected to Congress from the Lincoln and Oxford district in 1844. He is a man of rare strength of mind and memory; entered college at thirteen, graduated at seventeen, and began the practice of his profession at twenty years of age.

The second daughter, Joanna Le Baron, married Rev. John Pierpont, jr., and died in Medford, March 30, 1852.

John Monroe, the eldest son, married Experience C. Wheelock of Warwick, Mass. They have one son, John Pierpont Sibley. John M. graduated at Yale College and is now superintendent of schools for the State of California.

Henry Jonas was for a time a broker in Chicago; is now engaged in a mining interest in California.

Frances Mary married James W. Stockwell, Esq.

In his profession Jonas L. Sibley had to a large extent the confidence of the community, and his practice was that of a true lawyer—the settlement of difficulties between the two parties instead of carrying them before the courts, yet his practice at the bar was extensive, having for a single term of court eighty cases on the docket.

He was a man of fine presence, and pre-eminently a public-spirited man, and every enterprise having for its object the welfare of the citizens, or the beauty of the town, received his ready support and active co-operation. His kindness of heart is illustrated by the following incident:

While he was United States marshal, a merchant vessel running into the port of Salem had on board a negro boy, supposed to be held as a slave by the captain. This boy was brought before Judge Davis, judge for the district of Massachusetts, on a writ of habeas corpus. No one claiming him, Marshall Sibley, moved by his demonstrations of affection, was induced to take him under his care. He brought him to Sutton and placed him in school. He could not speak the English language at all, but learned rapidly. He ever retained his affection for the man who had befriended him and was a faithful servant, seeming to strive to the utmost to repay the kindness he had received. After the death of Mr. Sibley he became the coachman of one of his friends in Boston.

John Jay, youngest son of Jonas, graduated at Brown University, class of 1814; he died March 10, 1815.

Jonas L. died February 1, 1852.

The next house was moved upon its present site and made into a dwelling by Lewis W. Howard, who occupied it several years; then rented it to several different families. It is now owned by Stephen H. Stockwell and occupied by his hired man, Mr. John Baker, who has also been employed by Mr. McCrate.

The place directly opposite was owned by Samuel Dwight, who came from Dedham in 1730 and settled here. Nathaniel Carriel married his daughter, Jane Dwight, and to him the place was conveyed. He was succeeded by his son Timothy, whose heirs sold to Mr. Stephen Cummings, who married Betty Carriel, daughter of Timothy; he conveyed the property to L. W. Howard, who sold to Abner B. Lane, the present proprietor. The house on the place was built by Nathaniel Carriel. Since then an addition, now belonging to L. C. Howard, has been built on by Jonathan Howard, who had a wheelwright shop here, where he made wheels, did repairing, etc., for several years. He was a very worthy man and had a large and respectable family, as the genealogy shows.

Mr. Cummings was the first "teetotaler" in town; he could never drink any kind of intoxicating drink, yet his full temperament and florid complexion led strangers to think that he might indulge.

There was a blacksmith shop on this place for several years, occupied by James Inman, F. F. Sibley, M. A. Newton and others. It is now the barn of James Deviny.

The next house on the same side of the street was owned by Major Joseph Elliot, who married Anna Dwight, daughter of Samuel Dwight. It has since been owned by Rev. Edmund Mills, Abel Cole, Dr. Stephen Monroe, Jonas L. Sibley, Mrs. John M. Sibley and L. W. Howard, the present owner. Major Elliot kept tavern in this house for several years. The majestic elms standing in front were set out by him. I think most of the children of the Rev. Mr. Mills were born here. The house has since been occupied by

many different families. Silas Carlton, son of Benjamin and father of Silas G. Carlton, the father of Mrs. Charles H. Barton, once lived in this house several years. He died suddenly by sunstroke while on fatigue duty in haytime.

The house now occupied by George E. Hastings was built about 1844 by William E. Cole. It has since been owned

RESIDENCE OF STEPHEN H. STOCKWELL.

by William C. Chase and Horace Leland, and now belongs to Stephen H. Stockwell, son of Simeon, son of Israel, son of Abraham, son of William, and brother of Capt. John. Mr. Cole is a carpenter and has been noticed elsewhere. Mr. Hastings has been much in office, as our list of officers shows. He married Lucy Morse, daughter of Deacon Sylvester, son of Dr. Nathaniel.

Just east of the above, there once stood an old red house with a long back roof and back basement. It was owned by Mr. Daniel Tenney, then by Daniel Hovey, then by his brother, Benjamin Hovey, then by widow Sally Marble, then her heirs; now the site is owned by S. H. Stockwell, who took down the old house.

Polly Harback, sister to Mrs. Marble, owned a part of the house with her. Daniel Tenney, who died here October 23, 1812, aged ninety-one, and his wife April 14, 1803, aged eighty-five, had but one son, Simon, who had but one child, the late Daniel Tenney, Esq. One of Daniel Tenney's daughters married a Hovey, and was the mother of Daniel, Benjamin, William, etc. One married Samuel Blanchard, and was the mother of the great inventor, Thomas Blanchard, and the late Stephen Blanchard of West Millbury, one of the best of men. One married Azor Phelps, a man of some note.

Jonas Augustus Hovey, son of Daniel and Susanna, was born in this house in September 1809.

He was a fine looking man, and one of the most enterprising and successful of our manufacturers. He married a Miss Waters, and lived in Millbury several years, then went to Ballston, New York, where he owned several factories, and built a mansion costing, it is said, when finished and furnished, one hundred thousand dollars. After which he had an unfortunate litigation concerning some of his titles, then the pressure of the times fell heavily upon him, somewhat reducing his wealth. But his perseverance was truly wonderful. His business took him frequently to New York and other cities, so he attended to his business in such places in the day time, taking his chief rest in sleeping cars by night, until he became insane from over exertion and want of sleep, and finally died in an asylum where he had been under treatment for a few weeks.

Sally Marble was widow of Andrew, son of Malachi, son of Freegrace, son of Samuel. They had four sons and three daughters, Simon L., Capt. Royal T., John and Simeon Russell; the daughters were Sally, Polly and Hannah; the two latter were drowned, with Adeline M. Lombard and Nancy Tenney, by the upsetting of a boat in Singletary pond, May 29, 1822. They were all very fine young ladies, and much lamented.

Moses L. Morse once lived in this house. His son, Rev. Charles Willard Morse, was born here. He is one of the

purest of men. His mother was Huldah Sibley, daughter of Reuben and sister of Judge Solomon, making him cousin to Gov. H. H. Sibley, late of Minnesota.

C. Willard Morse is a very effective preacher. He came here on a visit after he had been gone several years, and preached on the sabbath. As he rose in the pulpit he said: "This is a sacred place to me. I love old Sutton, for it is the place of my birth; my father was also born here, and it was here that I found my Saviour, and here my father also learned to love the Saviour. I remember the dear ones who assisted us while under conviction; who prayed for us, but they are not here now. I miss many familiar faces of those days, who have gone to their reward. I love old Sutton! I love her hills and her valleys! I love her green fields! I love her very rocks! I love her inhabitants, too! But I love Jesus more than them all, for he died that I might live, and I owe him a debt of gratitude greater than I can conceive. He died for you, too, my friends. Let us pray." As he prayed, his grateful heart welled up and run over, until the hardest heart in church was touched with sympathy. Mr. Morse preached in the forenoon, afternoon, and at five o'clock. The five o'clock meeting was the largest of the three. The week before there were thirteen out at the five o'clock service. Why did they come now? They came to see and hear the man that loved Jesus, and it did them good. They caught the spirit. When an honest, God-loving Christian preacher utters the sincere feelings of a grateful heart, he reaches the hearts of his hearers. A magnet lifts a piece of iron, while another piece of iron of the same shape has no effect upon it. Rub the magnet upon the other dead iron, and it becomes a magnet too, while itself is not weaker for having imparted its power. So the Christ-like spirit may be imparted to sinners by the true magnetizing power. But the shape of the iron does not make the magnet, nor does profession make the Christian. The man himself must be brought into contact with the life — must have the inward experience — then will he impart the power he has received, and by the attraction of a life molded after a heavenly standard lead others into the better way.

Directly east of the above, L. C. Howard built a shoe shop where he carried on the shoe business for several years. He sold the shop to John C. Woodbury, who moved it, and converted it into a dwelling, where Mrs. Rich now lives. After the shop was moved, Mr. S. J. Woodbury built a two-story tenement house on the same site. It was occupied by four families. George B. Nason lived there when it was burned, the first Monday in November 1859. The house already mentioned in district number two as "tintop," was afterward erected on this spot.

A little farther east, Capt. James T. Elliot built a large barn, intending to keep tavern; but the railroad taking the travel, he gave it up, and Mr. S. J. Woodbury bought the farm, and converted the barn into a large boot and shoe

manufactory, where he did an extensive business. He let this shop to Twiss and Miller, who kept the business until the fire, when house and shop were both burned, as above mentioned. The house now standing on this place was built, it is presumed, by Rev. David Hall, D. D., for one of his sons. It has since been owned by Dr. Stephen Monroe, Dr. David March, Capt. James T. Elliot, Samuel Taylor, and the Stockwells, who are the present owners. John Sherman once kept tavern in this house.

Dr. Stephen Monroe, born in Bristol, R. I., 1758, died very suddenly in the house where Mr. Bond now lives, Sept. 10, 1826. He married Susanna Le Baron, daughter of Lazarus and Susanna. Mrs. Le Baron was the daughter of Andrew and Susan Johannot, son of Daniel and Susan.

Daniel Johannot was born in France about 1668, and was one of the first party of thirty families that arrived in Boston in the year 1686, in company with his uncle, Andrew Sigourney. He went with him to Oxford, Mass., remained there until that settlement was broken up by the incursion of the Indians, August 25, 1696, and the massacre of John Johnson and his three children. Mrs. Johnson was the daughter of Andrew Sigourney and was rescued by Mr. Johannot, to whom she was subsequently married and had six children. He lived and died in Boston; he was a distiller and was engaged in mercantile and other affairs.

The following advertisement was in the Boston *News Letter* of that day:

"A likely Negro Man 20 years of age fit for service in Town or Country for sale. Inquire of Daniel Johannot, Marlboro st.

May 26, 1756."

The Rev. Mr. Prince of the old South church advertised a likely Negro woman to be sold. Her age was twenty and the advertisement was in the same paper.

Dr. Monroe was a successful practitioner and a very worthy man; he had four daughters and one son. One daughter married Jonas L. Sibley; their first daughter was born in this house. One married Jacob March; one married Dr. David March; one married first, Charles White, Esq., and second, Edward Clark, Esq. The son married first, Louisa Barber of Medway, Mass., second, Miriam Clarke. Probably all of Dr. Monroe's children were born in this house.

Dr. David March died in this house in 1829, aged forty-four. Since then the house has been used as a tenement

house by many different families, too numerons for personal mention. Mrs. Catharine Laphlo Malhoit died here Dec. 30, 1867, aged 100 years, seven months, fourteen days.

The house known as the Wheelock house was owned by Gardner Waters, the same noticed in the "Annals" as giving the steeple clock to the first Congregational society. He was succeeded by Major Josiah Wheelock, who married his widow.

Major Wheelock was a clock and watchmaker and jeweller. He had several apprentices, among them Capt. Josiah Hall, Simeon Marble, Clark Sibley, Moses L. Morse, Brigham Smith and others. He invented a watch known as the Wheelock watch. It was a great improvement on the old verge watch, and was but slightly improved by the introduction of the "Patent Lever." It was really the best watch of his time. He also made superior clocks. He gave an organ to the church, which was played for several years by one of his apprentices, Brigham Smith, son of Capt. Thomas. Major Wheelock owned a factory in Fitchburg. He had no children.

After he and his wife were both dead, Aaron Small sold some part of the farm to Gibbs Lilley, who conveyed it to Abijah H. Pierce of Boston, brother of Hon. Samuel Hoar. It was next owned by Mr. John W. Whipple, who sold to Mrs. David Thurston; it now belongs to George Moore. After the death of the Wheelocks the place was occupied by several different families. It is said that Mr. Le Baron once lived here and that his daughter Hannah was born here January 22, 1776. Samuel Metcalf has lived here several years. Prentice Billings lived there a number of years. He was a printer, and set the type for the Bible three times with his own hands, and read the proof. He was quite a gentleman when sober, but would occasionally imbibe too freely. Sometimes he would be steady for a year, then drink to excess, and waste himself in ill-timed wit and bacchanalian humor.

The next house, once a shop, then a store, was fitted up as a tenement about 1843 and first occupied by J. C. Woodbury and Asahel Newton. It has since been occupied by too many tenants to admit of enumeration. It is now owned by George Moore as a part of the Wheelock place.

Between this and the next house William C. Chase built a large shoe shop, where he manufactured shoes for several

years. He had for a partner at one time F. F. Sibley. It was also occupied at one time by Joseph L. Hall, who did quite an extensive business.

The shop was finally divided and moved to Millbury, where it was made into two fine dwellings. A part of it is now owned and occupied by Osgood H. Waters, and the other by R. C. Thayer.

The next house was built by Gibbs Lilley of the choicest of lumber brought from Maine. Mr. Lilley was engaged in trade, first with Mr. Chase on the corner, afterward alone in the same place until his store was burned. Then he started a new store near this house and commenced manufacturing ready-made clothing, employing William Mecorney, now of Worcester, to do the cutting. He sold the house to Mrs. Sarah B. Chase and went to Michigan City, Indiana. Mr. Lilley was a very active and generally successful business man. Mrs. S. B. Chase, widow of Nehemiah, daughter of Deacon William Bond and only sister of Rev. Alvan Bond, D. D., lived here several years, until the place was sold at auction to Harrison Bliss of Worcester. It was next conveyed to Mr. Henry C. Batcheller, the present owner. Mrs. Chase is a very worthy woman and was left quite wealthy by her husband. Mr. Batcheller is a boot and shoe manufacturer, and doing business with Mr. A. Newton in Framingham. He married Miss Theresa Little, daughter of Capt. Luther Little; they have two children.

The next house was originally owned by Gideon Walker, and conveyed by him to Darius Russell, and has since been owned by Foster Freeland, Dr. William Terry, Mrs. Lincoln, a niece of Mrs. Russell, and now by Mrs. Miranda Sibley, widow of Captain Nathaniel, son of Reuben, son of Jonathan, son of Joseph, son of Joseph, son of John. Mr. Walker and Mr. Russell were both blacksmiths, and had a shop just east of the house. Mr. Russell was one of the best workmen in the state, and made some surgical instruments and fine cutlery. His wife was a Fetcham and a very superior woman. They had no children, and left a large estate to their relatives. Mr. Russell was a man of ability, and held many offices, as our list will show. He had

for several years a noted parade horse, which he let to different officers for military musters in diverse parts of the state. His saddle was trimmed with silver plating and the housing was leopard skin. The horse and his caparison were quite a noted institution in those days of military training and pompous emulation. Mrs. Russell carried on millinery and mantua-making. Dr. James M. Newell and Dr. S. O. Brown also occupied this place.

Mrs. Sibley, the present owner, is some eighty-five years of age, but quite active, and furnishes some interesting items for this history; she is one of the best of women.

Dr. Newell entered the union service as a surgeon, and was drowned while trying to save the life of a young lady. He was a young man of great promise. He married Miss Fannie Bates, but had no children.

The next house, supposed to have been built by Gibbs Sibley, was owned by him for several years, next by Elisha Hale and now by Mrs. Lavina Burdon.

Mr. Sibley married a Rice, daughter of Asahel Rice and sister to the wife of Hon. Jonas Sibley. They had some very beautiful daughters. Martha married Charles Sabin. Jane married Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart., a son of Mr. Wm. Lampson of New Haven, Vermont, born in 1806. They were married in New York in 1827. When the Atlantic cable was finished in 1866, he was offered and accepted a baronetcy in acknowledgement of his great services in pushing that enterprise through to completion. Mr. Peabody, his partner, declined a like honor.

Sir Curtis Lampson has two sons and two daughters. One of the latter, a lady of marked ability and culture, was married three years ago to a Mr. Frederick Lockyer, a well known British man of letters and of the world, whose "Vers de Societe" have been republished in this country. Mr. Lockyer has made his mark in prose as well as in verse, as a contributor to Blackwood's and other leading British magazines. Sir Curtis and Lady Lampson have a seat at Rawfaut in Sussex, England. Some of these items are from an account of their golden wedding as published in the New York *World*. He is now a naturalized British subject.

Elisha Hale was one of the best boot and shoe makers in the country. He did custom work only, and many of his customers have made one pair of his boots serve for handsome ones at least twenty years. His wife used to comb the flax and spin his thread and bind his shoes as no other woman in town could do. Mr. Oliver Hall made him a hatchel of darning needles set in brass with which to hatchel his flax. A common hatchel was made of spikes set in wood. He was an honest man and held many offices. They had no children.

The next house was originally the Methodist church, built on the common in 1854. The first preacher was Rev. John W. Lee, the next was John H. Gaylord, the next Rodney Gage, the next Newell S. Spaulding, then Mr. Brown, then William A. Clapp, then J. J. Woodbury, Charles S. McReading, Horace Moulton, and last Dr. S. O. Brown. Many persons were led to hope in redeeming grace through the influence of this church, and several of the most worthy members of the Congregational church connect their conviction and conversion with its influence. Among the converts were the late Sumner Putnam, and Deacon John Marble, both of whom united with the Congregational Church.

When the war broke out the Rev. J. W. Lee enlisted, took a captain's commission and served three years; he is now engaged in the custom house at Boston.

Rev. Charles S. McReading entered the United States navy. In his diary, of date Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861, he writes:

"A cold, bleak day it was. An ugly, purchased propeller with Uncle Sam's guns lay at the Brooklyn navy yard awaiting her commission and crew. The crew came over the rail with hammocks and bags, various in looks and grades, from the old man-of-war's man, wrinkled with the stern duties of sea life, to the boy or landsman, who were now to enter upon active duty. The crew and officers are mustered on the main deck, the stars and stripes are run up to the mizzen peak, the pennant to the main, and we receive the crew and the ship. We, that is the ship, is a purchased vessel, nothing more of war about her but her guns. Stood watch that night for the first time in six years. Cold, bitter cold!"

He was commissioned acting master's mate by Secretary Gideon Wells, Nov. 6, 1861. He left the pulpit here to fill that office. Sunday, January 19th, he

writes fifteen miles from Savannah a long account of preparations for conflict, closing as follows: "War brings with it as necessary evil the unavoidable breaking over of rules such as govern moral and social life. With an enemy in full view we must be prepared. So the closing part of the Sabbath day, that day which Beecher says should be a golden milestone on the road to heaven, is employed in preparing muskets and swords for a night attack. The night was glorious! The stars in heaven sang the majesty and beauty of God's bounty." The name of the vessel on which he served was the Norwich. After his return he had several appointments. He preached three years at Nantucket, where he saved several persons from drowning by the skillful management of his sail-boat. He was quite a genius and an eloquent preacher. But, sad to say, he finally became discouraged and insane, so as to commit suicide while stationed at Middleborough, Massachusetts.

The Rev. N. S. Spaulding, son of Royal, son of Benjamin, son of Benjamin, son of Edward, son of Benjamin, son of Edward, was born in Moretown, Vermont, Dec. 3, 1799. He married Laura J. McGinley; they have had two sons, and one daughter, who married Gardner Hall, April 5, 1859, at Charlton. Rev. Mr. Spaulding has held some of the most important appointments in the conference, and was quite a successful preacher. He now resides in Ocean Grove, New Jersey. The other men stationed here were all very good men. But their church was mortgaged, and being too much embarrassed to redeem it, it was sold at auction and bought by Stephen B. Holbrook, the present owner, who fitted it up for a dwelling house and store. It has a large fountain in the upper part, and hot and cold water is distributed all over the house. It is one of the most desirable residences in town, and is occupied by Mr. Holbrook and his son, Lieutenant Wilder S. Holbrook, the present postmaster. The post office is kept in this building. S. B. Holbrook was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island; he has been engaged in several different places as a manufacturer of cotton goods. He married Hannah Sutton; they have had one son and two daughters. Lieutenant Wilder S. Holbrook was in the United States service during the war; he was badly wounded, and is a pensioner. He married Jennie M. Paine and has two daughters. Flora married D. M. Daniels and left one son, Walter H. Hattie A. graduated at the Springfield high school, where she gave the valedictory. She is now an assistant and popular teacher in the Millbury high school.

Mr. William King, one of the first settlers, owned the land where Philip Chase built the tavern, a history of which has been given by one of his descendants, who furnishes the plate.

Fifty years ago a shed ran out on the west end towards the road; on it was a large martin-house, filled in summer by those chattering birds now almost extinct; at the south end of the sheds stood a store kept by various parties; among them were Daniel Hovey, Reuben F. Chase, Sumner Cole, Daniel Aldrich, Captain John Marble, Jonas A. Hovey, and last of all S. J. Woodbury. The sheds were taken down and the store was moved up to the house, where it served as a bar-room. Luther Whiting moved it and built a broad portico on the south side and east end.

Paul Whiting, familiarly called "Pa Whiting," kept tavern here several years; after his death his brother, known as Uncle Joe, continued the business. Widow P. Whiting and her son succeeded him.

Mrs. Whiting was one of the best of women, a member of the Congregational church and one of its most constant attendants. After she left the tavern, she lived with her son-in-law, Dea. Sumner B. King;

In stormy weather she would put on a pair of his boots and wade in the snow to church, perhaps to be the only lady there. No weather kept her from what she considered to be her duty. On the night of Nov. 27, 1853, she was left alone in the house now owned by Capt. Luther Little, while the deacon and his wife went to meeting. She, as was her custom on sabbath evening, commenced reading her bible, when she fell asleep, and her cap coming in contact with the light took fire, and she was burned to death. She was found dead when the deacon and his wife reached home. She evidently went to the pump in the kitchen to put out the fire, where she fell and set the floor on fire, on which she literally roasted. Mr. Lyman said in his funeral discourse that the aged saint "had been translated to heaven in a chariot of fire."

She was kind to every one and especially forgiving to her impetuous son. She had one son and three daughters. One daughter married Nathaniel Woodbury; the other two were the wives of Deacon Sumner B. King. Mrs. Whiting was eighty-three years old when she died.

Luther married Miss Abigail Mellen and had two sons and one daughter. Joseph was a newspaper correspondent and

reporter. He was born in this house and left one son. Samuel, born in the house where S. Dexter King now lives, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, studied theology at Newton, and was for several years a missionary at Assam.

He has returned and is now a Baptist clergyman in New Haven, Connecticut. He has no children, but adopted the son of his brother. He is a scholar and a very worthy man.* The daughter, Miss Abbie Whiting, married a Mr. Hervey and went to Providence. She has had five daughters and a son. Her husband is dead, and she has been a popular teacher there. One of her daughters is also a teacher. This house has been kept by many different persons. Capt. Peter Putnam kept it in 1839 and one of his daughters, Sarah, was born here. It was kept as a temperance house in 1842 by John C. Woodbury, and on the fourth of July of that year there was a celebration here for his benefit, he providing the dinner; a booth was built on the common and an oration was delivered by the great poet and orator, Rev. John Pierpont.

## The Old Sutton Tavern.

This building, one of the most ancient landmarks of Sutton, known in early times as the "Plank Tavern," and in later years as the old Sutton Tavern, was built about the year 1727, by Philip Chase, whose grandfather, Aquila Chase, born Aug. 14, 1580, in Hendrich, Chesham Parish, England, was one of the first settlers or grantees of Hampton, 1639–40 (see Genealogy). Philip Chase, shortly after his marriage, moved to Worcester, where he purchased land upon which a portion of the city now stands. From thence in 1724 he moved into Sutton. After his death his son Follansbee came into possession of the tavern, paying the other heirs their portion.

At the decease of Follansbee it came into possession of Thomas Follansbee Chase, who occupied it as a residence until the year 1800, when he removed to Paris, Maine. The tavern in its construction differed from the ordinary buildings of the period.

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* Since died. See sketch from the *Watchman and Reflector*, a few pages in advance.

THE "OLD SUTTON TAVERN."

*From a painting by Theodore L. Chase, Phila.*

As will be seen by the engraving, that represents it as it originally appeared, the siding consists of thick oak planks nailed perpendicularly to the frame, and at each of the upper corners the planking is placed diagonally, for the purpose of giving additional strength in bracing the building. The clapboards were not added until a later period. They were cloven by hand and fastened by hand-made nails,* cut nails being then unknown.

The chimney was massive in size, and the fire-places throughout the building were of ample dimensions. The foundation of the chimney, laid with huge stones, occupied nearly one-third of the cellar. The interior was double-lathed and plastered, rendering it a remarkably warm house in coldest weather.

The windows had glass 6x8 inches, and the sash were of unequal size, the upper ones containing eight lights and the lower ones twelve. The building was owned by different members of the Chase family upward of three-quarters of a

Thomas Follansbee Chase,

* About the time of the close of the revolutionary war two brothers of the name of Wilkinson, who had iron works in Cumberland, R. I., cut a lot of nails from some old barrel hoops, "Spanish hoops," as they were called, and these are supposed to have been the first cut nails ever made.

century. The portrait is from a *silhouette* likeness of Thomas Follansbee Chase, the last one of the family to whom it belonged. He sold it to Paul and Luther Whiting, from whom it passed into the possession of M. M. Hovey, and from him was purchased by the present owner, Mr. S. B. Holbrook, who has recently removed the building a short distance to the rear of its original location. Tradition tells us that the old tavern was a noted gathering place previous to and during the war for independence, but history supplies little information respecting the scenes and incidents that transpired there.*

The next building opposite is the brick block. It was built in 1839 by Simon Tenney, and perhaps his brother, B. F. Tenney. It was opened as a store by S. Tenney & Co. in September of that year; the members of the firm were Simon Tenney and Joseph A. Veazie.

The latter made the first trade when the store was opened; it was a stick of candy sold to Willis Hall. While he was putting up the candy a lady came in and bought one dollar and fifty cents worth of goods. This was the small beginning of a large and successful business. Mr. Veazie was a large man, weighing some two hundred and fifty pounds. He had been an apothecary in Boston. His father was quite wealthy, and his sister had married B. F. Tenney, then a merchant in Boston; so making the acquaintance of Simon, he conceived the idea of leaving Boston and coming here, which he did, and bought in with Mr. Tenney, who was trading in the store built by S. J. Woodbury.

Being left alone in the store he made his first sale, of which he gave his partner the following account: "Sim, I have made my debut! Soon after you left, there came in the greenest looking chap that I ever saw; his coat sleeves reached about half way from his elbow to his hand, and, after looking me over as he would an elephant, run his arm down his pantaloons pocket and pulled out a hen's egg, saying, 'I want to get that are's worth of terbacker;' then he went for another egg in the same place, saying as he brought it forth, 'I want that are's worth of yarler snuff;' so I gave him his tobacco and snuff and he left." Veazie was too large for country trade, so he sold to Mr. Gardner Hall and returned to Boston, where he became a real estate broker and failed for five hundred thousand dollars under the pressreu of the times.

He died there soon after; he married a Miss Rogers, a beautiful woman and had children; his first son was born in the house where Mr. Mills now lives. After Veazie left, in connection with the store the shoe business was carried on by

* From data furnished by Theodore L. Chase of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Tenney and Hall. They manufactured mostly kip brogans, and had one or two custom boot and shoe makers working in the building. D. A. Tenney was foreman in the cutting-room. The business was quite extensive. Cassimeres were taken of Mills and Hunting, then running the Singletary factory, in exchange for goods, they sending their workmen up with orders very frequently; they also bought wood and other articles of the farmers and paid for them in orders on this store. The firm also exchanged their goods for other goods in Boston. Tailors were likewise employed to make clothing to order. There was no ready-made clothing in the market then. Arrangements similar to those entered into with Mills and Hunting were made with the Sutton Woolen Mills for their broadcloths, and their help brought orders for goods. Capt. Asa Woodbury, or Woodbury and Boyden made nice jeans, which were bought and paid for in goods upon their orders. N. G. King and Capt. Amasa Wood, shoe manufacturers, also sent in their orders. The farmers then made cheese and sold much of it at this store. The Sutton Flour Mill was running then, and their "family flour," put up in half and quarter barrel bags, made of drilling, was here sold in large quantities. The manufacture of bags was also quite a business.

After a partnership of two years Mr. Hall disposed of his interest to Mr. Tenney. Gibbs Lilley then went into company with him, moving his stock from the other store into the brick building, making one of the largest stocks to be found in a country store. Mr. Lilley soon bought out the entire stock, taking it to Michigan City, Indiana, where he carried on trade some time. After he left, Messrs. Tenney and Veazie manufactured brogans awhile. Since then B. L. Batcheller has manufactured in the building. John Allen, Mr. Greenwood, Baker and Putnam, Baker and Howard, Chase and Sibley, N. G. King, Loren C. Howard, Wilder S. Holbrook, Mr. Aldrich, L. W. Howard and others have kept the store. John P. Putnam and D. A. Tenney made harnesses in the lower part of the building for some time. That shop is now occupied by Hoyle, Barton and others, who are shoemakers. The tenement was first occupied by

Mr. G. Hall. He was married there by Rev. H. A. Tracy, to Catharine B. Woodbury, Sept. 19, 1841. It was next occupied by Mr. Simon Tenney. His son Daniel died here. It has since been occupied as a tenement by many different families; among them were Salem Chamberlain, then town clerk, Rev. Dr. John R. Smith, one of whose children was born here. It is now occupied by Charles H. Barton, son of Hudson, son of Capt. Reuben. His mother was Lucy B. Marble, daughter of Capt. Samuel, son of Major Alpheus, son of Enoch, son of Freegrace, son of Samuel. He married Catherine H. Carlton, daughter of Deacon Silas G., son of Silas, son of Benjamin. They have two children—William Herbert and Nellie Agnes.

The room now occupied by the selectmen was first used as a lawyer's office by Edward Clarke, Esq. The room used for the Sutton Library was the office of Dr. Nehemiah C. Sibley, a skillful physician. He was cousin to the late Gov. H. H. Sibley of Minnesota, and son of Capt. Nathaniel, son of Reuben, son of Jonathan, son of Joseph, son of Joseph, son of John. The front room of the second story has been used as a tailor's shop by different parties. Dr. Shurtleff occupied it at the time of Dr. D. E. Hall's death. He soon after left town, and now practices in Sterling, Mass.

In the upper part of the building is a hall known as Washington Hall. The Methodists held their meeting there one year before they built their church. It has been used for lyceums, exhibitions, etc. The Walden brothers started the boot business here, but the great Boston fire failed them and they left.

On the site where the brick block now stands, once stood an old wooden building, which was burned in 1837. We can not learn who built it. Elijah Putnam, it is said, traded there, and his brother-in-law, Abner Brown, lived there. Elijah died single and was succeeded by his brother, Captain Israel Putnam, who lived in the house. Some of his children were born here. The business was continued by Putnam and March — Jacob March, the father of Mrs. Tracy — then by March and Chase, then by Chase and Lilley, and after the death of Nehemiah Chase, by Gibbs Lilley, until the store was burned.

The trade in that old store was very different from the trade of the present time, and the traders there all became rich. They took in farmers' produce, and sent a team to Boston every week. It was no unusual sight to see several whole hogs on the counter at a time. They bought beef, pork, butter, cheese, grain, poultry, eggs, wool, feathers, flax, and in fine any thing that the farmers then raised. Farming was a business. The *farmers of New England then* supplied the Boston market, and Sutton did her part. The railroads had not then injured farming interests in the eastern states. There were three taverns then in this district, filled every night with lodgers, and their stables with horses. The old church stood nearly opposite this store. It had no fire-place — it was before the day of stoves — yet the people attended church more then than now. The women used to carry foot-stoves, filled with coals in the forenoon from their own fire-places; then at noon-time they would replenish them from the friendly hearths around the church, and no one suffered from cold. The male members used to come into the old store, and get their "flip" or "gin slings," and then return to the afternoon service. March and Chase kept all kinds of liquors. The farmers used rum freely in hay-time, and in fact it seemed to be regarded as the inspirer of power to swing the scythe, that then cut their grass, which is now principally mowed by horse-power. At the commencement of haying most of the farmers had their fifteen gallon kegs filled, and it was nothing strange for March and Chase to draw off a pipe of New England rum in one week. It was sold then for less than the tax on it now. In some of the customs of that day there has been great improvement.

Where Mrs. Nancy P. Hall now lives there once stood a large, old-fashioned house, with a long roof on the back side. It is not known who built the house; but a Mr. Houghton, who came from Boston, lived there several years; he was a tall, slim, straight, gentlemanly-looking man, and kept a small store of Yankee notions in the house. He had a son, John, who went to New Orleans; he had also several daughters. His wife died here, and while they were arranging for some one to watch with the corpse, the oldest

daughter made the remark that she did not think mother would run away if they did not have a watcher. Afterward Mr. Houghton returned to Boston. It has since been owned and occupied by Gibbs Sibley, Moses L. Morse, Dr. David March, Nehemiah Chase, Edward Clark, Esq., Simon Tenney and Silence Putnam, who took down the old house and built the present beautiful one in 1855. She leased it to Dr. David E. Hall and wife during their lives. She occupied it with them until her death in 1862. She gave the place then by will to the first Congregational society in Sutton. She left some ten thousand to various religious charities. John Allen lived in the old house while engaged in the store. It then belonged to Simon Tenney. Mr. Allen was a very worthy man. He married a Miss Maynard, a popular teacher. One or two of their children were born here, and little Johnnie died here. Mr. A. now lives in Gardner, Massachusetts.

Mr. Philander Derby, now one of the richest men in Gardner, was once the hired man of James Phelps, and worked on his beautiful farm at West Sutton. He gave five thousand dollars a few weeks since towards building a new church. He made his money there by manufacturing chairs.

We give a brief sketch of Dr. David March, furnished by Rev. H. A. Tracy, and also of his distinguished brother Alden. David had three lovely daughters. One, Catherine M., married a Mr. Clarke, a wealthy merchant, and now lives in Framingham. Emily married Mr. Estey, a late member of Congress. Augusta remained single.

### David March, M. D.

David March, M. D., born in Sutton, Jan. 29, 1785, was the son of Jacob March and Eleanor Moore, daughter of David Moore.

He spent his childhood and youth upon his father's farm, afterwards called the Samuel March farm. Being of a delicate constitution, the family decided that he must be educated, and through the aid of his father and brothers he obtained a classical and medical education at Brown University, and received the degree of M. D. in 1812.

He immediately entered the army as assistant surgeon, and was commissioned surgeon's mate, March 1, 1813, and stationed at Sackett's Harbor and

Watertown, New York. Here he spent, chiefly in the hospitals connected with the army, some two years or more, distinguishing himself in several surgical operations. Thus early in his career he gave promise of what he might have become if opportunity had favored him as subsequently it favored his younger brother, Alden. He commenced the practice of medicine in Sutton, in 1815, in connection with Dr. Stephen Monroe, whose youngest daughter Catherine he married the same year. Here he continued to reside and practice his profession till his death, May 13, 1829.

In his professional character he stood high, and was frequently called into neighboring towns in consultation, especially in surgical cases. Through his advice and assistance his brother, Alden March, the eminent surgeon of Albany, New York, was introduced to that career which subsequently so much distinguished the name. Dr. David March was a devoted and earnest christian man, and his professional and domestic character was most thoroughly imbued with the spirit of religion. He died as he lived, a man of God.

Alden March was born 1795, on the farm known as the Samuel March place. This place is situated on the road from Millbury to New England Village, and was in Sutton until 1813, when the north parish became the town of Millbury.

Mr. March enjoyed only the limited advantages for education afforded by the common schools of the time. As he approached manhood he taught school for quite a number of terms, and at the same time studied medicine with Dr. David March, an elder brother, a physician and surgeon in Sutton of eminence.

He attended medical lectures first in Boston, and afterwards Brown University (which then had a medical department) where he graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine.

In 1820 he removed to Albany, New York, and commenced practice; at the same time lecturing to small classes of students upon anatomy. His teaching and practice in the departments of both medicine and surgery were altogether in advance of the age, and excited much opposition on the part of the profession and the people.

But believing himself in the right, he steadily pursued his course, expecting, in the end, success and approval.

In 1824 he was appointed professor of Anatomy and physiology in the Vermont academy of medicine, at Castleton, which position he held for ten years, during which time he continued his general practice and his private lecture course in Albany.

In 1830 he delivered a public lecture in Albany on "the propriety of establishing a medical college and hospital" there. The lecture was published and much interest resulted. An effort was soon made to secure from the legislature an act of incorporation for a medical college in that city; to which great opposition was made by the various medical institutions in the state. But with indomitable energy he battled with the opposition, and after eight years of ceaseless conflict, arrangements were made for a course of lectures which was commenced Jan. 3, 1839, with a class of fifty-seven students. During this course a charter for the college was obtained from the legislature; and, under the presidency of Dr. March, the institution at once took a stand second to none in the country.

"As a surgeon, Dr. March stood in the front rank. His fame not only filled his own land, but extended to medical circles throughout Europe. Indeed, competent authorities assert that he was unquestionably the foremost surgeon of the world. When Dr. Brainard, himself an eminent lecturer, returned from Europe, he expressed the general judgment in his exclamation: 'Dr. March is ahead of them all.'"*

Dr. James L. Babcock in speaking of his professional life says: "There is no record of the surgical operations performed by him during ten years of his practice; yet those of which we have a record number seven thousand one hundred and twenty-four." Among these were operations never before attempted, requiring skill, daring and delicate manipulation, for which he was pre-eminently distinguished.

He contributed many valuable papers to medical and surgical science — was made an honorary member of various state medical societies, and elected to the highest offices in the gift of the profession to which he belonged. But Dr. March was more than the eminent physician and surgeon. After speaking of him as such, Dr. William B. Sprague says of him in an address delivered at his funeral: "That which constituted the crowning glory of the character of our friend was a loving, all-pervading piety — and for that he was indebted to God's *gracious, sanctifying spirit.* * * * And not only did the spirit first implant in his soul the principle of the new life, but He has preserved and quickened and finally matured it."

He was a member of the first Presbyterian church in Albany, and it is said of him, "He never absented himself from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, or from the weekly prayer-meeting, except in case of severe illness or imperative necessity; and was equally anxious that his entire family should be there." Prominent mention is also made of his domestic life. Dr. Sprague speaks of him as "the life and joy of a happy home," and adds: "Within that sacred enclosure his heart always seemed full of blessing, the result of which was, that he drew all the members of his household around him by a cord of unwonted reverence and tenderness.

"I understand that he was a model both in the conjugal and parental relations; that his presence in his own endeared circle was always welcomed as a benediction; that his discipline, dictated by kindness and guided by calm discretion, seemed only as the legitimate working of the law of love."

Dr. March was evidently what can be said of few, a model of excellence in all the relations he sustained; and Sutton may well feel proud in claiming him as her son.

Dr. March died in Albany, June 17, 1870.

## Moses L. Morse, who lived† on this place, was a great inventor.

He invented the first pin-making machine ever made in this country. Mr. Oliver Hall aided him in its construction. The pins made had solid heads, and the principle involved in their manufacture was the same as that introduced in the best machines now in use, which make two barrels a day. Some one who has written on the subject gives a Mr. Wright credit for inventing

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* Albany Evening Journal.

† See Crossman's report of the place where the Morse family lived, 150 years ago, in district number five.

the first machine for making pins with solid heads in 1833, but it is a mistake. Solid head pins were made by Morse's machine during the war of 1812. He also invented and had patented scales for weighing coins and other substances hydrostatically. Mr. Hall also helped make the scales. He says a gentleman came into the shop one day, and having his attention called to the new scales, took out a new Spanish dollar and asked Mr. Morse to test his scales on that dollar; so he weighed it and pronounced it a rank counterfeit. The man was provoked at the idea, for it was a very perfect coin. So Mr. Morse gave him another dollar that he might test the one in dispute; then he took his drill and bow and began to tap the dollar, which proved to be made of copper, slightly plated with silver. Then the man declared the scales the greatest invention of the age, and ordered one immediately for his own use. The scales had a graduated face not unlike a clock-face, with hands to point out the result.

Mr. Morse afterward established a cutlery manufactory in Worcester, at what was known as the red mills. Mr. Hall went over to instruct him in the art of polishing steel upon a wheel. The art was not much known then. The wheels were covered with buckskin and set with crocus mastic.

Mr. Simon Tenney, son of Daniel, son of Simon, son of Daniel, died in this house June 11, 1856, aged fifty-six. He married Nancy Putnam and had two sons, who died young. He did much business, and was a quiet, peaceable, good-hearted man. She married for her second husband Dr. David E. Hall, son of Joseph, son of David, D. D., son of Joseph, son of John, who came from Coventry, England, about 1630. Family tradition says his brother, the husband of Mary, the father of John, father of Deacon Percival, came with him and settled at Mystic, now Medford. Dr. David E. Hall was born in the house where Esq. Mills now lives, Nov. 14, 1791. He married Mrs. Nancy P. Tenney Dec. 2, 1857, and died in this house very suddenly, January 24, 1872. He studied the languages with his father, Master Joseph Hall, entered the medical department of Yale college, and received his diploma and recommendation from the late renowned professor, Dr. Nathan Smith of that institution. After which he practiced medicine in New Boston, Ct., then at Westfield, now Danielsonville, where he was well patronized and much respected. He married a Miss Summer and had one daughter, Miss Sarah S. Hall, who is an accomplished lady. She is well educated and a very fine artist; is constantly employed, and makes portraits a specialty. Dr. Hall was one of the most genial and companionable of men, scholarly, gentlemanly, a good story-teller, and always entertaining and instructive in conversation. Many of his

pithy anecdotes will be long remembered. Both himself, wife and daughter were members of the Congregational church.

Between these two houses once stood the law office of Jonas L. Sibley. It was formerly a school-house and located where the school-house now stands. It has since been moved and made into a dwelling-house, now owned and occupied by Estes Putnam.

Esquire Sibley had several students in this office, among them were C. C. Baldwin, C. White, a Mr. Livermore, now of Cambridge, Esquire F. Botham, now of Southbridge, Edward Clarke and others. Dr. D. March had an office in the same building, containing many anatomical preparations.

There used to be a barn connected with the old house, in which D. A. Tenney and J. P. Putnam kept a livery stable, which was well patronized when one could stand and see fifty or more young shoemakers playing ball on the common after finishing their work for the day.

Here are the old sheds, erected long ago by the fathers who worshipped in the old church. They have been cursed and threatened with destruction by many, yet they have been a humane institution, inasmuch as they have given grateful shelter to many a poor tired nag; keeping him dry from the storm or shading him from the burning rays of the sun. Three or four generations, now sleeping in their graves, have tied their horses to the same hooks; and many of the pretty girls who were courted by our forefathers have watched and waited before them for the horse, the beau and the pillion behind him, on which she was to ride to her home; and, even now, succeeding belles every Sunday "wait for the wagon" to take them home. On these same sheds on which we look, our grandmother and her mother looked, who will never look again. Let the old sheds be respected for their antiquity and the memories of the past which they recall.

The next house east of the sheds was built by Miss Lucena Woodbury in 1843. Wm. E. Cole was the carpenter. Mr. Gardner Hall lived in this house several years. A little daughter born June 23, 1851, died there in his arms, June 15, 1852. Mr. John Woodbury, a most conscientious and kind-hearted man, died very suddenly in this house June 22, 1847. Miss Woodbury built on the low part of this house in 1855. Rev. Daniel Babcock, who married a daughter of John Parkman, was the carpenter. It was used as a parsonage for the Methodist church, and was occupied

SUTTON CENTRE.

by Revs. Rodney Gage, N. S. Spaulding, William Clapp, J. J. Woodbury, Brown, and C. S. Macreading—the two latter boarding with Miss Woodbury. Miss W. was very liberal and gave freely to the church. She went from here to live with her nephew in Ohio.

It cannot be ascertained who built the first house opposite the above. Mrs. Sibley says that the Hon. Jonas Sibley lived there when he was first married. He was succeeded by Dr. Carter, who lived there and kept school. He afterward went to Maine, then almost an unknown wilderness, his wife remarking as they left that "It was better to be the head of a mouse than the tail of a lion." Dr. Carter became quite distinguished there. Russell Buckman lived there several years. Estes Howe, Esq., then bought the place, and built the front part of the house now standing; he also repaired and much improved the old part. The rooms were made high-studded and spacious and were considered very nice at the time. Simeon Hathaway was the carpenter, and it is said Esq. Howe paid him for the entire job in legal services. Howe was a thick-set, portly gentleman, and a lawyer of more than ordinary ability. He went to Worcester, thence to New York, where he became a judge.

Jacob March and his brother Dr. David owned it, and kept tavern there some time. Dr. Stephen Monroe, their father-in-law, was found dead, sitting in one chair with his feet in another, on the morning of Sept. 10, 1826.

Dr. David March was a dark complexioned, sedate man, of sober, quiet mien, quite becoming the office of deacon which he held. His wife was one of the best of women.

The next owner was the Rev. John Maltby, a man of fine personal appearance, and a most eloquent preacher. The new church was built during his ministry, and he filled it so that new side-galleries were proposed to accommodate his hearers. The place was next owned by Rev. H. A. Tracy, one of the compilers of this history, a man much beloved and respected by the people of his church and the town. His wife was a modest, unassuming christian lady and greatly beloved. Mr. Tracy sold the place to Mr. Elijah

Bullard, a very worthy man, who died here, and the place now belongs to his heirs and assignees.

The house now owned and occupied by M. M. Hovey is said to have been built for, and occupied by, the Rev. John McKinstry, who was ordained and installed first pastor of the Congregational church, Nov. 9, 1720, and dismissed Sept. 2, 1728. The place was afterward owned by Dr. Benjamin Morse, who joined the same church in 1741, and was seventh deacon in 1761. He was a very prominent man in town, and town clerk several years, as our list of officers shows. He was succeeded by his sons. Ezekiel Morse conveyed it to Caleb and Tyler Marsh, March 2, 1799. It was conveyed by Mr. Joseph Hall, son of Deacon Willis Hall, to Daniel Hovey, May 27, 1811. Mr. H. was a very enterprising business man. He married for second wife, Nov. 10, 1813, Miss Susan Jacobs, one of the most worthy of women. He was born Oct. 29, 1778, and died here Jan. 10, 1839. She was born Dec. 15, 1793; died March 25, 1850. Their children were all born in this house. John is now a wealthy planter and merchant in Virginia. Susan, a fine young lady, died single. Daniel Tyler went to college at Amherst, studied medicine, then went to California and returned as far as New York, where he died unmarried. He was engaged to Miss Lydia Bishop, sister of Dr. Bishop now of Worcester. She taught school here and was a very fine lady. She afterward married a Lanman and died at Norwich, Connecticut. M. M. Hovey, the present owner, is too well known to need comment. He has been largely engaged in the wood and lumber business, in which he is presumed to have accumulated a respectable fortune. He has run a saw-mill for several years, principally on his own lumber; he has cleared much woodland and is now a large landholder. He has one of the best cultivated farms in town, and some of the best stock. He has also a store in Greenville, South Carolina, where he is doing an extensive dry goods business under the name and firm of Hovey and Town. He has been our representative in the legislature, and held other offices of trust and honor. His wife is the daughter of the late Dr. Leonard Pierce.

His brother William was engaged in trade in South Carolina for several years, and was worth more than one hundred thousand dollars before the war; but lost heavily by that unfortunate affair; so to regain his fortune he started stores in different places, over did, became insane, came home and soon after died in the asylum at Worcester.

Erastus Franklin went into the flax business somewhere in the State of New York; was burnt out and lost everything. He is now doing business in Philadelphia. Mary Elizabeth was born Sept. 17, 1829. She married Colonel Asa H. Waters, June 27, 1849. They live in Millbury. He graduated at Yale College, studied law, has been a member of the Massachusetts senate, and held many other offices of honor and trust. He has been engaged in the manufacture of guns, also in manufacturing cotton and woollen goods. He has three daughters, Isabel H., Lilian H., and Florence E. Lilian married Professor Grosvenor of Roberts College in Constantinople. The Colonel with his wife and daughters have visited her there, remaining some two years. M. M. Hovey's first wife was Louisa L. Sabin of Plainfield, Conn. She died here Sept. 24, 1860. The north part of the house was built by the present owner, who has much improved every part of the place, and bought on much land.

We find the following brief biographical sketch of Deacon Benjamin Morse, M. D., in the Worcester *Spy*, May 10, 1776. It is dated Sutton, April 6th.

**Last Thursday died Deacon Benjamin Morse, M. D., of this town, in the sixty-second year of his age. Very few persons have passed so many years with more reputation to himself and usefulness to others. His private and public conduct in life merit general applause. Sensible of the particular obligations resulting from private connections, he was led to show himself the kind husband, tender parent, obliging neighbor, social and sincere friend. He evinced his piety toward God and benevolence to men in action, the genuine offspring of those noble principles. Well esteemed in the church of God — as a physician, eminent and useful. For months a disorder of a nervous kind attended him; which he was convinced would close the scene of life. In much christian patience and submission he awaited the event. His removal is, to the mourning family, town and church, a deep felt loss; though doubtless gain to him.**

**Among God's saints he sang surprising grace;**
**Met death with joy and closed his eyes in peace.**

**The memory of the just is blessed.—*Solomon.***

It is not known who first settled on the place opposite the above. The tavern, so far as can be learned, was first kept by a Mr. Hale, and his hostler was David Dudley, of whom mention has been made. John Safford, who married a Hayden and afterward lived in Newburyport, boarded there. It is said that some returned soldiers called at Hale's tavern

RESIDENCE OF MRS. MARY L. B. PIERCE AND THEODORE E. PUTNAM.

and paid thirty dollars for a mug of "flip." It was undoubtedly known as Hale's tavern after he left. It is also said that Lazarus LeBaron bought the place of Capt. Nathaniel Sibley (son of Samuel, son of Joseph, son of John), Jan. 10, 1777, and paid for it in continental money. Mr. LeBaron came here from Boston about 1774. He had been a merchant there, and married Susan Johannot and had one daughter. His first wife died in Boston. He was thrice married after he came to Sutton, and had one daughter, Hannah, who

married Capt. Israel Putnam. The place descended to her, and now belongs to her heirs, the present owners and occupants. Capt. Israel Putnam had a large family, of whom mention was made at the place of his birth in district number one.

Mrs. Mary L. B. Pierce is the present owner and occupant. Her brother, Mr. Theodore Putnam, now has charge of the farm and keeps it in a fine state of cultivation. He has a fine stock of cattle, and prepares most of his own fertilizers, coating his pastures and mowing lots liberally with plaster.

Mr. LeBaron commenced keeping tavern in an old house which was standing when he bought the place. He built the present large and commodious house about 1794. His tavern was considered the most popular house between Boston and Hartford, and was constantly thronged by visitors. He used to mention among the distinguished guests he had entertained, Gen. LaFayette, Gov. John Hancock, Major Paul Jones, Gen. Putnam and others. He kept a store and did quite an extensive business. He also manufactured potash. The ashery stood a little east of the store.

Tradition has handed down the following amusing anecdote:

He closed his store one day and left, taking the key with him. Soon after a customer came for something, but could not get in; so his daughter, a heavy, buxom girl, said she could get in and get what he wanted. She placed a ladder under the attic window, and went in. From the attic she had to descend into the store through a trap door, directly under which stood a hogshead of molasses on one end; so she jumped through the scuttle upon the upper head of the hogshead, when it gave way, and let her into a pool sweeter than any in which she had ever before been immersed. Whether she waited on the customer, tradition saith not.

Mr. Le Baron was aristocratic, yet cheerful, jovial and familiar with his customers. He wore his small clothes *a la* the regulation suit ordered for Queen Victoria's receptions; breeches of fine cloth with silver knee buckles, long stockings and silver shoe buckles. He also wore a cocked hat. He was a gentleman of wealth and high standing. He and his three wives died here; also Capt. Putnam and his good

wife, Dr. N. C. Sibley and his son, Le Baron Putnam, Caroline Gerrish, Miss Caroline Hull and others. Incidents enough to fill the history might be gathered in connection with this place, but we must save the space for others.

The building once used as a store by Mr. Le Baron was moved down just opposite Mr. Hovey's farmer's house and used many years as a tenement house. Three or four tailors lived in it. John Shea lived there several years, Alanson Titus, who worked for Capt Putnam more than thirty years; besides other families. It was taken down in 1875.

The house belonging to M. M. Hovey, standing opposite, was built by him and has been occupied mostly by his own workmen, among them Palmer Sibley, Thomas Marlboro, Obed P. Johnson and others.

The next house below was built by N. G. King and first occupied by F. M. Marble and George Hastings. It has since been owned by Jason Dudley, and is now owned by L. C. Howard. It has since been used as a tenement house by many different families.

The small house at the foot of the hill was originally built by Estes Howe, Esq., and used by him as an office. N. G. King bought it of Rev. H. A. Tracy, moved it and fitted it up as a tenement for his mother, who died there January 20, 1857. She was daughter of Dr. N. F. Morse, and a very worthy woman.

The house has since been occupied by several of Mr. King's workmen. It is now used by him as a store-house.

The next place was first owned by Deacon John Morse, who, it is supposed, built the house. It has since been owned by Christopher Nason, Jacob March, N. G. King and George S. King, the present owner. Mr. Nason was a tanner and currier, and carried on that business in the old tannery near this place. Deacon Morse was son of Dr. N. F. Morse, and was quite a prominent man, especially in the church, but he went west and somewhat changed his views, and published some severe things concerning the Andover theological seminary.

N. G. King married Eveline, daughter of Samuel Morse. She had three daughters and one son born here, and died in this house. One of their daughters, now Mrs. Hastings, is a well educated lady, and was at one time assistant teacher in Leicester academy. She was the third wife of Mr. Frederick H. Hastings, her sister Lavinia having been his second. Her sister Eveline married Fred. A. Stockwell, and now lives in Webster.

Mr. N. G. King was a shoe manufacturer on this place for some time, doing quite an extensive business, giving employment to many different men, and as already stated, he kept store awhile in the brick block, and was at one time engaged in the manufacture of friction matches.

George S. King, the present owner and occupant, enlisted during the war and was a good soldier. He is a boot and shoe maker by trade, but has given much attention of late to growing early vegetables for the market, and been quite successful. He married Mary, daughter of Emory Howard; they have two children.

It is not known who built the next house. Mr. Putnam reports as owners, first a Mr. Towne. It was afterward owned by Capt. Moody Morse, who held a commission under the English crown. He came from Newbury. It has since been owned by Dr. Nathaniel F. Morse, Deacon John Morse, Deacon Sylvester Morse, Deacon S. B. King and N. G. King, Jason Dudley, and now by George S. King. Many other families have lived in this house, and it was last used by N. G. King as a shoe shop, when it was burned, containing many shoes, stock and valuable machinery and tools for the manufacture of shoes. The barn, which once stood opposite, was struck by lightning in hay-time and burned. A young man by the name of Rice, who was at work on the farm, went into the barn for shelter from the rain, and was killed. He was the son of a widow, then living in Millbury. She afterward married the father of the celebrated John B. Gough.

Rice's brother was at one time the partner of Deacon N. Goddard, shoe manufacturer at Millbury; firm name Goddard and Rice.

Dr. N. F. Morse was much respected as a man and a physician, and had considerable practice, although there were three or four other doctors in this school district. He used the by-word "by guy" so frequently, that he was often called "Dr. Guy Morse."

Deacon Sylvester Morse was a very fine man; he married a sister of Deacon Jonathan Leland and had two sons, and one daughter, who is the wife of George Hastings.

He was born here and probably died in the house where George King now lives. His sons were Sylvester, now living in Whitinsville, and Edward, a physician somewhere in the west. Dr. Morse's son Nathaniel has already been referred to as drowned at Wilkinsonville.

The old tannery since used as a shoe shop was also burned on this place. The date of these fires cannot be given. The old bark mill is now used as a barn by Mr. King.

This is the last house on the great road in district number four.

The first house north of the brick store was built by E. A. Dudley, son of Jonathan, son of Jonathan, son of Jonathan, son of Jonathan, son of Samuel. He went to Minnesota, where he lived a few years. He now resides in Norwich, Ct. He married Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Jonathan. The place has since been owned by Elijah Sibley, son of Daniel, son of Daniel, son of Elijah, son of William, son of Joseph, son of John. Mr. Sibley worked at cutting sole leather several years for Mr. Woodbury; he now lives on Green street in Worcester. He was associated with W. F. Pond in war time, and kept an eating house at Camp Nelson, Ky., where they fed sometimes as many as three thousand soldiers, employes, etc., in one day.

The next owner was Franklin Sibley, son of Almon, son of Elijah, son of Elijah, son of William. He now lives at West Sutton and carries the mail. He traded it to John Rich, son of George, son of John, son of Samuel; he now lives in Millbury. He sold the place to M. M. Hovey. Several tenants lived in it before he sold to the present owner, Rev. H. A. Tracy, who has so enlarged and improved the house that it is one of the most attractive in the place.

Mr. Tracy married for his second wife Miss Harriet March, daughter of Jacob, jr., a native of this district. Miss March was the first person received into the church by profession after the commencement of Mr. Tracy's ministry in 1835.

The next house was built by John C. Woodbury, son of John, son of John, son of Joseph, son of Deacon Benjamin, about 1854. He soon after left and went to Minnesota, where he lived several years. He was finally gored by an enraged bull so that he died soon after. He married Maria Sibley, daughter of Simeon, son of Abner. She died at Anoka, Minnesota. Mr. Gardner Hall occupied the house in 1856. In 1857 it was sold to Mrs. Pomeroy Peck, who sold to Mrs. Rich, the present owner. She was the wife of George Rich and daughter of Capt. Chandler Stockwell, the son of Eli. She now occupies it with her daughter, Mrs. Marsh.

The house now owned by Capt. Luther Little was built by Deacon S. B. King in 1835; he is son of Tarrant, son of John, son of Jonathan, son of John, son of William. He has held the office of deacon of the first Congregational church for thirty years. He sold the place to Capt. Luther Little, son of Capt. Little already mentioned in connection with the place where Frank Batcheller now lives; they were both sea-captains commanding whalers. Capt. Little and his wife are members of the Congregational church. They have one daughter. It was in this house that old lady Whiting was burned. The land belonging to the place was taken from the Whiting farm, and the valuable orchard was planted, grafted, trimmed and cared for by the good deacon.

The next house opposite was built by L. C. Howard since 1842 and sold to I. A. Dodge in 1876. Mr. Howard had a large shop and store in connection with this place, where he manufactured boots and shoes for several years, and kept a country store. The building has since been moved and fitted up as a dwelling, where he now lives. His barn at the new place was once occupied by Elder W. Fuller, or in other words, was the Fuller meeting-house. He married Miss E. Anthony, daughter of Dr. John Anthony, late of Providence,

R. I. She is a fine singer, and has been the leading soprano of the choir in the Congregational church several years.

The nice cottage opposite to Mr. Dodge's was built by Mr. Joseph H. Nason, who sold it to George Miller, who occupied it two or three years, and sold it back to Mr. Nason, the present owner and occupant, who married Miss Mary T. Fuller, adopted daughter of Deacon S. B. King; they have one son, Edward Summer.

The next house is the parsonage built by M. M. Hovey and J. C. Woodbury for the society. It was first occupied by Rev. George Lyman, then by Rev. F. E. Fellows, next Rev. H. A. Tracy. The barn was built for him. It is now occupied by Rev. W. A. Benedict.

Just back of this house stands what is known as the "Ocean House," brought there from district number one by Simon J. Woodbury, as already explained. It is now the residence of William E. Cole, who has recently moved there from the Cummings place.

The next house beyond the parsonage was built by F. F. Sibley, son of Samuel, son of Peter, and by him left to his wife, who sold to Mr. Reuben Leland, the present owner. Dr. James M. Newell, a very successful physician, lived here; he married Miss Fannie Bates, who taught school several terms in town, and is now Mrs. Pound, living in the west.

The place has also been occupied by Dr. Alonzo L. Stickney, who married Lizzie A. Hill, daughter of James D. Hill, Nov. 6, 1867; and is now practising with good success at Ashburnham, Mass.

The next house was built by Major Daniel Tenney for his son Simon, about 1827. It was made of eastern lumber, and Esq. Tenney ordered the carpenter who finished up the inside not to put a board into it that had a knot in it. It was, when first built, considered a very fine house. Mr. Simon Tenney occupied it until 1842, when he moved into the brick house. Both of his children, Daniel and George, were born here. It was next occupied by Mr. Linus Tenney, one of the best mechanics of his age. He died here June 4, 1854, aged forty-nine. Mr. G. Hall lived in a part of this

house with him in 1842, and here his son, John G. Hall, who now lives in Miamiville, Ohio, was born. He served his country three years to help put down the rebellion. He is quite a musician, teaches music and is styled Professor Hall.

The place has since been owned by D. A. Tenney, whose father came to live with him, and died here April 19, 1860, aged eighty-six. It was next owned by Rev. Fred. Knapp, who taught a select school and was engaged in the cranberry culture with President Hill, Fred. L. Olmstead and the Stockwells; he now resides in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

It was next owned by D. T. Thurston, Esq., who was town clerk. He died suddenly in his barn, Aug. 9, 1875, while unharnessing his horse. He had been a merchant for several years in various places. He lived for a time in Baltimore, also in Southbridge, Massachusetts. He served as paymaster in the United States service during the rebellion. He was born in Oxford and was buried there. He had two wives but no children. His loss was much lamented by the people of Sutton. The place is now owned and occupied by Lieutenant Obed P. Johnson, a native of Sharon, Mass. He served in the union army during the rebellion, and is an intelligent and worthy man. He has three children, two sons and a daughter, Mary, who graduated at the Sutton high school, and is now the wife of B. F. King.

This house was built on the site where once stood a house erected by Samuel Dagget, whose daughters Rebeckah and Hannah were born here. All the houses between this and the brick block have been built since 1802.

The next house, once a store and bar-room, was moved from the Whiting place and made into a tenement by Patrick Marlow. It now belongs to James Malhoit.

The next house was known as the Gould house: old Mr. Gould lived there. It was owned many years by D. Tenney, Esq., and was enlarged by S. Tenney & Co., about 1840, for D. A. Tenney, who lived there several years; some of his children were born here. He married a Marcy.

George Fairbanks bought it and lived there awhile. It now belongs to Loren Hoyle, who married a Mascroft, and

has several daughters and one son. He enlisted in the noted fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, and served his country faithfully in the war of the rebellion.

The place opposite was owned by Ebenezer Dagget, afterward by Daniel and Simon Tenney, Major Daniel Tenney, then by Luther Wheelock, who sold the house and a part of the land to Asahel Newton, and the barn and the rest of the land to William Perry, who are the present owners of the Tenney farm. Daniel Tenney, sen., did not live here; but owned the place with his only son, Simon, who occupied it until his death. He died here Aug. 14, 1838, aged ninety-two. Sarah, his wife, died here Aug. 22, 1830, aged seventy-seven. Daniel Tenney, Esq., their only child, born on the Henry Sibley Stockwell place in 1774, succeeded his father and died in the Simon Tenney house April 19, 1860, aged eighty-six. He married Betsey Waters, who died here Aug. 16, 1851, aged seventy-five. All of Esq. Tenney's children were born here; five sons and two daughters. John Tenney graduated at Brown University and was a skilled physician. He practised here, and afterward at Webster, where he was greatly respected and did much to improve their schools. He married a Miss Fisher, an educated lady of fine personal appearance and christian deportment. They had one son, Edward, who now resides in Iowa. Simon Tenney was a carriage-maker. He carried on the business here with his father for several years, then went into trade, built the brick store, and died in the house where his wife, now Mrs. Dr. Hall, lives, June 11, 1856, aged fifty-six. He married Nancy Putnam, daughter of Archelaus, son of Archelaus, son of Edward, son of Deacon Edward, son of Thomas. They had two sons. Linus has already been spoken of at the place of his last residence. He married Sally Elwell, daughter of Mark Elwell, late of Dudley. She died Sept. 19, 1865, aged fifty-nine, and left two sons, Charles L. and James. Sarah married Edmund J. Mills and will be noticed in connection with him.

Daniel Austin was a natural mechanic, and a wit whose sayings would make a book to entertain a dyspeptic and drive away the blues; but, alas! they were not recorded,

"so," says Mr. Hall, "I will only say to those who knew him, revive your recollections, and laugh anew at the fun you enjoyed while listening to his entertaining sallies."

B. F. Tenney was for several years a merchant in Boston. His store was at the corner of Hanover and Blackstone streets. He had for a partner there Amos Tenney, one of the best salesmen in the city. The firm name was B. F. & A. Tenney. They sold dry goods at wholesale and retail. He is now a broker.

Their youngest daughter, Nancy, was one of the four young ladies who were drowned in Singletary pond, May 29, 1826; their names and ages were as follows: Mary H. Marble, aged twenty-three; Hannah G. Marble, twenty-two; Adeline M. Lombard, aged seventeen; Nancy Tenney, aged fourteen. Their untimely end caused great sorrow in town, for they were young ladies well connected, and much beloved by all who knew them.

Major Daniel Tenney was a large, fine looking man, and did a large amount of business. Almost everything desired was made in their two spacious shops — carriages, from a hack to a baby-cart or wheel-barrow; cider-mill screws, all kinds of household furniture, side-boards, sofas, lounges and chairs of every variety.

They employed many journeymen and apprentices; among the latter were Jonathan Sibley, Zadock Woodbury, Sylvester Morse, John Humphrey, Aaron Burdon, Jonathan Howard, Adams Morse and others. Charles DeCoster, a fine cabinet-maker, worked here; he came from Charlestown. A sculptor by the name of Peck, made gravestones here for a while. S. Putney painted carriages. Major Tenney was for many years a justice of the peace, and did much business as such. He was trial justice, a conveyancer, and probably wrote more deeds than any other man in town. He was also a civil engineer, and did much business as a surveyor both in and out of town. He was the possessor of much real estate, and, with his son B. F. at one time owned the Singletary factory, now Wheeler's in Millbury. He was a freemason of the highest order in the state; was town clerk several years, and quite improved the method of keep-

ing the records. He was very methodical, and kept all his papers filed, so that he could find any document called for directly. He even left a file of the Massachusetts *Spy* for some seventy-five years, which his son, D. A. Tenney, afterward sold to an institution in Worcester.

Mr. Newton, the present owner, is a blacksmith and one of our most industrious and worthy men. He married Charlotte H., daughter of Reuben Wheelock, whose mother was daughter of Elijah Sibley, son of William, son of Joseph, son of John. Mr. Newton has one son, George, born in Baltimore, now living in Grafton.

The next old house, now down, was known as the Gibbs house. Old Mr. Gibbs lived there. It was next owned by Thomas Harris, a tailor. He had one son and three daughters, one of whom married Caleb Chase, and one a Buxton. The son, Ithran, married Arethusa Morse, daughter of Dr. N. F. Morse. She was born in Sutton, Aug. 30, 1797; died June 6, 1839. He was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, Oct. 8, 1790; died at Millbury, Feb. 14, 1870; their daughter, Martha Ann, married Hon. H. L. Bancroft. Mr. Harris was in the war of 1812, and was a pensioner. The house was owned for many years by Major Tenney. Lowell Sibley bought it, and Washington Hill owned it a while. It was occupied by several different families while owned by Esq. Tenney. It was finally taken down and used in building the new house opposite by Mr. William Perry, who is one of our successful farmers. He married Eunice A., daughter of Reuben Wheelock.

The small house, as you pass up the old road, is owned by James Deviny, who came from the Emerald Isle. He is the father of twelve children, and an industrious and peaceable citizen.

Passing up the old road to the next house, the first owner known to us was Nathaniel Stockwell, the next John Stockwell, the next Simeon, the next Horace, and it is now owned by Simon W. Stockwell. It is not known by whom the first house was built. The present one was built by Nathaniel Stockwell, who carried on the farm, cabinet making, sash making, etc. His son, Simeon, succeeded him and carried

on the chair making business. He was quite a trader, and a great joker. His son Horace lived there with his mother, but died single. Simon married a Burnap and has one son.

The early history of the next place is not known. Asa Walker lived there with his mother, a widow. Probably his father lived there before him. His mother married for second husband a Phipps. She believed in witches, and her boys imposed upon her by wonderful feats in the black art. Asa Walker was succeeded by his son-in-law, Reuben F. Chase, who sold to Reuben Wheelock. It is now owned by his sons, Luther and Calvin.

Reuben F. Chase was a miser and considered a man of great wealth, but did not prove to have been so on the settlement of his estate. He left two children, John C. and Mary Ann. Reuben Wheelock was born on the place now owned by J. Wales Paine, March 23, 1782; he married Charlotte H. Baker, daughter of Reuben Baker. She was born in Shrewsbury Dec. 2, 1786, and died here Nov. 21, 1865. Mr. Wheelock died here, January 16, 1876. They had six children. Luther, born April 1, 1810; Calvin, Sept. 4, 1812; Charlotte H., June 20, 1815; Maria L., Oct. 12, 1817; Eunice A., July 27, 1824; Luke, Sept. 12, 1828.

The first four were born in Grafton and the other two in Sutton. Mr. Wheelock was once run by the Whigs for representative, but that party being in the minority, he was not elected. His sons built the beautiful new house now standing on the place, also the large and very commodious barn. They have a fine farm on which are many excellent fruit-trees. They have raised many fine horses and cattle. Luther was once a shuttle-maker; he and Calvin both remain unmarried.

The first house on the main road north of Deviny's was owned by Peter Sibley, then by his son John, who died about 1822, after which the place was sold to John Stockwell. It has since been owned by Nathan Lombard, and now by his son, Mr. Alanson A. Lombard. The present house was built by John Stockwell just before his death.

His wife was a Severy, and married for second husband Mr. Stephen Blanchard, late of West Millbury. She was a

very fine woman. Mr. Lombard was spoken of in connection with his former residence in district number two. Mr. A. A. Lombard married A. Ann Hutchinson, daughter of Simon Hutchinson. They have one son, Henry F., who now lives in this house. He has two sons, one, Herbert E., is a member of the graduating class of the Sutton high school, 1878. Mr. Nathan Lombard and his son, besides improving this farm, have carried on the cabinet-making business.

B. L. Batcheller carried on the shoe business here in 1847 ; built a new shop near where Mr. Tracy now lives, in 1849. It is now the house occupied by Miss Tamar Goddard. A part of the old house that stood on this place is now the house of James Deviny, it having been moved.

The next house was originally built as a shop for Edward Brigham and stood near Franklin Freeland's. It was moved here by the widow Lucinda Elliot, daughter of Joseph Hall, son of Deacon Willis. It now belongs to a Mr. Varney.

The place now belonging to Mrs. H. A. Kendrick was owned by a Mr. Todd, and it is presumed that he built the house. A Mr. Cordwell lived there. It has since been owned by Timothy Walker, Capt. Samuel Marble, son of Major Alpheus, son of Enoch, son of Freegrace, son of Samuel, by Simeon Stockwell, John W. Whipple, and now by his daughter Almira.

Mr. Walker was a carpenter by trade. He had three sons born here, John, Appleton and Emory.

Appleton was in the store at the Singletary mills, with Daniel Armsby ; he afterward went to New York.

Emory married a daughter of Paul Whitin, and died at Whitinsville. Mr. Whipple has already been referred to as a remarkably successful man. Mr. H. A. Kendrick, the present occupant, was born in Heath, Mass., March 18, 1825. His son Ford is a physician now practicing in Saundersville, Grafton.

The next house was originally built by Master Hall, moved and fitted up on the present site by Daniel Waters, who was a gardener ; he set out the beautiful fruit trees standing on the place. It now belongs to Mr. Cheatem.

The next house and barn were built some six years ago by Richard M. Whipple, son of John W., son of John, son of John. Mr. Whipple was a Union soldier in the days of the rebellion. He married Ruth M. Streeter.

The next and last house in town on this road is the cottage of many gables and zigzags. It was built at divers times by Thomas Robbins, and has been occupied by him as a sort of public house. He has been accused of selling liquor, and there is probably more truth than fiction in the accusation. The time is past when rum-selling is considered an honorable business. Mr. Robbins once kept a tavern on Christian Hill, in Providence.

Returning to the common, the house now owned by James W. Stockwell, Esq., son of Simeon, son of Israel, son of Absalom, son of William, the brother of Capt. John, was built by Simon J. Woodbury, about 1832.

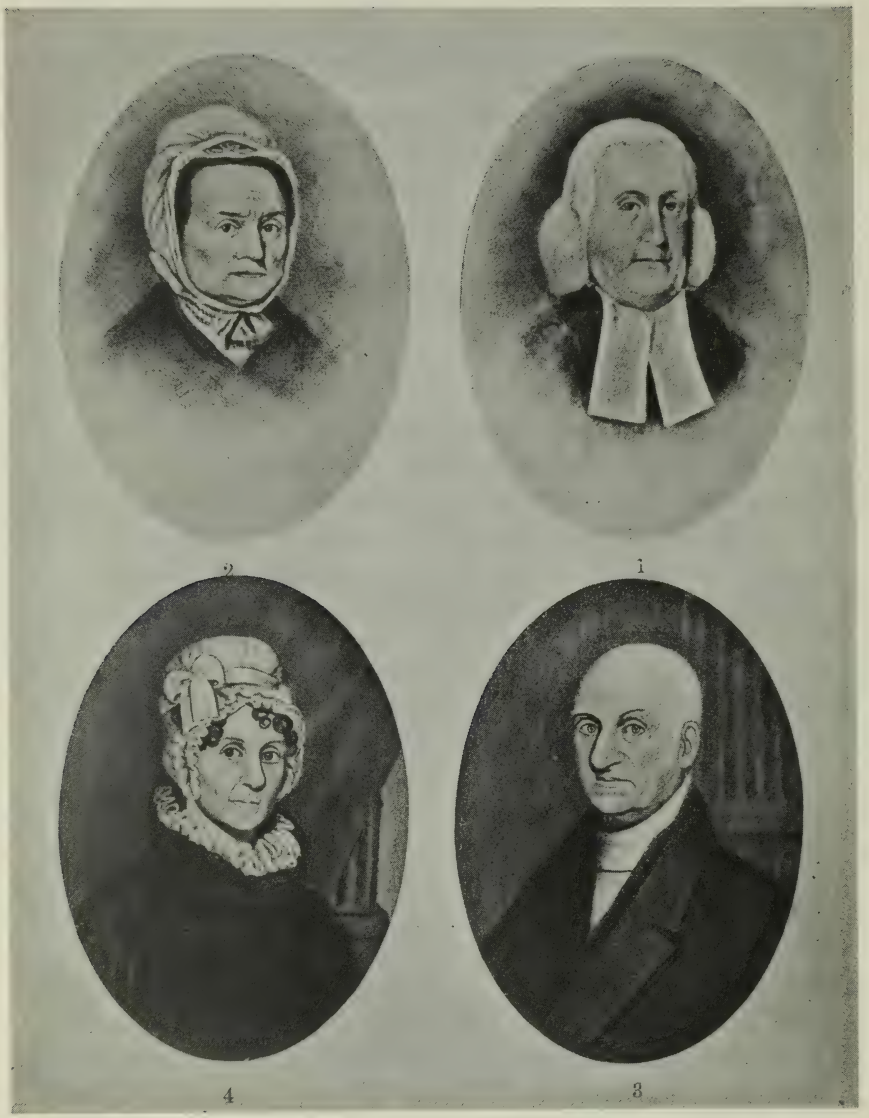
He built a shoe shop and store between the house and the road about the same time. He took in a partner in the store by the name of Foster; the store firm was "Woodbury and Foster." Then he sold his part of the store to Simon Tenney, who continued the business with Mr. Foster under the name of "Foster and Tenney" for one year; then Mr. Tenney bought out Foster and continued the business alone for two years. Then he took in Jos. A. Veazie as a partner, who remained one year; the firm name was "S. Tenney & Co." Mr. Woodbury was meanwhile carrying on the shoe business in the upper part of the same building, Wm. Harback working for him as click. Soon after Mr. Woodbury was kicked by a horse and made quite lame. During his lameness he became somewhat involved and discouraged, so he sold his house and store to B. F. and A. Tenney of Boston, taking his pay in jewelry from the store of one Kimball, then trading in Boston. The jewelry was consigned to Amos Brown, who took it to Florida. Not receiving suitable returns from that far-off place, he took a case of brogans and left for Boston; thence by sailing vessel he went to Florida, got what jewelry remained unsold, and returned fully believing, no doubt, that "All is not gold that glitters." He hired the place of the Tenneys for a while and manufactured shoes with better success, so that he bought back his house, after which he re-opened his store, enlarged his business, built a new shop south of the first one, and two other houses now belonging to Mr. Stockwell, one now occupied by Mrs. Chase and Mrs. Slocumb, and the other by Miss Tamar Goddard and John T. Mascroft. His brother Leonard, seeing his success, came and built a large shop just south of Simon's, and started business, but soon sold out to Simon J., who finished Leonard's shop into a house for his help. It was occupied some time by Elijah Sibley and others. Mr. Woodbury, now feeling his strength, extended his business in various directions. He went into the flax business somewhere in the state of New York with E. F. Hovey — was burned out and lost heavily. Then he built a saw-mill at Anoka, Minnesota, and went into the lumber business, built an expensive dam and booms to hold his

logs. But soon a great freshet carried away his dam, damaged his mill and took off his booms, logs and all. Then he resumed his legitimate business of making shoes, in which he seemed to be doing well, when, for reasons that need not be stated, he concluded to change his place of business. He moved several of his houses to Worcester, where he did business for a while and then went to Chicago, Ill., where he now resides, and where his wife died. Her remains were brought here, and her funeral was largely attended in the Congregational church. She was interred at Grafton.

Mr. Woodbury has done a great amount of business, and is one of the most public spirited men of his age. He was born where Mr. Coogan now lives, and is the son of John and Esther, son of Joseph and Elizabeth, son of Benjamin and Ruth. He married Sabrina Dodge and had several children; only two survive. He sold this place to N. G. King, who carried on business here for a time, and sold to the present owner, Jas. W. Stockwell, Esq., who, with his brother Henry S., has been dealing largely in wood and lumber. They are also partners in the Sutton cranberry enterprise. Mr. Stockwell has been much in town office; was postmaster and is now justice of the peace, librarian of the Sutton free library, for which institution no one has done more. He married Miss Mary Frances Sibley, daughter of J. L. Sibley, Esq. The store and back shop have been taken down and removed since Mr. Stockwell bought the place.

The house east of Mr. Stockwell's has been occupied by many different families. George W. Putnam and John P. Putnam were the first. Rev. John H. Gaylord lived there, also Rev. F. E. Fellows, S. D. King and several others. The other house has been occupied by John C. Woodbury, Otis Chamberlain, a very worthy man, also his brother, Mr. Salem Chamberlain, once our representative and town clerk, since for several years mail agent on the Worcester and Nashua R. R., who furnished the one vote that first elected Charles Sumner to the United States senate, and S. D. King to the legislature, while he was town clerk. It has been occupied several years by John T. Mascroft, and Miss Tamar Goddard.

John Hall came from Coventry, England, about 1630 and landed at Charlestown. He afterward married Miss Bertha Larnard and moved to Yarmouth, a town on the cape, where he had by his wife twelve sons. John, the eldest



*Copied from old photographs.*

*Heliotype Printing Co., Boston.*

1 David Hall

2 Elizabeth Prescott Hall.

3 E – Mills

4 Abigail Moore Mills.

son married a Bearse from Barnstable, and had three sons and many daughters; his sons were named Joseph, John and Nathaniel; the latter moved to Levitown, near Philadelphia. Joseph, his eldest, settled upon his father's inheritance in Yarmouth, and married Miss Hannah Miller, daughter of Rev. John Miller, first minister of the gospel in the same town. The said Joseph Hall had four sons by her, Joseph, Daniel, Josiah and David; and three daughters, viz: Hannah, Priscilla and Margery, at which time his wife died in the year 1710. Afterward he married Mary Morton, a widow, of Plymouth, by whom he had four more children, viz: Mary, Peter, John and Bathsheba.

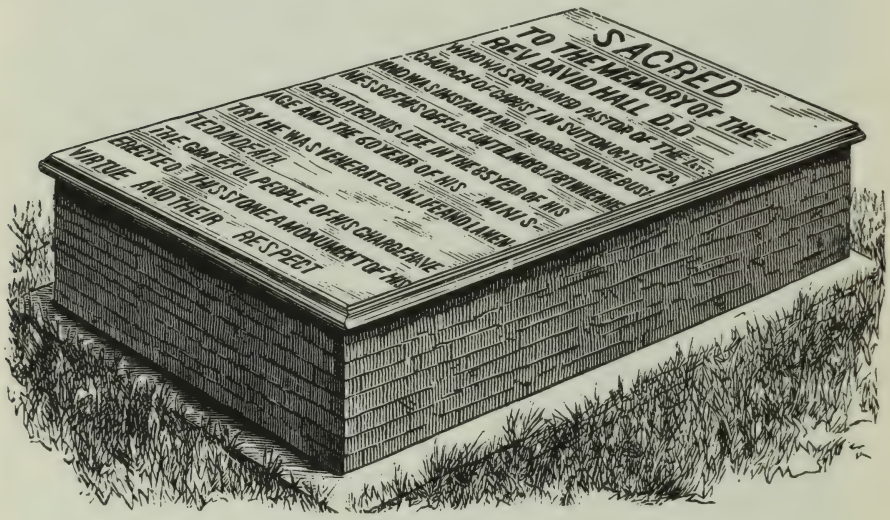
David, the fourth son, he gave a collegiate education. He was born Aug. 5, 1704, graduated at Harvard College 1724, and received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Dartmouth College in 1777. He was ordained pastor of the first Congregational church in Sutton Oct. 15, 1729. He married Miss Elizabeth Prescott of Concord, Mass. — daughter of Dr. Jona. Prescott and his wife, Rebeckah Buckley — June 24, 1731. She bore him a son May 5, 1732, and named him David; Elizabeth, born Feb. 17, 1733; Rebeckah, born Sept. 1, 1736; Mary, born December 1738; Hannah, born August 1740; Sarah, born Dec. 17, 1742; John, born March 1744; Benjamin, born February 1745; Lucy, born March 1748; Joseph, born Sept. 8, 1751; Jonathan, born 1754; Deborah, born March 5, 1756.

Rev. David Hall, D. D., it is supposed built the house where Esquire Mills now lives, and that he had thirteen children born here, although we have the names of but twelve.

"Master Hall" used to relate an anecdote to the effect that his father made an exchange with a young minister who had just been settled in one of the neighboring parishes, and who knew nothing about the doctor's family. As he came and was ushered into the parlor, a child was creeping on the floor, so, as Mrs. Hall was a very young looking woman, he asked her if that was her first child; she answered, "Yes, sir, the first of the second dozen."

Many distinguished persons have descended from this highly honored family. Their son Jonathan was a physician in Pomfret, Connecticut, and had three learned and quite distinguished sons, viz.: Prescott, David and Charles. Prescott was a lawyer of distinction in New York, and had a beautiful summer residence at Newport, Rhode Island; David also had an elegant villa at Newport; Dr. David E. visited him there, and complimented him for having the Atlantic Ocean in his door-yard. Rev. Dr. Hall's daughter, Rebecca, married Rev. Aaron Putnam of Pomfret, Connecticut. Sarah married General Jonathan Chase, and was the mother of Mrs. Dr. Nathan Smith, whose husband was the renowned surgeon and professor at Yale. So his distinguished sons descended from this house. Hannah married

Rev. Asa Grosvenor and went to Pomfret, Connecticut. Several distinguished preachers of that name also descended from Dr. Hall; who was succeeded on this place by his son Joseph, familiarily known as "Master Hall" from the fact that after graduating at Harvard College he adopted teaching as a profession, and taught grammar and the learned languages for many years, fitting many men for college and others as teachers. He also served the town faithfully for nearly thirty years as their town clerk. He married Miss




Chloe Grosvenor, daughter of General Grosvenor, of Pomfret, Connecticut. They had four sons and one daughter, all born in this house, viz.: John H., Joseph G., David E., J. Lemuel and Lucy. The first was a jeweller and died in the north part of Worcester county, June 16, 1815. The second was a surgeon and physician, also a judge of probate in Tennessee, where he died, leaving one son, also a doctor, and one daughter. The third, already spoken of, was a physician. The fourth graduated at Brown University, and was a Congregational clergyman somewhere in the west; he left two sons — Lemuel R. now lives in Chicago, Illinois. He married for second wife Augusta A. Norton, the only child of very wealthy parents.

The daughter of Master Hall married a noted physician, Dr. D. S. C. H. Smith, who lived in this house some two years. It is said that Dr. Hall owned a strip of land running from the great Boston road to the Mendon road. He also owned woodland taking in a part of Purgatory. It is said that he gave the common and burying-ground to the town. Dr. Hall was a large, fine looking man. His hand was so large that one woman said that it was big enough for Faxon's glove; another, more profane, that it was almost as large as the hand of Providence — Faxon's glove was one hung out in Boston as a glover's sign.

The following obituary of "Master Hall" was copied from the Worcester *Spy:*

Died in Sutton, April 6, Mr. Joseph Hall, aged eighty-eight. Mr. Hall was son of Rev. David Hall, D. D., who was pastor of the first Congregational church in Sutton for the space of sixty years. Of thirteen children which composed his father's family he outlived them all but one. * * * * At the age of eighteen he entered into the freshman class at Harvard University, and maintained a respectable standing in his class. He obtained the esteemed approbation of the faculty of the university, and in the year 1774 received the degree of A. B. Mr. Hall taught a grammar school in his native town for more than forty years. It is believed that he assisted more young men in their studies, preparatory to entering college, than almost any other person that has lived in the county of Worcester. He was a man of uprightness and integrity, in whom the people best acquainted with him placed implicit confidence. As an evidence of this he was elected town clerk in his native place for nearly thirty years in succession.

When he was eighty-four years of age he commenced the study of the French language, and acquired so much knowledge of it as to be able to read it with ease; and has actually read through the New Testament in French, several times, carefully comparing it with the English. * * * * He lived with his bereaved companion fifty-four years; she is now left to mourn the loss of a kind husband, and his children of a tender parent.*

Of the daughter of Dr. David Hall, Rebeckah, who married Rev. Aaron Putnam, we give the following obituary from the Massachusetts *Spy* of July 19, 1773:

On Saturday last departed this life, in a sudden and affecting manner, the very amiable consort of the Rev. Aaron Putnam of Pomfret, in the thirty-sixth year of her age. She had been unwell for some years, and for the promoting of health had been riding out a little way, and now returning back she desired Mr. Putnam to stop the chaise and pick her some useful herbs which she observed as they were passing. Accordingly, apprehending

* See Massachusetts *Spy*, April 15, 1840.

no danger, he got out of the chaise and was doing as she proposed, at which time the horse in the carriage took some start, and running with one wheel over a rock she was thrown out of the chaise, which gave her such a shock, as notwithstanding the utmost endeavor of physicians (which providentially were nigh at hand), proved her death in about three hours' space. She was a daughter of the Rev. Mr. David Hall of Sutton. From her very early years a professor of godliness, and of a very serious and exemplary deportment, a person of distinguishing endowment, a good wife, a tender and indulgent mother, one beloved by her acquaintances abroad and by the people among whom she lived.

She hath left her husband in deep affliction and sorrow for his great loss, attended thus with peculiarly affecting circumstances; hath also left three young children. On the next (being Lord's) day, her remains were decently interred a little before sunset. The Rev. Mr. Whitney of Brookline delivered at Pomfret on that day two very suitable discourses, that in the afternoon more particularly adapted to the mournful occasion.

O that this, so solemn warning of Providence, might be suitably regarded and improved, not only by the bereaved and greatly afflicted relatives, but by others. "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day or an hour may bring forth."

Dr. Bond of Norwich, Connecticut, who fitted for college under the instruction of Mr. Hall, furnishes the following reminiscence:

There was in Massachusetts a law or usage in compliance with which towns of a given number of inhabitants provided at public expense a teacher qualified to give instruction in higher branches of education than were taught in common schools. The last of the teachers thus employed in Sutton was Mr. Joseph Hall — "Master Hall" — as he was generally designated. Though a graduate of Cambridge College, he never studied a profession, but lived with his father, Rev. David Hall, and was a farmer. Young men who wished to qualify themselves as teachers of common schools, or who wished to prepare for college, availed themselves of the opportunity thus provided. The instructions given were private, as usually there was not a sufficient number to form classes. Times for recitation were managed to suit the convenience of the teacher, and not interfere with his occupation as a farmer. At certain seasons of the year, there would sometimes be quite a number of pupils, as academical institutions at that time were few and distant. Young men of the town who wished to qualify themselves as teachers or to enter upon a course of medical or other professional studies, or prepare for entering some college, usually studied at home, and at some appointed hour went to the teacher's house for the purpose of recitation. Most, if not all the youth in the town who received a collegiate education, fitted for college wholly or in part with the teacher appointed by the town, whose tuition was paid by the town. As the result of this arrangement, some were encouraged to seek a collegiate education who otherwise would not have attempted it.

The place was next owned by Rev. Edmund Mills and his son Edmund John, in 1819. The ancestor of Rev. Mr. Mills was Peter Vander Meulen, born in Holland; his son, Peter

Mills, was born in Windsor, Ct., in 1686, married Joanna Porter, and had eight sons and one daughter. Their son John, born in Kent, Ct., 1722, was a farmer and was drowned at Hartford, Ct., in 1761. He had five sons and three daughters. His son Edmund, born in Kent, Ct., June 1752, died at Sutton, Nov. 7, 1825. He graduated at Yale college in 1775, married Mrs. Abigail Packard, widow of Rev. Winslow Packard, who was born in Bridgewater, Mass. in 1754, graduated at Dartmouth college, and was settled at Wilmington, Vt., in 1781; was married to Miss Abigail Moore, Feb. 18, 1782, and died Oct. 12, 1784. They had two children, Origen Packard, born Nov. 30, 1782; Clarissa, born August 23, 1784. The Rev. Edmund Mills was ordained pastor of the first Congregational church in Sutton, June 23, 1790. He brought up the two Packard children, and had six children of his own. Polly, born January 10, 1790; Edmund John, August 17, 1791; Abbie Moore, March 16, 1793; Maria Swift, Dec. 2, 1794; an infant, Sept. 19, 1797; Lewis, March 20, 1800; Henry February 20, 1802. Most, if not all of his children, were born in the house now owned and occupied by L. W. Howard, but as they all lived here, and this was their last residence and has so long been occupied by his son, it has been thought best to write more particularly of the family in connection with this place.

Origen Packard was a book-binder and learned his trade of one Goodell, who carried on the business in the house where Rev. C. Willard Morse was born. Mr. Solomon Warriner, whose mother was sister to Mrs. Mills, learned the same trade at the same time and place; he afterward carried on business at Springfield. Mr. Packard went to New Haven, Ct., where he married a Miss Smith. They had a very worthy family, one son and three or four daughters. Esther married Volney Forbes and lives in Wilmington, Vt. She has no children. Andrew went south and married a southern lady; owned a plantation, and had quite a family. Mr. and Mrs. O. Packard both died at Wilmington, Vt., and were both buried at the same time.

Clarissa Packard married Rev. David Holman and had a very respectable family. He was the Congregational minister at Douglas for many years, and there both died. Edmund J. Mills, Esq., the best preserved man in town of his age, married Miss Sally Tenney, daughter of the late Daniel Tenney, Esq.; they have had four sons and two daughters. William E., born Nov. 2, 1825; Nancy T., March 15, 1827; Samuel John, Nov. 17, 1829, died January 23, 1838; Frank Lewis, Oct. 24, 1836; an infant son, March 1, 1835; Sarah Maria, August 18, 1841. William E. married Jane Dusenbury and has four children. He is a civil engineer and lives in Worcester. Nancy T. married Mr. L. Taylor. They have several children, one of whom, Lizzie Jane, a recent graduate of the Sutton high school, was the valedictorian of her class. Frank L. married Susie ——. He is now a widower and works at the shoe business in Worcester. Sarah is a fine scholar, and assistant teacher in the high school.

Edmund J. Mills, Esq., taught school with great success for some sixteen years. He was a deputy sheriff for many years, had an appointment at the reform school on Thompson's Island, in 1839; has been justice of the peace for several years; also trial justice. He has been quite distinguished as a presiding officer on various occasions; has conducted more funerals than any other man in town, and with order and grace rarely witnessed on such occasions. He has been our representative in the legislature; but the list of town officers will show the honors bestowed on him. His farm is one of the best of its size in town. There was once quite a mulberry grove on the place, from which they fed worms and made silk. They had a patriotic celebration in this grove on the fourth of July, 1824, provided for by Mr. Mills and Deacon McClellan. In 1840 a large delegation from Douglas and Sutton attended a mass meeting at Worcester, on the 17th of June. Mr. Mills, mounted on a beautiful dappled gray horse, belonging to Reuben Sibley, acted as marshal, and being a fine horseman, was much noticed in the general parade on that exciting occasion. Both himself and his companion enjoy a vigorous old age. Their golden wedding was celebrated in this house by their numerous friends, who warmed their grateful hearts by substantial tokens to a considerable amount.

The next child of the Rev. Mr. Mills married William Whittlesey, who was for several years cashier of the Millbury bank. They had several children. The next married Newton Whittlesey, who lived in Cornish, N. H. She still survives.

Lewis Mills was also cashier of a bank and a merchant in Boston; he now lives in Brooklyn, New York.

Deacon Henry Mills, now a doctor, was a merchant and manufacturer for several years. He built a number of houses in Millbury, and was for a time part owner and agent of the Singletary factory. He is now principal of the Fairview Electropathic Institute at Binghampton, N. Y. He was for some years deacon of the first Congregational church in Millbury. He married first, Nancy Goddard; then Mrs. Kate Douglas. Both wives and his three children are dead.

The likeness of Rev. Mr. Mills in this book is not considered a good one; it represents him bald-headed and inferior. Mr. G. Hall says:

"I went a fishing with him only a few weeks before his death, and thought him one of the noblest men I ever saw. I remember as we unloaded the boat at Sand Beach, Joe Putnam came along and cried out, 'What, Mr. Mills, ye goin' a fishin'?' Mr. Mills answered, 'Yes, indeed, we are going to take the monarch of the pond.' While we were out in the boat he and my grandfather talked on various subjects; among them he referred to Paul Revere passing the British sentinel in a boat with muffled oars, and asked Capt. Hall what was meant by muffled oars; so he told him that they wound the oars and tholes with woollen cloth, to deaden the sound, as rowing with bare oars and pins could be heard in a still night quite a distance. I then learned the meaning of muffled oars; and, as Mr. Mills asked the meaning, perhaps others may yet learn what he then learned, by asking one who knew. When we went ashore we selected our best fish for him, and his son E. J. met us on the shore to take him home. He tells me it was the last ride he had with his honored and reverend father.

"When a small boy, having been told that God made man in his own image, I thought that he got the best likeness in Geo. Washington and the next best in Mr. Mills. When he died I saw hard-faced old men shed tears that I had never seen weep before, and men too who did not attend his church. He was a noble man and much lamented by all who knew him. I was at his funeral in the old church. The church was full and the common was the best approach of many. It was a solemn day. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Wood, and some of the best singers from Worcester assisted in the choir."

His widow married for her third husband Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D. D., of Franklin. He was a very eminent divine, and his published sermons were the doctrinal wonder of the age. He was not a very large man, and wore his small clothes and three-cornered hat as long as he lived. When President Jackson visited New England he went to Taunton in company with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Miller, to see him; as they drove into the village the boys saw his quaintly antique style, and thought he must be Gen. Jackson; so they followed him through the street, vociferously cheering him as President of the United States; at every cheer the crowd increased, and all supposed Jackson had arrived. They had mistaken an eminent divine for a great warrior.

With all his distinction as a theologian, he was a perfect child in many things. After he married Mrs. Mills, some of her lady friends went from Sutton to visit her. His man was away at the time, so they asked him to harness their horse; he tried to do it, but did not know how to put the bridle on, so Mrs. Tenney had to do it herself.

He had an old horse that he had owned for several years; he drove it into Boston and had it put up at a hotel stable; when he was ready to leave, he went to his carriage and ordered his horse harnessed to it, but the hostler had put the wrong number on his bridle, so he harnessed the wrong horse and one varying much in color from his own, yet he never discovered the difference until a neighbor in Franklin asked him if he had been swapping horses, when he indignantly replied, "I never did such a thing in my life." "Well," said the neighbor, "that is not the one you went away with, at any rate." "It *is* the horse that I have owned for years." "No, sir!" said the neighbor. "Well, then ask Tom." So the matter was referred to his man, who went immediately to Boston to swap horses for the learned doctor.

Sixteen families have resided in this house. There have been twenty-five births, seven deaths and twelve funerals, besides many marriages.

The next house was built by James Phelps for Dr. D. S. C. H. Smith, who was born in Cornish, N. H., June 27th, 1797, and died at Providence, R. I., April 5, 1859. He was educated at Dartmouth and Yale colleges. His father, the renowned Dr. Nathan Smith, was connected with both of these institutions.

Dr. David Solon Chase Hall Smith came to Sutton about 1819. There were three other doctors in this district at that time, and all quite distinguished men, which circumstance made his place a hard one for a young man; yet his thorough training and the prestige of his father's fame soon made him the most popular physician in this part of the county. He was called in consultation by many of the doctors for miles around. He drove to Rhode Island almost every week for years, and was frequently called to Providence. He was a large man, of fine personal appearance, had large, piercing gray eyes, and some of his patients thought he could look straight through them and tell exactly what ailed them; and, indeed, diagnosis *was* his forte.

To determine the nature of disease and its cause is the most difficult part of medical practice. The remedial agents are all defined, but disease is often so insidious and its locality so obscure as to baffle the skill of the most astute practitioner. To understand the complicated and intricate mechanism of the human system requires great research, as well as intuition, genius, judgment and skill. All these Dr. Smith possessed in a remarkable degree. So when other physicians had a human machine on their hands that they could not keep going, they used to send for him to find out what cog was broken, what pin loose or what pulley disbanded. Some seemed to think that he could put in a new mainspring, wind up the human system like a clock, give motion to the pendulum of life, and restore a defunct body to animation, strength and vigor. He used to say that other doctors would send for him when they

thought their patient was dying, and once in many cases such a person would recover; then he got the credit of the case, and that gave him reputation. He said he had no proof that he ever cured any one, though circumstances sometimes seemed to indicate it. The recuperative power was more frequently in the hand of God, or the constitution and courage of the patient, than the skill of the doctor. When he had a patient over whom he was unusually anxious, he said he did not know what to do, and that sometimes he thought his patients lived in spite of him rather than from his help. He was at times quite subject to the blues, and while in one of these despondent moods he was told that he had been seen with the blues before; "I know it," said he, "but I've got the blacks now;" meaning, no doubt, that the blues of that day were of an unusually dark tinge.

He was a great naturalist, and seemed to know all about animated nature. He was almost as intimately acquainted with the American birds as Audubon himself; he also gave much attention to entomology. His hat was frequently lined with insects which he had pinned there for his cabinet; he furnished Professor Harris several thousand for his valuable work. He also gave a description of the reptiles of New England for President Hitchcock's great work. Before he came to Sutton his father hired a German botanist to travel with him one year through the western country, that he might master the study of botany; so he became a great botanist, and could classify and give the medical properties of nearly all the known plants that grow in this country.

Like his father he was a great man, but never became rich; indeed at one time he was quite poor, deeply in debt, and his creditors attached his horse, so that he had no way to visit his patients, and he became discouraged. One day a man came for him to go to Thompson, Ct., but he told him that he could not go, for he had no horse; the man told him that he would take him up there in his own carriage and bring him back. "Well," said the doctor, "if you will do that I will go;" so he went. When he reached home the man asked him what was to pay. "Oh, nothing," said the doctor, "you have had trouble enough to get me there already." "But I am going to pay you for all that." He gave him a ten dollar bill and left. The next day a man came for him to go and see a poor family in the south part of the town. He said, "If they are poor I'll go, for I am poor myself." When he reached there he found they were poor indeed, and he said starvation was all that ailed them; so he took out his ten dollar bill and gave it to the poor woman to buy wholesome food for her sick children. It was all the money he had. He thought their rich neighbors could doctor that family as well as he could.

He married Miss Lucy Hall, daughter of Joseph, son of David, son of Joseph, son of John, son of John. They had two sons and three daughters, Sarah C., born July 17, 1822, married David N. Hall, a college graduate and lawyer, and died at St. Louis Jan. 15, 1849; Nathan, born Aug. 24, 1825, died Oct. 14, 1853; Maria, born Jan. 19, 1828, died Nov. 2, 1850; Elizabeth P., born Dec. 2, 1830, died at Providence Dec. 29, 1849; Geo. S., born Dec. 19, 1835, died March 25, 1838. Dr. Smith married for second wife Mrs. Dr. Wood of East Douglas, and for third a Miss White.

The last still survives. His children are all dead. His son Nathan studied medicine, and had just commenced practice when he was stricken down with consumption and died. He married Susan Anthony; they had one child that died in infancy. Sarah and Elizabeth were both very good artists.

We have already said that the doctor was quite poor at one time. Then it was that Dr. Shattuck of Boston sent his son up with a good horse for him as a present. Dr. Shattuck was one of his father's students, and had a great regard for the family. Soon after, Mr. James Phelps, then doing a large business, volunteered to build him a house, telling him he could pay for it from his earnings in small instalments as was most convenient. So he built the house now owned by Dr. Robbins, and Dr. Smith lived there till 1848, when he moved to Providence, thence to Webster, where his wife died Sept. 23, 1850. Then he came back to Sutton, and on the 19th of June, 1851, he married the widow Wood and went to East Douglas; from there he returned to Providence, and died of apoplexy very suddenly at the time above stated. He was at one time quite skeptical, almost an infidel; yet his mother was a pious woman, and read her bible through in course as often as she could. When she died, her book-mark was at one of the psalms. He had her bible and kept the mark where she left it; so, thinking of his good mother and her bible, he learned to love it for her sake, and "when I last saw him," says Mr. Hall, "on the occasion of my wife's funeral, when he spent two or three days with me, he told me that he thought he had experienced religion, and was quite happy in his new hope."

His wife and all of his children were born in Sutton. He now sleeps in the old graveyard, the "holy ground" of his choice. The place was next owned by Mrs. Terry and occupied by her and her son, Dr. William Terry; then by Miss Esther Terry. It next went into possession of Putnam King, who sold to the present owner. Dr. Terry is one of the best of men; he was deacon of the church for several years, also a member of the school committee. He taught school and was a useful citizen; he married a Slocomb, and has a large family. He now lives in Ansonia, Ct. Mr.

Joseph Hall built a house a little south of this, where he lived several years. It was moved, and has been accounted for where it now stands.

We insert the following obituaries of Sarah C., daughter of Dr. Smith, and of her husband:

"Died in St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Sarah C., wife of David N. Hall, Esq., and daughter of Dr. D. S. C. H. Smith, formerly of Sutton, now of Providence, R. I., aged 26 years.

"A few months since Mrs. Hall left the parental roof, and took leave of the hills and valleys of her native place (often sketched by her pencil) for the city of her adoption. Little did she or her friends think she had been stricken with that disease which loves to prey upon youth and beauty, and which would prepare her for a grave in a land of strangers, far from the sepulchres of her honored sires. In intellectual and moral worth Mrs. Hall had few superiors. Possessing a vigorous and well cultivated mind, and a heart prompt to feel for others' joy or woe, she won the friendship and love of all favored with her acquaintance. Her death is an irreparable loss to her husband, and makes a wide breach in that circle of which she was lately one. There are many hearts in the place of her nativity who sympathize deeply with the bereaved in their loss; and who fervently offer the prayer that the hand which has wounded may also heal."*

"Died on the evening of the 29th of April, at the residence of Col. Owing, St. Louis, David N. Hall, Esq., a member of the St. Louis bar, in the 33d year of his age.

"The deceased was a native of Sutton, Mass., and a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1839. * * * *

"In the spring of 1847 he received from Governor Edwards the appointment of circuit attorney for the county of St. Louis. Upon the resignation of Judge Blair, of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Hall was strongly recommended by a large body of his fellow citizens for that high and responsible station. In August 1847 Mr. Hall re-visited his native home, and there married an accomplished and amiable lady, the daughter of Dr. Smith of that place. Before two years had passed away, the death of a beloved wife and an only child had prepared his mind and heart for the deepest afflictions of life. * * * His mind wore a philosophical cast, and he contemplated death with the placid equanimity of a Socrates, and at the same time with the Christian's hope of a higher life to come." †

It is not known who built the next house. The first owner of whom we have any knowledge was Deacon Reuben Putnam, who was deacon in 1794. He had several children born here. Austin graduated at Brown University, and was a Congregational minister at Cornish, N. H. Polycarp, whose

* Massachusetts *Spy*, January 31, 1849.

† Massachusetts *Spy*, June 11, 1851.

name was changed to John Milton, also graduated at Brown University. His mother was a widow and lived alone in this house for several years.

When Polycarp was eight years old, he felt that he must do something to help his mother. So he took a bundle of his clothes and a cane, and sallied forth to seek his fortune. He first went down the Boston road, stopping at every house to see if they wanted a boy, but no one gave him any encouragement; so he started back and threw his cane up, resolving to go in the direction that the cane might point. It directed him across lots, towards Millbury, so he went in that direction, and at last reached the house of Mr. Jonathan Waters in West Millbury; there he asked Mr. Waters if he wanted a boy. Mr. Waters inquired whose boy he was, and finding him quite intelligent, concluded that he would like a boy; so he told him that if his mother approved he might come and work for him. He came and lived with Mr. Waters ten years, and then, by the assistance of friends, went to college, became a Congregational minister and was settled at Great Barrington, Mass.

He married a Miss Brigham of Westboro', and took his mother to his own home and cared for her as long as she lived. He afterward went to Maine. His son, Rev. George Putnam, now preaches in Millbury.

The place was occupied by Capt. William Warren, who had a large and very intelligent family. One of his daughters kept a select school in this house. One married a Horton, and was the mother of Rev. Francis Horton. It was next owned and occupied by Ithran Harris, then by Dr. D. S. C. H. Smith. Simon Wheeler lived there once. Nehemiah Chase took possession on a mortgage and sold to Mrs. Sylvester Morse, a very fine lady, who had two worthy sons and one daughter; she occupied it several years. It now belongs to William D. Mascroft. Mr. William P. Mascroft lived there several years, and there died. He married a Batcheller and had a large family. Three of his sons weigh over two hundred and fifty pounds each. He, in his best days, weighed over three hundred pounds.

The next house, which stood on land now owned by M. M. Hovey, was originally owned by Perez Rice, who, "Master Hall" said, was cousin to the Rices that the Indians carried from Westboro' to Canada in 1700. He had a large family and owned a large real estate in Sutton. He it was, according to the Leland papers, that owned the first chaise in town. His nephew, Rev. Asaph Rice, graduated at Harvard in 1752; taught school in Sutton, and

preached in Westminster. The place was afterward occupied by a Leland, and then by Capt. Francis Putnam, who married Leland's daughter.

The next house was built by Mr. Simeon Carpenter for his son John, whose children were born there. It was afterward occupied several years by Reuben F. Chase. Many other families have since lived there. It is now owned by Putnam King and occupied by Andrew Laverty.

The next place, so far as can be learned, was first owned by Henry Harback, then by Ensign David Putnam; next by his son Abner, and has since been owned by Reuben Wheelock, Luther Whiting, Samuel King, Isaac Burdon, William V. Inman, H. C. Mascroft, George Stockwell and A. W. Putnam. The Rev. Samuel Mellen Whiting was born here. Solomon D. King, Esq., bought the place some eight years since and now occupies it. He has been town clerk, and held other town offices, has presided in county conventions, been one of the leaders in many of the temperance organizations; has also been a justice of the peace, a member of the legislature, etc. He married Julia Ann Hall, daughter of Oliver Hall, Esq. They had three sons and one daughter: Sim E., who was a soldier in the late war, and is now in a law-office in Worcester; Henry; and Sarah, who is a graduate of the Sutton high school.

Rev. Samuel Mellen Whiting was born (in the house on this place), June 25, 1825; was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1846, and from Newton Theological Seminary in 1850. He was ordained May 8, 1850, in the first Baptist church, Hartford, and was married the next day to Miss Mary Elizabeth Flint of that city. In June following they sailed from Boston for Assam, India, as missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and arrived at Gowahati, Assam, in April, 1851.

His missionary service in India covers a period of a little over ten years, a decade rendered remarkable in the history of our missions by the enlargement of missionary operations, and the triumphs of the cross over the powers of heathenism. Mr. Whiting was qualified by natural endowments, culture, learning, piety and zeal, to enter into, and help forward this aggressive work. He translated large portions of the Old Testament from Hebrew into Assamese, a work which reflects great credit upon his accurate scholarship. He was successful as pastor and preacher, as teacher and translator, as editor and financier, proving himself equal to all these high trusts. For four years he took charge of the printing establishment, and for two years he had the whole charge of the mission at Sibsagor.

He did a great work for Assam, and left behind him there a name and an influence that will live in all coming time. He returned to this country on account of Mrs. Whiting's health in 1861, and entered at once into earnest work for the Master.

For seven years he was the esteemed and successful pastor of the church in Colchester, Vermont. While there he performed a large amount of varied and useful work in the New Hampton Institution at Fairfax, and in the various religious organizations of the state; showing in these spheres the same versatility of talent, mature wisdom, and executive ability which had characterized his services in India. He was very highly esteemed in ministerial circles beyond the Baptist denomination, and was pronounced by the best judges in Vermont the foremost Hebrew scholar in the state. He was as modest and unassuming as he was profound in classical scholarship.. He was as true in friendship, and as gentle and loving in spirit, as he was firm in truth and principle and unswerving in integrity.

For four years he was the honored pastor of the ancient and venerable church in Windsor, Vermont, a worthy successor of the devoted and able Elijah Hutchinson of blessed memory. From Windsor he was called to Fair Haven, Connecticut, where the crowning work of his pastoral life was accomplished. The church there owes to him, under God, almost its very existence. He found them without a house of worship, few and feeble, worshiping in a hall over King's Hotel. While looking faithfully after the spiritual interests of the people, he gave himself with singular devotion to the work of building a house of worship, and by indefatigable labors and large personal influence he succeeded in building their present beautiful church edifice on Grand street, and dedicating it to the worship of God. The spiritual interests of the church were also greatly built up under his ministry, and the church stands to-day as a monument of his fidelity and ability. In the midst of these abundant labors his health gave way, and he was forced to resign all connection with this cherished work, and retire from the active ministry of the Word. Since then he has lived in New Haven, an invalid in steadily failing health. He died Feb. 21, 1878.*

The next place Jonathan F. Putnam bought of Lot Woodbury, Nov. 29, 1793. The house was an old fashioned gambrel-roofed one; there was a mill and scythe-maker's shop on it when he bought it, but the next morning it was a smouldering ruin, having been burned on the very night on which he took possession. It was one of the oldest mill sites in town. Who first built there is not known. Miller Putnam, as he was always called, built a grist-mill twenty-feet square, directly after the fire, and occupied it until after the great September gale in 1815. His wife had her spinning-wheel placed in the attic of the mill, and belted to the water-wheel, and there she spun flax and tow for several years. After the great blow Mr. Isaac King induced him to

* From *The Watchman and Reflector.*

build a saw-mill, that he might have sawed some of the best logs from trees that had been blown down on his land, so he built a new saw and grist-mill sixty feet long, which he operated until 1836, when he sold out to Edward Clark and others to make room for their flour-mill already described. The house on this place has been built over sixty years, and there has never been a death in it, unless one child died there in infancy when the house was first erected. Probably there is not another house in town which has been constantly occupied, in which there has been no death for more than sixty years. Estes Putnam lives in the house opposite, which has been already spoken of as once a school house and a law office.

The house now owned by the heirs of Deacon William Bond is presumed to have been built by Daniel Stone, a mason by trade, who also carried on the farm and manufactured potash. One of his children was buried on the place. The farm was afterward owned by Nathan Woodbury, who deeded it to Deacon Bond when his children were young; they were born, however, in the next house beyond where Lewis Griggs now lives. Deacon Bond lived here many years, and here he died, an honest man and a Christian. His son Alvan graduated at Brown University in 1815, and studied theology at Andover. He is now the Dr. Bond of Norwich, Connecticut, a distinguished scholar and divine. The place is now occupied by Mr. John E. Ball, a very worthy man. The following sketch of Deacon William Bond and family is prepared from data furnished by Rev. Dr. Bond:

Among the old families and early settlers of the town of Sutton the name of Bond is found. In 1737 Josiah Bond, grandson of William Bond of Watertown, was received to the Congregational church by letter from the church in Newton. He settled on a farm in what was called the north parish, now Millbury. He was among the number of those who in 1744 were organized as the second church in Sutton. He was the grandfather of Dea. William Bond, who in the spring of 1801 removed from the westerly part of Millbury to the farm still in the possession of the family, about half a mile south of Sutton centre. He and his wife, members of the second church, were received by letter to the first church. In 1811 he was elected a deacon of said church, in which office he continued till his death in 1842. Dea. Bond as a citizen was public spirited, ever ready to co-operate with others in promoting the cause of education, public improvements, morality and peace.

He was a well known peacemaker, who never had a lawsuit or a quarrel with his neighbors. As a professed Christian he was an example of humility, consistency, charity and conscientious devotion to the duties of his profession. Constant in his attendance on the service of the sanctuary, and such occasional religious meetings as were appointed in the parish, he showed that his piety was a *principle* and a *life* rather than a periodic awakening of religious emotion and zeal. In ordering the affairs of his household, family worship was maintained, the sabbath was sacredly remembered, and religious instruction given.

Deacon Bond had three children, two of whom are now living. It was a cherished purpose of this christian father to give to one of his two sons a collegiate education, with the hope that he might become a preacher of the gospel. This purpose was accomplished and the hope realized by the education of the eldest son at Brown University, and the theological seminary at Andover. And he enjoyed the privilege and satisfaction of representing his church as a delegate to the council by which that son, Rev. Alvan Bond, D. D., now of Norwich, Conn., was ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational church in Sturbridge, Nov. 29, 1819.

After a prosperous ministry of nearly twelve years, Mr. Bond in 1831 accepted an invitation to a professorship in the theological seminary, Bangor, Maine. As his health suffered somewhat from the severity of the climate in that place, he accepted an invitation from the second Congregational church, Norwich, Conn., to become pastor of the same, being installed May 6, 1835. After a happy and prosperous ministry as the pastor of this church, continuing thirty years, he resigned his pastorate on account of age and failing health. He continues to dwell among the people for whom he so long labored in the gospel, esteemed and honored in his old age. During half a century he has, in addition to his professional labors, been active in promoting the interests of education, and in organizing, supporting and managing the institutions of christian benevolence, most of which have come into existence during his lifetime, to the support of which he has been a constant contributor.

Among the first settlers of Sutton the name of Richard Waters may be found. He united with the church when the Rev. Mr. McKinstry was pastor, being received by letter from the church in Salem. Several families of this name lived in the westerly part of this town, and others in what is now Millbury. In Sutton, Ebenezer Waters, Esq., was a prominent citizen and a land surveyor. He gave the bell to the old church. He lived on the Bullard farm, West Sutton. A brother or relative was Elder Waters, a Baptist preacher, whose house was a short distance below where the Baptist meeting-house now stands, and upon the opposite side of the street.* As Baptist ministers in these times did not receive salaries, it was necessary that they should procure some secular occupation as the means of support. The "Elder," as he was called, was an enterprising man of business, a well known and highly respected citizen, and an earnest preacher in his denomination. The fact that this good Baptist Elder run a distillery shows how different public sentiment then was as to the manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors from what it now is. He received the surplus cider of the farmers and converted it into what was called *cider brandy*, at one time extensively used as a beverage.

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* See sketch of Elder Samuel Waters in connection with the history of the first Baptist church.

With many other good men, Deacon Bond made cider for the elder's distillery; on one occasion, after having discharged a load of cider, the deacon tarried for the purpose of a social chat with the elder. While watching the fire of the distillery, "Deacon," said the elder, "this business furnishes me with some very striking illustrations for my preaching. Here, while attending to the fire, I have time to think and study my discourses. When I want to impress on my hearers the awful subject of future punishment, this big fire which I keep continually burning affords an illustration of the fire of hell which is not quenched. The worm of the distillery reminds me of what Christ has said about the worm that never dies. And then the product, the spirit of the cider, represents the evil spirits by which men are tempted and in danger of being destroyed." And as the conversation went on, the deacon thought that the elder's study, with its fire and worm, and burning fluid, was quite a suggestive place for sermon making. Neither of these good men at that time entertained the slightest suspicion that the business in which they were engaged was not as justifiable as any other occupation.

If young men had dreamed dreams in those days, as one did on a time about "Deacon Giles's" notorious distillery, in which it was said a *Bible depository* was kept, some one might have immortalized Elder Water's distillery as a *study* in which *sermons* were made. He might have dreamed how the good man's exhortations and warnings for Sabbath services received point and force from the inspiration created by the grim fixtures and fiery work of this old cider-brandy mill.

The next and last house in district number four was owned and occupied by Mr. Daniel Tenney, then by Elisha Carpenter, then by his son Simeon, then by his son Tyler. It has since been owned by Aaron Holman, Henry M. Brigham, Joel Houghton, Stockwell and Putnam, I. A. Dodge and S. B. Holbrook, the present owner. Simeon Carpenter, son of Elisha, son of William, was a comb-maker and carried on that business here. His eleven children were born here. His sons, David and Simeon, went to Charlton and were prominently connected with the Worcester County Agricultural Society. Tyler married Betsey Waters, and went to Minnesota; Matilda married Stephen Waters and is the mother of Jason Waters. There was once another house on this farm, owned and occupied by James Giles, who was a cooper, and had a shop near his house. Both buildings were burned about 1818. It is not known by whom either of these houses was built.

We insert here the following sketch of Hon. J. H. Morse, which should have been given in connection with the place now owned by George S. King.

Hon. John Hathaway Morse, son of John and Mary Hathaway Morse, was born in the town of Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, July 21, 1819. The family was originally English, and came from a renowned and remote ancestry.

Three brothers — Anthony, William and Robert Morse — emigrated from England and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in the year 1635.

From Anthony, the oldest son of Anthony, descended Professor Morse, father of our telegraph system; and from Joshua, the youngest son, John Hathaway Morse of Missouri traces his genealogy.

His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Fry Morse, was a surgeon under Washington during the revolutionary war; and his grand-uncles, Caleb and Joshua Morse, served as soldiers during that memorable struggle, and never laid down their arms until the freedom of the colonies was proclaimed.

The father of John was one of the first cotton manufacturers in the United States, but met with severe losses in the destruction of his mills by fire in 1822. Owing principally to these reverses, young John received but a common school education, and was early called upon to begin the great battle of life. It being prior to the introduction of railroads into the United States, the elder Morse became interested in running canal boats from Providence, Rhode Island, to Worcester, Massachusetts, on what was known as the Blackstone Canal, in which occupation he was assisted by his son John, who had barely reached his sixteenth year.

In 1837, when John was eighteen years old, the family moved west, and settled in McLean County, Illinois, John going to Springfield and becoming engaged in general wood working. Here he remained four years and married Miss Panthea Armsby. His wife being of a very delicate constitution, he was induced to return to the east, in the hope of bringing to her renewed health and strength; but disease had taken a too strong hold of her, and she died in 1844, John returning and coming to Missouri in 1847.

Possessed of a quick and active mind, coming from one of the best developed and most prosperous of the eastern states, of wonderful energy and perseverance, and perfectly enthusiastic upon all matters relating to the opening up and developing of his adopted state, he soon began to take active part in all the important questions of the day, and ere long was tacitly acknowledged as the representative man of his section. Politically he was always known as an old line whig, and a union man as opposed to slavery. He was a firm believer in state rights; but was firm in the opinion that the institution of slavery was wrong in itself, and injurious to the growth and prosperity of the state. These ideas he never failed to advocate upon all occasions.

During the war Mr. Morse occupied a very peculiar and what might be termed a very harrassing position. Living on the line between the two hostile parties, he was exposed to the incursions and hostilities of both parties. Regarding the union of the states as a strong and indissoluble bond, he warmly favored the measures put forth by the general government for its maintenance. Notwithstanding a majority of the most influential citizens of the county were secessionists, he strongly advocated the restoration of the states to their old places in the union, and assisted in raising a company of soldiers for that purpose. His influence kept many at home who were inclined to join fortunes with the confederacy. The educational interests of Missouri had no more faithful guardian in the legislature than Mr. Morse, who watched with a jealous eye every movement liable to affect our public school system.

In 1872 the university was crippled for the want of money; the public schools suffered from the same cause. Mr. Morse was the author of the measures reimbursing the state university and the common schools, giving to the university $147,080 of the proceeds of the sale of the stock of the State Bank of Missouri, sold under Governor Fletcher's administration to James B. Eads, and giving $900,000 to the common schools. This was one of the most popular measures ever passed in Missouri. Mr. Morse was married twice; in 1841, as has been already intimated, in McLean County, Illinois, to Miss Panthea Armsby, who died in 1844 without issue.

His second marriage took place in 1861, in Springfield, Illinois, where he espoused Miss Mary P. Barrows, a native of Vermont, but whose early life was passed in Sangamon County. She still survives, and has borne him three sons. * * * Through his own intrinsic merits and indefatigable energy he has made his life a success. His industry has been rewarded. Generous in his nature and social in disposition, he counts his friends and well-wishers by the thousands, who respect and esteem him for the high moral principles which he ever puts forward in his public and private career, and which to-day place the name of John Hathaway Morse among Missouri's most honored citizens.*

## Hathaway District, No. 5.

The first house in this district on the Oxford road, now owned and occupied by Sullivan Fuller, was built in 1832 by Parley Kenney. Mr. Sullivan Fuller married first, Miss Prudence Kenney; married second, Miss —— Graves; married third, Miss Eunice Knights.

Mr. Fuller has greatly enlarged and improved the place since he has been the owner.

The house now occupied by Miss Mary Record was built by Benjamin Boyce about the year 1775. Miss Record made an addition to it a few years ago. She is a daughter of Jonathan Record, and the only one of the name in town.

Abijah Putnam built the house where his widow, Mrs. Betsey (Burdon) Putnam, aged ninety-three, now resides with her son, Sylvester Putnam. Mrs. Putnam retains her faculties in a remarkable degree, and, as Mr. Crossman remarks, furnished him "from the store-house of her memory much of the information gathered in this vicinity."

The house where Simeon A. Fuller now lives was built by Daniel Towne about 1750. A few years later the Fuller family were in possession of the place. They came from Attleboro and established the comb-making business, and for

* From L. U. Reavis' Centennial work on St. Louis and Missouri.

many years carried it on in a shop on this place. Simeon Fuller, father of the present owner, with his brother Reuben were the first of the name who owned the place.

The house where James D. Hill lives was built by Jonathan Burdon, nearly a hundred years since. Mr. Burdon was born in an old house which stood a little east of the one now occupied by Miss Mary Record. For the singular accident connected with the death of Mr. Burdon, see Annals, 1816.

The next occupant was James Hill, born in Douglas; married Sally H. Burdon, daughter of Jonathan Burdon. His children were Harriet Craggin, born Dec. 20, 1815; Emma Craggin, August 29, 1817; James Dudley, July 19, 1820; Sarah, July 31, 1827.

James Dudley succeeded his father upon the place, and still occupies it. He married Mary E. Simmons Sept. 17, 1845. They have one daughter, Elizabeth A., born Aug. 7, 1847, who married Dr. Alonzo L. Stickney, Nov. 6, 1867. Dr. Stickney practiced medicine for several years in Sutton, which place he left for Ashburnham, where he is now engaged in his profession. He ranks high as a physician and is eminent as a surgeon.

The house where Rufus King resides was built by his father, William King, in 1834, upon the site of the old house which was torn down. It is not known by whom the old house was built. Perhaps by Mr. Richard Dodge, who occupied the place about a hundred years since. It was subsequently in possession of Mr. Jonathan Record, who lived here for a time and sold to William King.

The place now owned and occupied by Thomas J. Nealy was for many years in possession of the King family. Next owned by Major Rufus Burdon, who built in 1861 the house now standing. Major Burdon died here. Mr. Nealy has greatly improved the place.

The place now owned and occupied by Putnam King was bought by William King, one of the original proprietors of the town, of Elisha Johnson, after which he built the old house now standing on the place in 1722; he was succeeded

by his son, Capt. Henry King; he by his son, William King, Esq.; he by his son Isaac; he by his son Putnam, the present owner.

This beautiful farm has not been allowed to "run out," but has been constantly improving. Mr. Putnam King has added many acres to his father's farm, and bought other farms, so that now he is the largest land-holder in town; he built the house in which he lives in 1833; also the large and

THE OLD HOUSE BUILT BY WILLIAM KING.

commodious out-buildings. He has transformed bush pastures into mowing fields, built many rods of stone wall, and his pastures are well fenced. He has also sunk many rocks to prepare his mowing fields for the mowing machine, the tedder and the horse rake.

It is an interesting sight in hay-time to see his two mowing machines, drawn by able horses, pass over his beautiful fields, followed by the tedder, then by his horse-rakes, and in the afternoon perhaps three or four ox-wagons being loaded at the same time in the same field. As they arrive at the barn, an apparatus awaits them to unload by horse power, lifting half a load at once and stowing it in the spacious mow.

Mr. King carries on farming on a larger scale than any man in town, and seems quite successful. He keeps a large stock of choice neat cattle; also horses, sheep and swine.

They raise many vegetables on this farm, which are principally sold at Whitinsville. After selling their own product they buy tons of cabbage and potatoes to keep up their supply to their customers.

Mr. King has dealt largely in wood and lumber; he furnishes many ties to the railroads; so his man will go down with four yokes of young oxen with a horse on the lead, hauling a large load of railroad ties, to return with as many potatoes as the team can draw, brought on cars from Vermont or Canada, all of which sell at a good profit.

This King family has been a very enterprising and successful one. Mr. Putnam King is one of the largest taxpayers in town, and the five Kings, who in succession have owned the estate, have paid into the treasury of this town an amount which, put at six per cent. compound interest when paid in, would now amount to more than twice the present valuation of the town.

Our list of preferments shows the standing of the early settlers on this place, and our genealogy their connection.

William King, Esq., born here, lived on this place ninety-one years.

Peter was a good Latin scholar, but became insane and died at an advanced age single.

One of the daughters married Deacon Jonathan Leland and was the mother of his fine family. Silence married Caleb Woodbury and had a large and quite distinguished family. (See genealogy of the Woodbury family.)

Mr. Isaac King, who succeeded his father and lived here ninety-seven years, only when away on business, was a soldier in the revolution, and one of our most substantial men. He married for first wife Sally Putnam, daughter of Archelaus. (See genealogy.)

Charles was in the shuttle business, lived several years in Worcester, went from there to Anoka, Minn., and there died. His widow lives there now and is in high esteem.

Mr. Isaac King was a man of great industry and wonderful constitutional strength; he retained his faculties remarkably to the end. Horace Leland said that they were getting the hay out of an old swamp one day after he was ninety years of age, so he went down to the meadow, took off his shoes and stockings and spread swaths all of the forenoon.

He fell one day from the great beam in the barn to the barn floor, and being so old they thought his injuries would prove fatal; but the next day he was sitting up in his chair. He said he fell from the beam and was jarred a little, but thought he should be all right in a day or two, and so he was. When Charles was told of it he said, "That was nothing; if his falls could all be put together they would reach a mile." He was a very temperate man. He attended the Baptist church and did much for its support, and also had a pew in the Congregational church.

The place now occupied by Edmund Day is known as the Taylor place. Caleb Taylor, an early settler, was the first owner. He had a daughter Lydia, who married her cousin James, Sept. 15, 1741.

There is a little romance connected with this marriage. James, a young man of twenty-one, living in Reading, came to visit his uncle, wholly ignorant that Cupid was practising his archery in the wilds of Sutton, and being introduced to his cousin Lydia, a comely lass of eighteen, was at once smitten, and she was smitten too. The result was their marriage, and he forsook father and mother and did cleave to his wife.

After the death of his father-in-law he succeeded him on the place. His son Samuel by a third marriage (see genealogy), succeeded him. Samuel built the present house. He was a large, portly man, genial, somewhat eccentric, and humorous. Many of his quaint, comical speeches are still remembered and repeated. He was succeeded by his son James. The place is now owned by Putnam King, Esq.

The next place on the Purgatory road is owned by Putnam King and is now unoccupied. The house was built by Moody Morse more than one hundred and fifty years ago as the story goes, and probably occupied by him until his death. He seems to have been succeeded by his son Moody, who was the father of Moses L. Morse. The place was also owned by Archelaus Putnam, Capt. Elias Pratt, Thomas Davis and Simeon Batcheller, who died here.

Moses L. Morse, who was born on this place, was a great inventor.

The house where Richmond Burt lives was built by James Elliot, and subsequently owned by Levi Elliot, who died here in 1846. The first house erected on this place was burned.

The house nearest the woods, owned by B. Franklin King, was built by Capt. Samuel Sibley for his son Samuel, who married and lived here a few years.

One day as Mr. Sibley and his hired man were unloading hay in the barn they heard a screaming in the house, and running to see what was the matter found Mrs. Sibley in the cellar. As she stepped off the bottom stair she saw a rattlesnake, which coiled and began to shake its rattles. She was so frightened that she went into convulsions, which continued that day and night, and she declared she never would go into that cellar again, and she never did.

The place was sold to Benjamin Richardson, who put up a blacksmith's shop and carried on blacksmithing in connection with farm work.

Merrick Titus married Patty Richardson, daughter of Benjamin, and lived here until his death in 1864. Their children were John M., Frances and Chloe. Frances married Frank Lowe and had one child. Mr. Lowe had been to Chicago, setting up and running stitching machines for a boot and shoe firm, and came home and had the small pox, and died. His wife's father took it of him and died. The youngest daughter, attending the funeral of her father, scantily clothed, took cold and died of consumption the next summer. The year following, Mrs. Lowe died also of consumption, contracted by exposure and hardship. John M., the brother, was during that time in the service of his country in the Union army.

The barn on this place was burned by an incendiary in 1877.

The old red house, or Pratt house as it is sometimes called, was built in part by Mr. Joshua Hathaway, grandfather of Simeon and great-grandfather of Isaac Hathaway, who died on the farm at the corner of the Sutton and Oxford roads a few years since. Mr. Simeon Hathaway, son of Joshua, occupied the place and had twenty-one children by two wives. (See genealogy.) Mr. Hathaway was a carpenter by trade.

Captain Pratt bought this farm in 1825 and lived here many years. Sumner Pratt, the only son, married Serena Chase, daughter of Caleb Chase, and carried on the shuttle business for several years at Pleasant Falls. He is now in Worcester, located on Front street, Pratt's block, and under the firm name of "Sumner Pratt and Co." is a dealer in manufacturers' supplies. It is now owned by Rufus King, but is not occupied.

Joseph Hicks built the house which he occupies, in 1865. There was a house burned on the same spot Jan. 22, 1863, and at that time was owned and occupied by John Parkman, who bought it in the spring of 1838.

Warren Hathaway built the house that was burned in 1818, and moved in, but died in a day or two after from over work. During the September gale in 1815 much wood and timber was blown down on a lot near by, and Mr. Hathaway hauled seventeen loads of it to his door in one day and died the same night.

The place had several owners after his death; among them were Amos Eddy, Charles King, Benjamin Hill, then John Parkman.

Mr. Eddy built a blacksmith shop here, and was followed by Charles King, who made blacksmithing a business.

The house on the corner of the Sutton and Oxford roads seems to have been first in possession of a Mr. Fletcher, then of Samuel Prentice, who sold to Simeon Hathaway, and here Isaac Hathaway was born, lived and died. Samuel Prentice married Mrs. Whitin, mother of Paul Whitin, Esq., and grandmother of Hon. Paul Whitin, John C., etc. They had several children, who resided in Northbridge.

This farm is now owned by Rufus King, and occupied by Nathan Tucker.

The place now owned by Charles C. Ambler was, so far as can be ascertained, first occupied by Lucius Boyce, whose name appears upon record as early as 1795. It has frequently changed owners; was for a time in possession of Wm. Winter, who sold to a Mrs. Wheelock, and she to the present occupant.

At the place where M. E. Crossman lives stood an old house built before the French and Indian war, it is supposed by Samuel Sibley or his father, in which Captain Samuel Sibley kept a tavern for many years.

Mr. Sibley owned some three hundred acres of land, and as his sons became of age divided his farm with them. For Job he built the house where Wm. V. Inman lives; for Samuel the house near Purgatory woods, and Nathan lived on the home place.

Capt. Sibley built a saw mill on a stream called Purgatory Brook, about a third of a mile east of his house, on land now owned by W. V. Inman. The old mill has been torn down at least seventy-five years. At this mill-yard, Ebenezer, son of Benja. Boyce, was killed by a log rolling upon him. He was the first one buried in the Sibley cemetery. He had just married, and lived at the old house which stood a little east of Mary Record's, long since torn down.

RESIDENCE OF MILTON E. CROSSMAN.

Mr. Sibley was a pioneer, and has left as a monument of his industry nine miles of stone wall which he built and caused to be built.

There is a bridge at the reservoir just above the mill site, covered with a single stone, twelve feet long, six feet wide, and from twelve to eighteen inches thick, which, it is said, was drawn to its present location one moonlight night, on sleds, over the hills from near Purgatory, by twelve yokes of oxen.

Samuel Nelson purchased this farm in 1818 of Capt. Sibley's heirs, and lived here until his death in 1823.

Newell Nelson settled Col. Nelson's estate, and in 1824 Samuel Morse of Wrentham bought it and moved upon it in April of the same year. Mr. Morse married Miss Hannah Herring of Dedham, and had three daughters when he came to town, Eveline E., Roxa and Julia Ann. Eveline E., born May 5, 1811, married Nathaniel G. King; see King genealogy. Roxa, born March 11, 1815, married Thomas B. Woodbury; see Woodbury genealogy. Julia Ann, born February 6, 1818, married M. E. Crossman; see Crossman genealogy.

Samuel Morse built the house now on this farm in 1845, and lived in it till his death by accident, July 7, 1850, by being thrown from a wagon at the yard of Prescott's Mill, July 5th. Samuel was the son of Joshua, who was the son of Daniel, who came from Sherburne to Walpole.

Joshua, born in 1735, married Esther Baker, and died April 12, 1801, leaving three sons: Ebenezer, born 1770, died January 9, 1818; Ezekiel, born 1772, died Sept. 26, 1818; Samuel, born Nov. 3, 1776, died July 7, 1850.

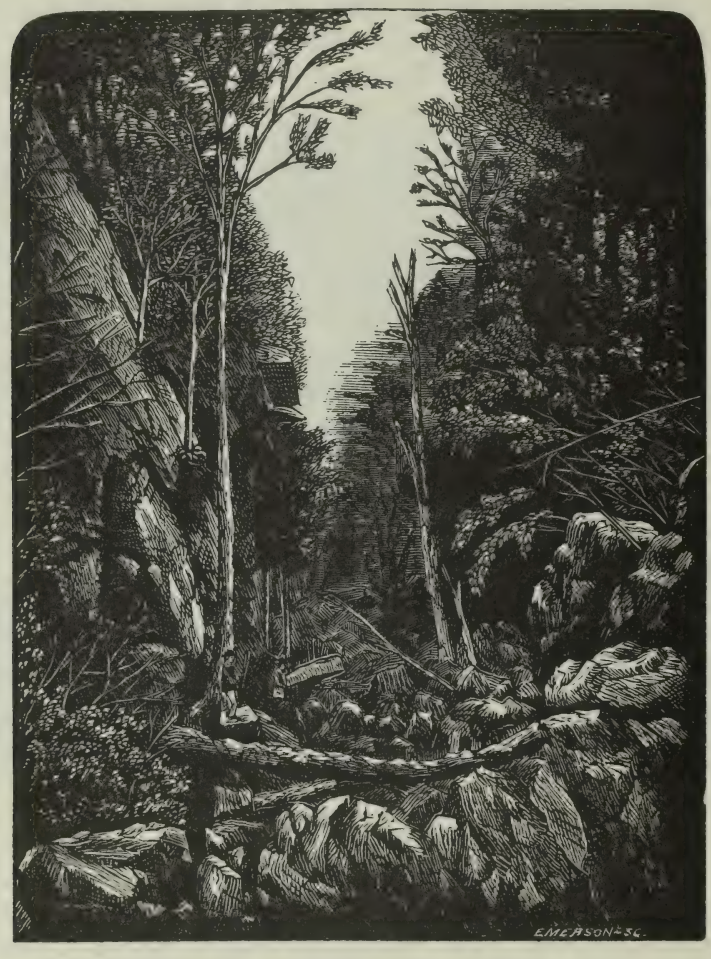
M. E. Crossman built the barn on this place in 1853, took down the old house and barn, moved the carriage-house, built an ell to the house, etc.

The place now owned by William V. Inman was first occupied by Mr. Job Sibley. He sold to Philo Fisher, and he to Lyman, son of Jonathan Burdon. Mr. Burdon kept a public house here from 1819 to 1830; he died in 1831.

Mr. Joseph Cummings was the next owner. He sold to Samuel A. Hough, who died here. After his death the place was bought by Benjamin Hill. Mr. Hill married Miss Dorothy Dudley of Douglas. They had six children: Benjamin C., Emeline, Frances Jane, Eliza Ann, Edwin C. and Dinah, who died in infancy. Benjamin C. married Miss Emma Flowers; Eliza Ann married Joseph Wilcox; Frances Jane married William Hall; Edwin C. married Julia Marble; Emeline married Simeon T. Stockwell.

Mr. Stockwell bought the place after Mr. Hill's death in 1851, and lived here until 1867, when he sold to Mr. W. V. Inman. Mr. Inman married Miss Elmira Mascroft. They have three children: Wm. M., Josephine A. and Arthur V.

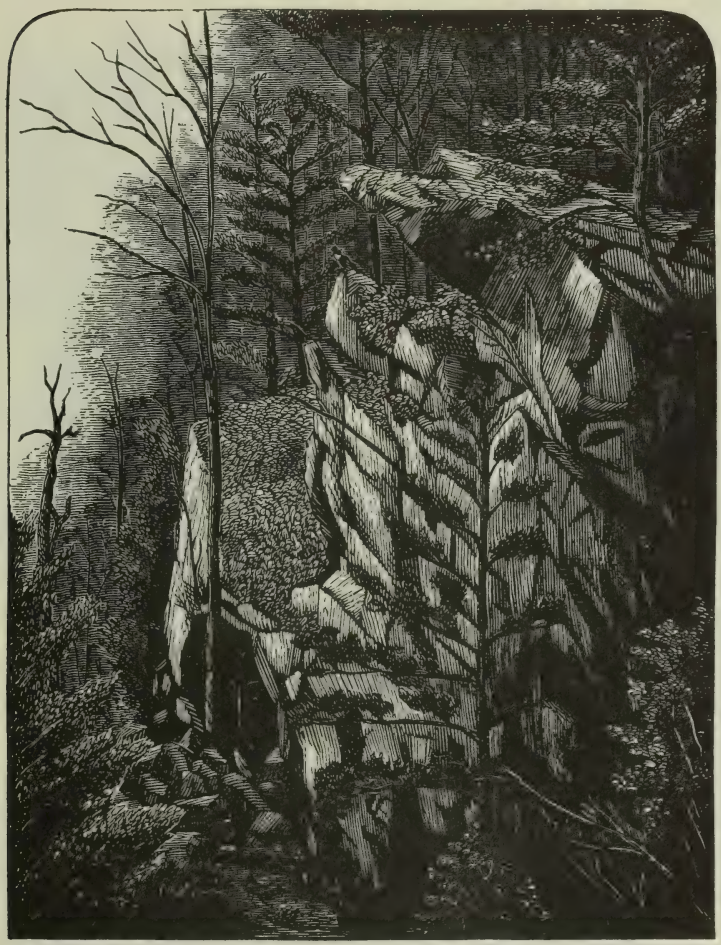
The place occupied by Edwin E. Kingsbury and his sister was probably first owned by Noah Rice, who by will proved February 26, 1759, gave to wife Hannah; to son Thomas; to daughter Lydia Bacon, and the residue to his youngest son Asahel.




ENTRANCE TO PURGATORY.

Asahel was the next occupant of the place. Jonas Sibley married Lydia, his eldest daughter, and it was when returning from this house, where he had been courting, that he was impressed into the service of the sheriff as one of his posse

for the suppression of a mob. (See Annals, p. 121.) Mr. Luther Kingsbury was the next owner. He married Miss Clara Holbrook of Bellingham. They had four children: Maria Holbrook, Eliza Clara, Luther Franklin and Edwin



WITHIN PURGATORY.

Erastus. Maria H. married Mr. Moses Stone of Oxford; Clara married George B. Nolan, Luther F. married Susan Baylies of Uxbridge.

A tavern was kept on this place for many years. It was opened by Asahel Rice, continued by Mr. L. Kingsbury, and known as the Rice Tavern from 1790 to 1810.

Purgatory* is in the extreme southeastern part of this district. Dr. Hitchcock in the "Geology of Massachusetts" says:

> This is an immense chasm, and I confess myself at a loss to explain its origin. It is natural to suppose that its sides have been in some manner separated from one another. But I can conceive of no mode in which this could have been accomplished but by a force acting beneath, and this would so elevate the strata, that they would dip on both sides *from* the fissure. The inclination along the fissure corresponds with that which is common in the region round, viz., twenty-five degrees northeast. In the vicinity of the fissure however, the rocks are often exceedingly broken into fragments; and this circumstance indicates some early subterranean convulsion, or the agency of troubled waters; and I am rather inclined to refer these fragments, as well as the fissure, to the long-continued action of the waves of the sea, when the spot was so situated as to form a shore of moderate elevation."

Purgatory attracts numerous visitors, and is a great place of resort for picnic parties from the neighboring towns. "The Devil's Pulpit" has been occupied by many a preacher, clerical and lay, and we are not aware that woman's right to speak from it has ever been questioned. "His Majesty's Cave" is also open to all who choose to enter, and multitudes have gone in and come out recalling the words of Virgil:

> "Facilis descensus averno
> * * * * * * * * *
> Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad anras,
> Hoc opus, hic labor est."

A sad accident—and the only serious one which has ever taken place here—happened July 7, 1876. Professor George Prentice of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., and his wife visited the place, and had been sitting on a bank near the rock which overhangs the chasm at the deepest point. Rising to go away, Mrs. Prentice said to her husband: "I must take one more look;" and advancing to the edge of the rock, on which the figure of a man is seen in the picture, "Within Purgatory," she became dizzy and fell upon the rocks below, a distance of nearly sixty feet. Strange to say she was not instantly killed, but lived several weeks.

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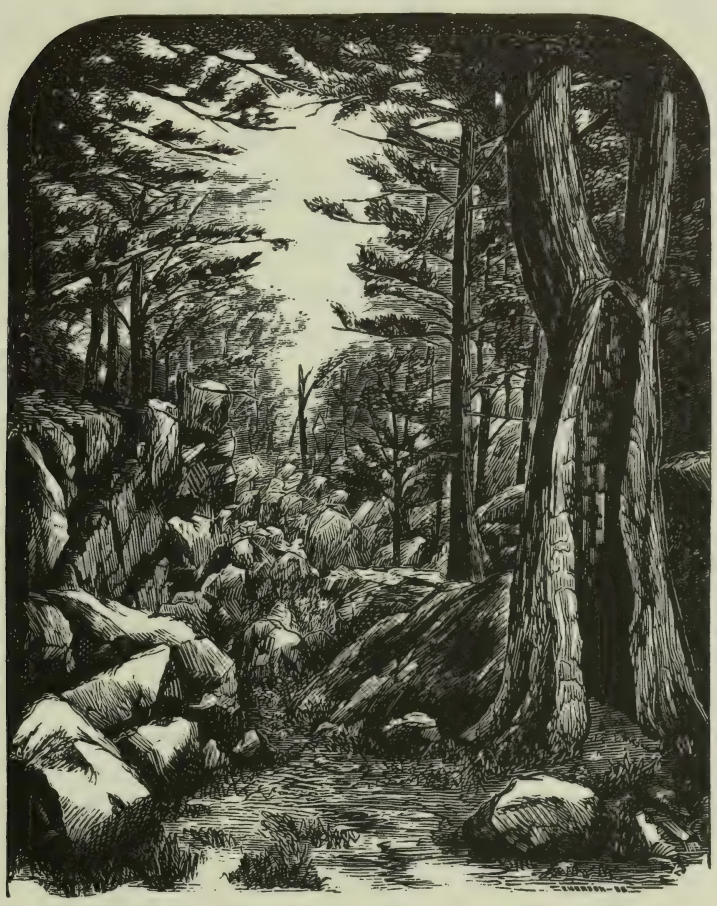
* See description in Annals, pp. 14–15.

## District No. 6 — Manchaug.

### JOHN DARLING'S FARM.

The first knowledge we have of this place is that it was owned by Jonathan Wheeler. The house occupied by Mr. Wheeler stood opposite the house where Ezra Morse now



EGRESS FROM PURGATORY.

lives; it is not known by whom it was built. It has since been owned by Zelek Darling, and John Darling, who is the present owner. The house was built by Zelek Darling in 1807, and there is another house built by John Darling and

occupied by his son John D. Darling. There are two burial places on this farm. One of them, known as the Harwood burial-ground, is an ancient one containing some thirty graves, but no stones with inscriptions on them. In the other yard, on the stones are inscribed the names of Darling, Morse, Hubbard, Haradan, White, etc. This yard is enclosed with a good iron fence. Upon this place there was formerly another house owned by David Harwood, who was brother of Joseph. The cellar and well may still be seen.

### EZRA MORSE'S FARM.

This farm and the John Darling place were formerly one, and owned by Jonathan Wheeler. This part of the farm fell to Mr. Wheeler's daughter, who married Simeon Morse, and has since been owned by David Morse, and now by his son Ezra. The house was built by Simeon Morse in 1806. There was formerly a shoemaker's shop on the place, where Mr. David Morse and sons made shoes. It is now used as a barber's shop in Manchaug Village.

### DANIEL HUBBARD'S FARM.

This place was formerly owned by Joseph Harwood, then by Zelek Darling, Molly, wife of Timothy Hewett, and Daniel Hubbard, who is the present owner. Mr. Hubbard is a jeweller by trade, and has on this place a shop where he repaired watches and clocks. An old house once stood here, but it is not known by whom it was built; neither is it known by whom the present one was erected. It has been thoroughly repaired by Mr. Hubbard. There was at one time another house on the place, owned by Jerusha Harwood.

### JOSEPH COGGSHALL'S PLACE.

The house upon this place once stood in front of Amos Burdon's house in South Sutton. It was built in 1822, and moved to its present location in 1827, when it was for a time occupied by Salmon Burdon, father of Amos, and held by him until 1833, when it came into the possession of Joseph Coggshall, the present owner, and has since been used as a house of accommodation for travelers. A building formerly

stood directly opposite this place, which was occupied for twelve years as a store, when it was moved back to its present position and converted into a tenement house.

### RICHMOND WHITE PLACE.

The first knowledge we have of this place, it was owned by Zelek Darling. It has since been in possession of Deacon Zelek Darling, John Morse, Richmond White and Laura Wilbur, who is the present owner.

The house was built by Deacon Darling in 1826. On this place there once stood a school-house, known as the White Birch school-house, taking its name from the birches by which it was surrounded. It was moved near the other buildings, fitted up for a carpenter's shop, and used as such by Mr. White.

### JAMES CHAPPEL FARM.

This place seems to have been first owned by Wm. Axtell, and since by Simeon Morse, Zelek Darling, Stephen Kimpton, Samuel Holbrook, James Chappel, John Abbott, Manchaug Company, etc. It is not known by whom the house was built.

### JOHN HUNT PLACE.

The first we know of this place, it was in possession of Jonah Titus, and has since been owned by John Hunt, Amasa Wakefield, Mrs. Emeline Lackey and John Darling, who is the present owner. The house was built by Amasa Wakefield. The builder of the former house is not known.

### DEA. JOHN TITUS FARM.

This place was formerly owned by Dea. John Titus, afterward by John Titus, jr., Henry Titus, Obed Morse and Ira Darling, who is the present owner. The house which stood upon this place has been recently removed by the Manchaug Company to their village, where it now stands.

### DENNIS KENNEY'S FARM.

This place was first owned by Henry Titus, and has since been occupied by Chester Williams, Mrs. Wm. Walker and Dennis Kenney, who is the present owner. The house was built by Henry Titus.

### LAWRENCE HOLT'S FARM.

This place was first owned by Lewis Torrey, then by Charles Abbott, Prince Parker and Lawrence Holt, the present owner. The house was built by Mr. Torrey. On this place stands a school-house, owned by the inhabitants of what was formerly district number thirteen.*

Mr. Torrey was a blacksmith by trade, and had a small shop where he carried on the usual business of that trade, except shoeing horses. On this place is a burial ground, on the headstones of which are the names of Titus, Torrey, Stockwell, Hunt, etc.

### LEANDER PUTNAM'S PLACE.

The first that we can learn of this place, it was owned by William Darling — who was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army — and his son Aaron, since by William Darling, jr., Zelek Darling, Wheeler Darling, Cyrus Putnam, Philander Putnam and Leander Putnam, the present owner. The house is a very old one and it is not known by whom it was built. Formerly there was a grist mill and fulling mill where Mr. Wm. Darling carried on business. Afterward this water privilege was sold by Wm. Darling to Cornelius and Joseph Putnam, who erected a shop for the manufacture of scythes, which business they carried on for several years, when it passed into the hands of Col. Reuben Waters.

The Messrs. Putnam also erected two houses in connection with the shop, one of which is now occupied by John Metcalf and is owned by the Whitinsville Company; the other stands upon the same side of the road, and is owned by the same company. The water privilege at this place was sold by Col. Reuben Waters to Mr. Rogerson of Uxbridge, and by him to the Whitinsville Manufacturing Company, who are the present owners.

There was another water privilege below this one, upon which Lewis Torrey erected a shop for the manufacture of scythes, which he made for several years, and then sold out to Harrison Sibley, who continued the business for a time, then converted the building into a shoddy mill, soon after

* Since writing the above the Torrey school district has been re-established.

which it was burned down. This privilege was afterward purchased by Emmon Carpenter, who erected another building considerably larger than the former one, which was used by him and others for manufacturing Kentucky jeans. This mill shared the same fate of the other after a few years.

This privilege has since been owned by the Oxford Bank and the Manchaug Company, who are the present owners.

### ELDER WILLARD FULLER'S PLACE.

This place was first owned by Benjamin Robbins, and has since been owned by Elder Willard Fuller and Mary E. Fuller, who is the present owner. The first house on this place was erected by Mr. Robbins in 1806, and the present one by Mr. Fuller about 1854. On this place there was a Freewill Baptist church, erected by Mr. Fuller and others, which was taken down in 1876.

Connected wlth this place is a burial ground, and on the headstones are found the names, Fuller, Moore, Putnam, Metcalf, Parker, Dudley, Cook, etc.

### JOHN O. PARKER'S PLACE.

This house was fitted up by Lewis Torrey for a tenement house, and purchased of him by John O. Parker, who has made several additions to it.

### AARON STOCKWELL PLACE.

The earliest knowledge which we have of this place, it was owned by Aaron Stockwell, senior, who erected a small house upon it, which has since been enlarged by Aaron Stockwell, jr. The place is now owned by the heirs of Mr. Stockwell.

### IRA DARLING'S FARM.

This place was first owned by Lot Simpson, who commenced building upon it, but afterward conveyed it to Ira Darling, the present owner. Mr. Darling erected most of the buildings now on the place.

### ROYAL KEITH'S PLACE.

This place was first owned by Aaron Darling, who built the house now standing upon the premises. It has since been owned by Ira Darling and Royal Keith, the present

owner. On this place there has been recently erected a blacksmith's shop, where the business is carried on by Benj. O. Paine, who married a daughter of Mr. Keith.

### TUCKER PLACE.

The earliest knowledge we have of this place, it was owned by Cyrus and Peter Darling, and since by Capt. Moses Thayer, Col. Earle, Ebenezer Tucker, Ebenezer E. Tucker and sister, F. F. Sibley and the heirs of Ebenezer E. Tucker, and was conveyed by A. W. Putnam (as guardian of said heirs) to the Manchaug Company, who are the present owners. On this place there have been erected three saw mills, the two first having been burned, and the last taken down recently; the two last mills also had shingle mills connected with them.

## South Sutton, District No. 7.

Commencing at the eastern limit of the district, the first place we notice belongs to John Fuller, and is the old homestead built by Wm. Hewett, or his father when Mr. Hewett was a young man. Mr. Hewett had several sons, viz: Daniel Hewett, who died in Auburn; Eli, who died in Northbridge; Hammond, Henry and Phinehas. All lived to be old men.

Valentine G. Hewett, grandson of William, remodeled the house, new covered, painted, etc., and sold to John Fuller, the present owner.

Lawson Taylor, son of James of Northbridge, built the house he occupies, in 1853, which stands on the west side of a beautiful plain, some hundred and fifty feet above the meadow, and his farm is on the plain or table land. Mr. Taylor spent several years in California during the gold excitement, about 1850, and had a somewhat successful experience in gold digging.

Mr. Taylor has been twice married, and has one son, James.

Orrin Hewett, son of Eli, built the house where George H. Hewett lives, in 1852. George H. bought the place in 1871, and erected a fine barn, in which he has a paint shop

and sleigh manufactory. George H. is the son of Valentine G. Hewett. He married Miss Lydia Houghton, daughter of L. A. Houghton.

Charles Dorr came to this town from Boston about the year 1816, and lived in the west part of the district for many years. He was a carpenter, and in 1858 built the house occupied by George W. Albee, and lived here until his death.

The house occupied by Rev. Joseph P. Burbank, on the top of "Boomer Hill," so called, was built by Elder Job B. Boomer in 1829. Elder Boomer became pastor of the Baptist church in South Sutton about the year 1816, and continued as such for thirty years. He married Nancy, daughter of James McClellan. They had two daughters and two sons: Nancy McClellan, Amelia, Lucian and George Boardman. Nancy married Hon. John Daggett of Attleboro', June 18, 1840; Amelia married a Mr. Stone of Cleveland, Ohio; Lucien went west and became a partner with his brother-in-law in the bridge-building business, and is now president of the Illinois Bridge Company at Chicago.

George Boardman Boomer, the youngest son, went west while quite young to work for his brother-in-law in collecting lumber, and at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 was living in the Arkansas River country, Arkansas. At the call for troops he responded and raised a company among his acquaintances and became their captain. He was in many battles, in all of which he was distinguished for bravery and skill in command. He was promoted to the brigadier-generalship, and killed in one of the battles before Vicksburg. His remains were brought to Worcester and interred. A fine monument has been erected to his memory. The remains of his father and mother repose in the same cemetery.

After Mr. Boomer, Percival Taylor owned the place and lived there until his death. Mr. Taylor married Miss Hannah Holbrook. They had three children: James, George and Maudana. Rev. Mr. Burbank has preached at the Baptist church for several years past.

The next place west of the Boomer house was built by Sumner B. Hewett about 1841. It is now owned by Mrs. Jonathan Sprague. Sumner B. Hewett married Miss Mary E. Allen. They had four children: Mary Allen, Sumner Barstow, Amanda and Warren. Mr. Hewett was by trade a

millwright, and served apprenticeship with William Hall. Later he became a plow-maker and worked for the firm of B. Martin & Co. at South Sutton, then at Waterford, Groton Junction, and lastly at Cleveland, Ohio. The family moved west to Goldfield, Wright County, Iowa, where he died in 1877. His son, Sumner B. is, or was a year ago, judge of probate for Wright County, Iowa.

Jonathan Sprague, born Oct. 6, 1801, married Oct. 26, 1826, Miss Mary Anne Whipple, daughter of Welcome Whipple, Esq., grand-daughter of Deacon John, and great-grand-daughter of John Whipple of Cumberland, R. I. Their children are, Welcome Whipple, born February 16, 1828; Homer Baxter, Oct. 19, 1829; Frances Maria, Sept. 13, 1831; Charles A., February 24, 1834; Solon Smith, March 5, 1836; Mary A., February 8, 1838; Jonathan A., May 20, 1844; Flora Emma, February 5, 1847; Philander A., February 4, 1849.

Homer B. Sprague fitted for college at Leicester academy, graduated at Yale in the class of 1852, receiving the DeForest prize, a gold medal of the value of one hundred dollars, given for the best written and spoken composition; studied law at New Haven, came to Worcester and formed a law partnership with District Attorney Matthews. After the death of Matthews he became principal of the Worcester high school. From Worcester he went to New Haven and established himself in the practice of law.

When the war of the rebellion was inaugurated by the attack upon Fort Sumter, his voice gave forth no uncertain sound. He did much to inspire patriotism and secure enlistment. At the organization of the thirteenth Connecticut infantry he marched to the barracks with the "Welsh Rifles," a fine company he had raised in New Haven, and of which he had been elected captain. He was promoted Major, Oct. 5, 1863, and Lieut. Col. Nov. 5, 1863. His regiment was ordered to the department of the gulf, and left New Haven for Ship Island March 17, 1862. It reached its destination April 13, and remained in active service in the states of Louisiana and Mississippi until July 1864, when it returned to Connecticut on veteran furlough. While on duty in the department of the gulf it bore a prominent part in the following engagements: Georgia Landing, La., Oct. 27, 1862; Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863; Port Hudson, La., May 24, 1863; Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863; Cane River, La., April 23, 1864, Mansura, La., May 16, 1864. In August it was again ordered to the seat of war, and joined the army of the Shenandoah, under General Sheridan. In the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, Lieut. Col. Sprague commanded the regiment, which was in a part of the field the most fiercely contested, and consequently exposed to a tremendous fire. His horse was shot under him, and he led his regiment on foot.

It was the plan of Gen. Early to cut Sheridan's army in two, and then defeat it in detail. To accomplish his object he massed his forces and struck a terrible blow upon the position held by Gen. Grover's division. Sheridan sent an

order to hold the point at all hazards. By some unexplained blunder* an order to retreat ran along the lines of Gen. Grover's division, and the regiments fell sullenly back. Col. Sprague with a few brave men made a desperate stand, but were overpowered and captured. Col. Sprague was taken first to Libby prison, afterward to Andersonville. Upon his release he again resumed command of his regiment, which in January 1865 was transferred to Savannah, Ga., and served in the state of North Carolina, doing provost and guard duty until April 25, 1866, when it was mustered out, being the last of the Connecticut regiments in the service. Col. Sprague has written a history of his regiment, which is a model of excellence in its line, and a valuable contribution to the literature of the war. Since the war he has been engaged in the profession of teaching.

In 1867 he was chosen principal of the state normal school at New Britain, which position he held until offered a professorship in Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. From Ithaca he went to Brooklyn, New York, and became principal of the Adelphi Academy, which position he held until the Beecher excitement, when he resigned and entered the lecture field, in which he remained for a year or more, one of the most instructive and popular lecturers of the day. He is now principal of the girls normal school, Boston, Massachusetts.

The next place west, where Mrs. Williams lives, was built by Jonas Batcheller and Elder Jones in 1859.

At the corner of the roads to East Douglas and Whitinsville is a store built by Deacon Pliny Johnson, made partly from the shoe-shop moved from the other side of the road, and is now owned by Pliny F. Johnson of Westerly, R. I. A few years ago a stock company was formed to manufacture boots and shoes, under the name of the South Sutton Boot and Shoe Company, with Deacon Johnson, president; John C. Johnson, treasurer, and Moses L. Johnson, agent; but it survived for only a year or two, and made a bad failure. Upon the closing up of this company another was formed under the firm name of Knox and Walker, but this, like its predecessor, soon went into bankruptcy. Since the last failure the shop has been used as a grocery store and tenement.

The house owned and occupied by Leonard Dorr was built by Deacon Pliny Johnson in 1851, and has passed through many hands. It was owned for a time by Cimene Greenwood of Northbridge, and later by Rufus, son of Daniel Fuller.

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* See History of Connecticut, during the Rebellion.

Leonard Dorr is the son of the late Charles Dorr, who removed to Sutton from Boston about sixty-eight years since.

The Baptist meeting-house in this district was built about seventy-five years since, mainly by the Batchellers.

Originally it was a plain unpainted building, with a porch on the south side. Within, the construction was after the old style. The prominent seat was for the deacons; the pews were of square form with seats upon three sides, and the pulpit was so high that the head of the preacher nearly touched the ceiling.

When this pulpit was finished it is said that Elder William Batcheller rode up the steps of the church on horseback to the open door, and pointing to the lofty pulpit, said to his horse, "There! see where your master is going to stand."

The church has been thoroughly repaired, modernized and made quite attractive as well as convenient.

Apropos of these high pulpits, we recall a little story which we heard told in childhood by a venerable D. D., designed to illustrate the fact that Satan sometimes obtrudes himself into the most sacred places. He said, "I was once called upon to preach in an old church which had an exceedingly high pulpit. As I ascended the stairs, going up, up, up, to my dismay these words came into my mind:

'Jack and Gill went up the hill,
To fetch a pail of water,
Jack fell down and broke his crown
And Gill came tumbling after.'

"In vain I bade the tempter 'get thee behind me;' he would do no such thing, but continued his infamous suggestions. I rose to make the invocation, and as I looked down upon my audience so far below me, I began my address to the Searcher of Hearts with these words uppermost in thought:

'Jack fell down and broke his crown
And Gill came tumbling after.'"

Opposite the church stood the old school-house. This house was at first located on a high hill fronted by a steep bank, which in icy time was the scene of many an amusing slip and slide in the "days of yore," when the winter school was attended more than now by the "large boys and girls."

At one end of the school-room was a huge fireplace that would take in "four foot wood;" at the other end the teacher's desk, flanked on each side by a desk for scholars.

On the sides of the room, running the entire length, with the exception of a narrow space for passing behind, were desks, raised two steps from the floor, for the larger scholars. Behind these desks were benches made from plank or slabs, without backs; in front of them were low benches for the small children. The center of the room was unoccupied, only as some lazy or refractory boy or girl was called out for punishment.

A common punishment for girls was to study with a book or ruler on the head, which they were directed to keep in position.

Boys would sometimes be required to fasten their eyes upon a nail in the floor and "hold it down with one finger." Occasionally one who had incurred the peculiar wrath of the teacher, would be called upon to "ride the stone horse." This achievement consisted in occupying, at the same time, five round smooth stones, one as a seat and one for each of the hands and feet; a performance which, it is needless to say, was generally found a somewhat difficult one to go through with gracefully.

Whether the stone horse was ever introduced into the "Quabbin" school-house we cannot say.

In 1843 the school-house was repaired, in what was then the modern style. This house was burned by an incendiary in 1875.

A new one, and finely furnished, was built on the Manchaug road in 1876.

The house where Fred P. Burr lives was owned and probably built by a man of the name of Lackey, a brother of Matthew Lackey, who came from Upton to Sutton in the latter part of the last century.

Mr. Lackey sold to the Batchellers, who also came from Upton, and it remained the Batcheller place until Stephen Crossman bought it in 1816.

The Batchellers were hop growers, and had a fine building for kiln-drying hops, which stood for many years after Mr. Crossman bought it. In 1817 Mr. Crossman moved upon the farm where, with the exception of seven years spent at Pleasant Falls, from 1830 to 1837, he remained until his

death, July 27, 1851. Stephen Crossman was son of Elijah and Rebeckah, born June 21, 1779, and grandson of Noah Crossman, who it is said came from Taunton to Sutton about 1750. (See Crossman genealogy.)

Ferdinand J. F. Crossman, son of Martin L. and Experience, was brought up by his grandmother Crossman, on this place. He enlisted at Cambridge, Aug. 19, 1862, in Andrew's first company of sharp-shooters, and went into camp at Cambridge. He left camp for Washington Dec. 1st, where he remained but a short time.

He was in the first battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 11, 1862. He was stationed at Falmouth during the winter, and was again in the battle of Fredericksburg June 11, 1863. During this battle a ball passed through his hat, and one of his fingers was shattered by a bullet. Lysander Martin, a young man of great promise, enlisted with him, and was at this time by his side. They occupied an advanced position behind some fallen trees, or stumps, and were firing through small apertures, and took turns in watching the firing of the enemy.

Ferdinand retreated just over a knoll to have his finger attended to, but soon returned to find his companion prostrated on the ground, having been wounded by a ball which entered his cheek, knocking out several teeth, and came out at the back of the neck. A general retreat was now ordered, and the wounded who were able marched off the field, and others were huddled into wagons and carried off, Martin among these, who died of his wound the nineteenth. At Gettysburg, Crossman was in the battle from July first to the fourth, and from this field was sent to Harper's Ferry.

He spent the winter in the hospital at Washington, D. C., taking care of the sick and wounded. In the spring, May 3, 1864, he rejoined the army, and was in the battle of the Wilderness from the fifth to the seventh. At the battle of Spotsylvania Court house he was taken prisoner, carried to Columbia, from thence to Andersonville, where he died Aug. 8, 1864.

Mrs. F. J. F. Crossman married Frederick P. Burr, Jan. 12, 1866. He was a soldier in the Union army. They have one daughter, Ida R., born Nov. 17, 1870.

The house where Lysander Houghton lived was built by Matthew Lackey, who came from Upton about 1750.

Mr. Lackey had a large family: see genealogy. After his death the place was sold to Ebenezer Cook, who also raised a large family. Ira Cook of Oxford was a son of Ebenezer.

Lysander Houghton married Lydia White of Northbridge, and they had four children: Mahlon, Chilion, Vernon, Lydia and Merrick. Chilion married Miss Darling, daughter of Ira Darling. He enlisted in the company of Andrew's sharp-shooters and served through the war. He is now a dentist. Mrs. Lydia Houghton died in the fall of 1876, and Lysander Jan. 4, 1878.

At the place owned by A. F. Brown, Esq., Mr. Timothy Martin lived until about eighty years of age. Timothy was the son of Abel Martin, who lived and died on this place. Abel Martin married for his second wife Eunice Crossman. His son Timothy married Sukey Crossman, daughter of Noah and Huldah. They had three children, two of whom died young, and a son, Benjamin, who died in 1877 in the west. His wife died in the fall of 1826, and he married for a second wife, Miss Rachel Darling, and they had two sons. Darius and Lysander. Lysander was killed in battle, as stated on a preceding page. Benjamin Martin was the plow-maker already alluded to on another page.

The next place on this road is owned by Lewis Hopkins of Linwood. The house was built by Timothy Hewett as early as 1773.

Timothy H. had a large family. He was a basket maker. His son Timothy, born Nov. 22, 1773, had a son Timothy born in 1803, who married Lavina, daughter of Daniel Leonard. Their children are, Edwin C., born Nov. 1, 1828; Alfred Francis, born Sept. 20, 1831; Richard Lysander, born Feb. 20, 1833; Milton Oscar, born Feb. 15, 1838; Tamar, born May 2, 1842.

Edwin C. graduated at the Normal school, Bridgewater, and became a teacher in the school, and was transferred to Pittsfield. He returned to Bridgewater, and subsequently was in Worcester as principal of the high school. In 1858 he went to Illinois to take a professorship in the Normal school at Normal, Illinois; a position he held until 1876, when, upon the resignation of President Edwards, he was elected president, and this position he now holds.

George Jones was brought up at Mr. Hewett's and became the owner of the place after Timothy senior died. He married Sarah Bryant and had several children. The house was burned in 1876.

There were five other houses on this road, the sites of which are marked by cellar-holes nearly filled, and the lower portions of the chimneys, in which the rude stone fireplaces still remain, sad reminders of the unknown and now broken circles that once gathered round them.

At one place near the woods lived Elethan Jones, who had a large family of children. The house was burned and the

barn torn down. Samuel and Consider Bryant lived at this place for a number of years, and sold to Jesse Leonard, who died here, and his heirs were lately the owners of the land.

The place where Leonard F. Everett lives was first owned by David Burt, who built the house a hundred years ago and died there. Mr. Burt came from Taunton, and had a large family of children; among them Benjamin, who died in Northbridge in 1874; Ellis, who died in town a few years since; and Samuel, who married Polly Cook and had three children, Richmond, Julius and Juliet. Mr. Everett married first Miss Freelove Darling. They have had three children, Mahlon, Albert and Susan. Albert went to the war in the fifteenth regiment. Mr. Everett married second Mrs. Mann, whose son was in the battle of Bull Run and never heard of after.

White and Barrows bought the place on the hill back of the school house of John Casey in 1867, and Casey bought of Timothy Hewett, jr., in 1865.

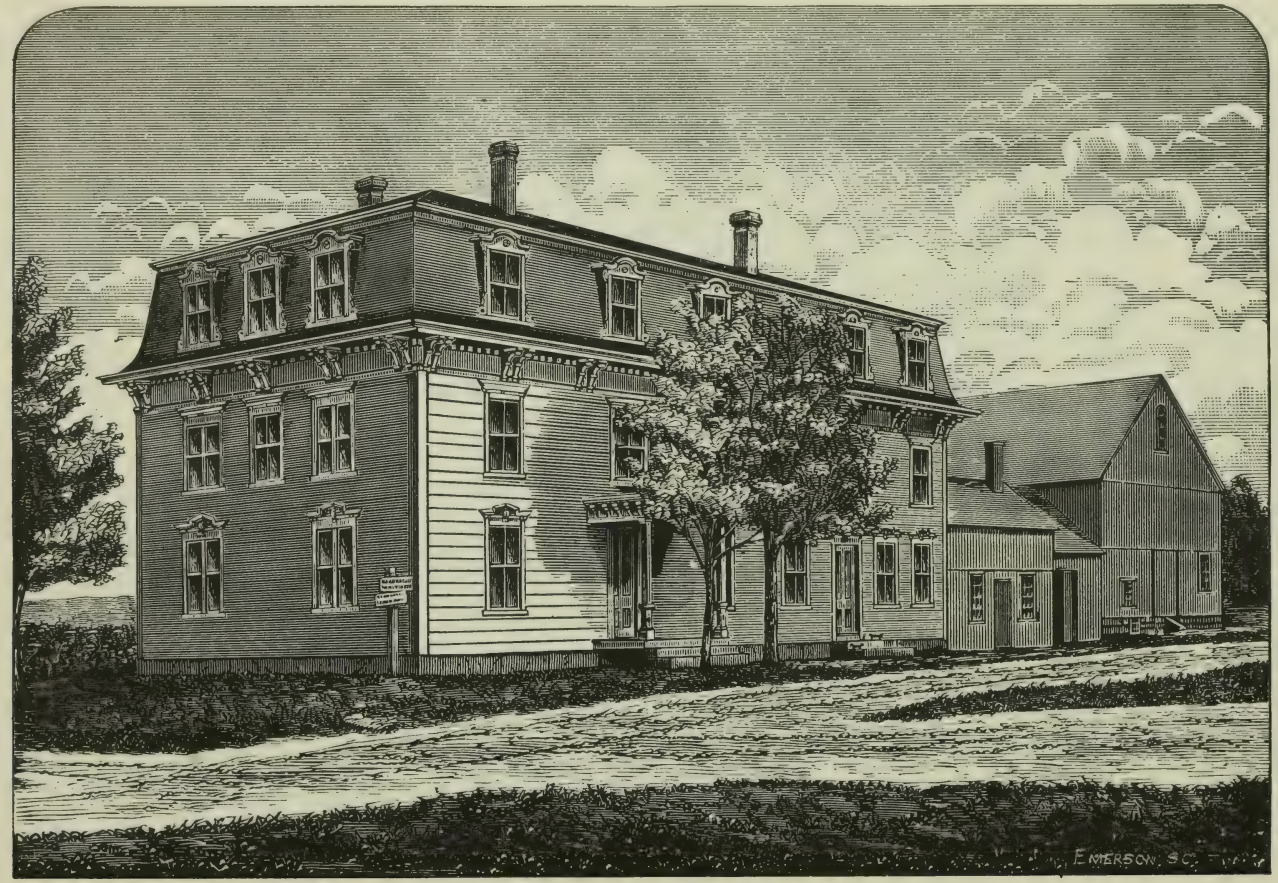
This was the homestead of Jesse Jones, who probably built the house in the last century, as they were old people and lived in an old house sixty years ago. Elethan and Leonard were his sons.

The house owned by Jerman Houghton was built by Dr. John G. Johnson in 1852. Mr. Houghton is a son of Wm. Houghton.

Pliny F. Johnson, now of Westerly, Rhode Island, built the house owned by him near the corner, in 1864. Mr. Johnson kept a store here for several years. He married first Julia, daughter of Stephen Cole; and for his second wife a Miss Mann.

The house on the corner, owned by Mrs. Deacon Pliny Johnson, was taken down at the Lackey place and put up here by Deacon Johnson. The old house was moved across the road for a shop.

Mr. Johnson had a large family of children: Pliny F., John G., Emily, Eliza, Moses, George, Carew, Danforth, Elmira and Sapphira. Deacon Johnson was a shoemaker, and with his large family of boys and girls, turned out a great many pairs daily. He did much for the support of the gospel. Samuel Williams lived in the old house many years.




RESIDENCE OF HORACE BATCHELLER.

Julia Woodis owns the old red house, but no one knows its history.

The next house, owned by Mrs. Daniel Kelley, was built by Daniel Kelley about 1866.

The house which Horace Batcheller owns and lets, was built by Thomas Carlin in 1854 or '55. Thomas Carlin married Miss Lovina Leonard.

The house owned by Henry Williams was built by Henry Dorr in 1847. Henry Williams is son of Alpheus and Clarissa, and grandson of Samuel Williams.

The house that Joseph Wheatley owns and lets was put up in 1831 by Richard Hewett, who was the son of Timothy and grandson of Timothy Hewett, senior. He married Mirandah Crossman in 1826 and had two sons, Croyden and Lowel. The last died in infancy.

Mrs. Hewett died in the fall of 1830, and he married for his second wife Electa Ross. Croydon died in Paris, Oneida county, New York, in 1868.

Horace Batcheller built his own house in 1876–77, on the corner of the Douglas and Manchaug road. There was a small house on the same site built by his father, Warren Batcheller, in 1838. Warren Batcheller was a successful contractor. He built many fine roads, and was for a long time employed in the excavation of the Blackstone canal. He died, and was carried to his burial March 30, 1873, from the house he built.

**The house of Mr. Horace Batcheller, a view of which is given, is intended for a summer boarding house and hotel, and is finely fitted for the purpose. It has accommodations for thirty boarders; and when its ease of access, convenience, and the attractions of the surrounding region are known, it can hardly fail of being a popular resort for those seeking recreation among rural scenes of peculiar beauty.**

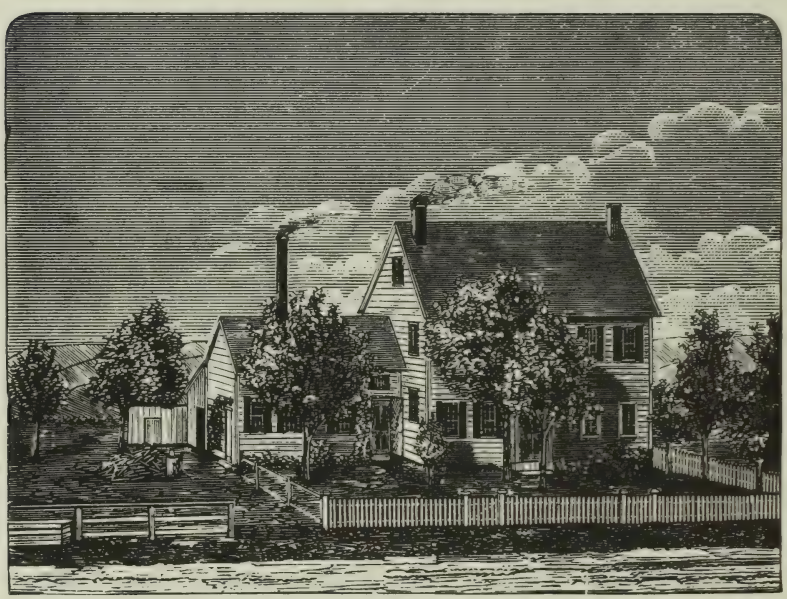
In 1827 Obed Taylor put up a building on this corner and opened a store, but did not occupy it long, and it was sold and moved away.

The house where Mason W. Morse lives was built by Dea. Wm. Batcheller. Jason Morse married a daughter of Elder Samuel Waters and bought the place of Deacon Batcheller.

Mr. Morse fell in the street near his house and died instantly. His wife died in 1877. Harriet Morse married

Josiah Brown, a son of the Rev. Parley Brown of East Douglas. He was an architect and engineer, and at one time had charge at the Hoosac Tunnel bore, under the Shanleys.

Jonas Batcheller built his house in 1840. Orlando, his son, joined the army in the late war and was killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. He was a member of the fifteenth regiment, and one of the many from this part of the town who laid down their lives for their country.



RESIDENCE OF JONAS BATCHELLER.

Origen, brother of Jonas Batcheller, was a superior scholar, though he never enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education. He was the editor of the *Anti-Universalist*, published at Providence, R. I. He is spoken of as a devoted Christian and very tenacious of the Orthodox faith. He was often engaged in controversy with the enemies of Christianity in this country and in Europe.

He was the author of several pamphlets in which, with earnestness and ability, he gave his views of the doctrines of grace as revealed in the Word of God.

The Howard place, where Mrs. Clarissa Williams, widow of Alpheus Williams lives, belonged to James Howard, her

father, who had a large family of children, among whom was a son, whose name was Jonathan, and he had a son, who is the author of the book entitled, "The Bruised Reed."

George Case married a daughter of Mrs. Williams, who built a house near by, which was burned about 1858.

Cyrel Williams, son of Alpheus and Clarissa Williams, who now lives in the State of New York, was the owner and builder of the house near the cemetery, where Mrs. Glover lives, which is now owned by Ezekiel Thayer of East Douglas. The house is comparatively new, and took the place of the one which was considered old fifty years ago, and occupied by a family of the name of Blackmar. Among the children of this family were Rhoda, Deborah, and one or two others. Fifty years ago there was another house on the opposite side of the road.

The house where George Thompson lives was built by Russell Titus about the year 1835. It was made up from one or two small buildings which were moved together, and with some slight additions fitted up for a tenement.

Geo. Thompson married a daughter of Daniel Stockwell.

On the opposite side of the road is a house which was built by Josiah Hewett in 1849, and sold to Henry Marshall, who died here in 1876.

The next house, called the Titus house, was built by Russell Titus in 1848. Mr. Titus carried on the butchering business here for a few years. He married Martha, daughter of Hammond and Lydia Hewett, and they had two daughters, one of whom married Noel Clark of Uxbridge. Mr. Titus was captain of a canal boat on the Blackstone canal in 1830 or 1831.

This is the last house in Sutton on the road leading from the corner to East Douglas.

The house where Orison, son of Hammond and Lydia Hewett lives, is the homestead built by Hammond Hewett sixty years ago. He married Lydia Pierce of Millbury, and they have had five children: Orison, Josiah, Moses, Martha and Rebeckah.

Hammond is the son of William Hewett, and brother of Eli, late of Northbridge.

The last place on this road is the Alpheus Rawson place, so called forty years ago. Mr. Rawson bought it of Welcome Whipple sixty-five years since.

Mrs. Jonathan (Whipple) Sprague was born here, but it is not positively known whether any more of Mr. W.'s children were born here. It is now in the hands of some French Canadian families.

### CEMETERY.

The original cemetery in this district was set apart as a place of burial by Deacon William Batcheller, son of Rev. William. The first body buried was that of his brother Moses, who died Sept. 4, 1803, in the twenty-first year of his age. His monument has upon it the following epitaph:

"A burying-place by me's begun,
Father and Mother view your son.
Brethering and sister's view me too,
Pale death has taken me from you.
My wife and children on earth I leave,
In faith that Christ will me receive,
Praying that you may likewise be,
Prepar'd for death to follow me."

## Union District, No. 8.

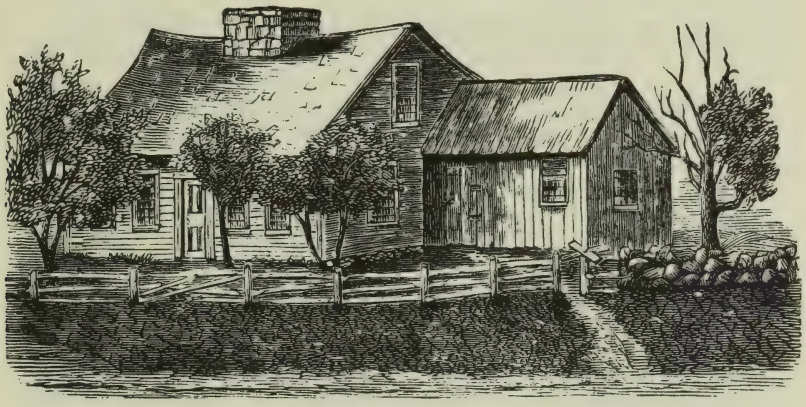
The old house, as seen in the engraving, was built by William Davenport in 1767, and remains as first built, no part having been burnt or destroyed. The farm consisted of one hundred and seventy acres of land, received from his father, William, senior, who lived in a house that stood where Mr. Barney Hewett's now stands. William Davenport, jr., sold his farm to a Mr. Clark and moved to Petersham in 1800.

Samuel Carpenter was the purchaser of a small part of the estate. He was a plow-maker by trade. The shed attached to the house was formerly used as a corn-barn. Mr. Carpenter moved it to its present location, and used it in the manufacture of wooden plows, in which business he employed several workmen. William Davenport built a saw-mill and grist-mill soon after locating on this place, perhaps as early as 1766. These stood until about 1824, when

the saw-mill was taken down by Joel Lackey, then in possession of the place. The grist-mill was carried away by a freshet in 1838.

Mr. Lackey erected a building for the manufacture of scythes on the stream below the mills, and made scythes for a few years, then, in company with George B. Nolen, engaged in the manufacture of gun-barrels.

He sold out to Mr. Nolen in 1834. Amos Burdon is the present owner of the property.



DAVENPORT HOUSE, SOUTH SUTTON.

George B. Nolen married in 1826 Olive Crossman, second daughter of Stephen. Their eldest son, Horace Whipple, died in North Carolina during the war of the rebellion.

George Augustus, their second son, born Jan. 7, 1831, attended school at the brick school-house; then at Leicester, Wilbraham and Westfield, where he fitted for college. He entered Yale College in 1853, and graduated in 1857 with honor, having taken most of the prizes offered in mathematics and English composition.

A few weeks before graduation he entered Major Skinner's school in New Haven as teacher, where he remained until Mr. Skinner's death in 1859. We quote the following from the "Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale College."

"PRESENTED AT THE MEETING OF THE ALUMNI, JUNE 28, 1876.
CLASS OF 1857.

"George Augustus Nolen was born in Sutton, Mass., Jan. 9, 1831.

"He remained in New Haven as a graduate student, until he accepted a tutorship in the college in the summer of 1860. He resigned this office in 1865, when he was appointed assistant examiner in the United States patent office.

He entered on his duties in Jan. 1866, and at the time of his death held the position of examiner-in-chief, having been appointed to that rank by President Grant in April 1875.

"A few weeks after this appointment he was attacked with consumption, which first manifested itself by a violent hemorrhage of the lungs on the 13th of May. He failed steadily and rapidly, and died in Washington, Aug. 17th. His wife, who had been struggling with the same disease for three years, survived him but a few hours. They left one son. In ability, integrity and courtesy no one in the patent office was his superior."

Mr. Nolen's daughters were Sabra W. and Olivia R. Sabra W. married Joseph E. Waite, Esq., now a merchant in West Brookfield.

Olivia R. married George W. Sargent of North Brookfield.

Alfred Eugene, born Dec. 25, 1845, graduated at Yale, class of 1867; was teacher for a year in the high school at Norwich, Vermont; for three years principal of the high school at Wethersfield, Connecticut, when he returned to New Haven to resume his studies, and for a year or two gave private instruction to students; but his health failing he went to Washington, D. C., with his brother. In 1875 he came to West Brookfield with his health much impaired; but after a year, had sufficiently recovered to be able to accept a position as principal of the high school at Winchendon. He is now principal of the high school in Brookfield.

Mr. Nolen's wife died in West Warren, June 25, 1850, when he returned to Sutton, and in 1852 married Clara Kingsbury.

The house where Amos Burdon now lives was built by himself in 1848. The barn on this place was struck by lightning the first of July, 1866, and burned with two horses. Mr. Burdon subsequently erected a fine barn on the same spot.

The old gun-shops are standing here at the dam. In 1841 Benjamin Martin commenced the manufacture of plows at this place, and for five years employed several hands. His "Eagle Plows" were in great favor among the farmers in all this part of the country and the bordering towns in Rhode Island. The works were moved to Waterford.

After Mr. Burdon bought these shops he put in saw and shingle mills, and run them for a few years; but they are not used now, though the machinery remains. Mr. Burdon came into possession of this property soon after the freshet which carried away the grist-mill.

There is a beaver dam in the pond, and it is said that beavers were abundant when the town was first settled.

The house near the outlet of Swan Pond was built in 1810 by Caleb Hicks, and is now owned by George C. Allen.

The house occupied by Charles Britton was built by Joel Lackey in 1818, and sold to Alpheus Crossman.

The house where Mr. Burroughs lives was built by Geo. Dorr about 1850. Mr. Dorr moved to Lacrosse, Wisconsin. George Dorr was the son of Henry Dorr, and married a daughter of Daniel Cole.

The house where Philander Hewett lives was built by William Davenport, and his son Aaron received it from his father; but exchanged with Jonathan Carpenter in 1835. Mr. Hewett bought it of Aaron Wakefield about 1863.

The Valentine G. Hewett place, which is in the hands of the administrators, was prior to 1810 the old school-house. William Crossman bought it, and moved it from above the George Allen place, and repaired it for his father and mother — (see genealogy) — and they lived there until his death.

Samuel Crossman had one son and two daughters by his first wife. His son Samuel enlisted in the ninth regiment, called the "bloody ninth," in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, was wounded and drew a pension till the time of his death in 1870. He died in Pennsylvania.

Samuel Crossman, senior, was a soldier in the revolution, and drew a pension.

William Crossman taught school in his early days, and then kept a country store on Putnam Hill, and in East Douglas in company with Sumner Cole. He was the first postmaster of East Douglas; kept a hotel in Webster, Albany, N. Y., and Springfield, from which place he was sent to the legislature. During President Pierce's administration he was a custom-house officer. He died in Brookfield, Sept. 22, 1873, and was buried in the Howard cemetery.

The brick school-house was built in the fall of 1822, and known as the Union school-house, a part of the district

being in Northbridge. Extensive repairs have been made on this house and new furniture put in. It is now one of the best in town.

Willis Thayer built the house where Barnabas Hewett lives. Mr. Hewett bought it in 1856. George Reynolds and Jonathan Sprague carried on the manufacture of broad axes here for a few years, and lived in this house. Colonel Homer B. Sprague was born here.

The trip-hammer shop has been torn down, but the saw-mill still stands, and is owned by Benjamin Burt of Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Barnabas Hewett is the son of Timothy, and married Eliza Hewett for his first wife and had three sons, Welcome, Philander and Warren. His second wife was Miss Brigham.

Jehu Bartlett, who came from Cumberland, R. I., in 1780, once owned the place where George C. Allen lives. John Allen, who came from Mount Holly, Vt., about 1810, seems to have been the next owner. He thoroughly repaired the house, built on the ell, built also a cider-mill, a barn, a carpenter's and blacksmith's shop. He was a carpenter by trade. John Allen had a son George, who was the father of George C., the present owner.

The house where Amory D. Lackey lives was built by William Houghton in 1818. Mr. Houghton was a blacksmith by trade, and occupied the shop just below the dam, which was afterward a scythe manufactory. It was torn down several years ago. Amory D. Lackey married Lydia, daughter of Salmon Burdon, in 1838, and had one daughter, who married Henry Parkhurst of Uxbridge.

The house where Deacon Salmon Burdon lived and died was built by him in 1813. The old house stood within a few feet of the present structure. John Burdon, father of Salmon, owned the farm and died here.

John Vant built the house where George W. Fletcher now lives, but nothing farther is known of him. Mr. Fletcher bought the place of Newel Lackey about 1858. He came from Northbridge.

Mr. Casey owns the house built by Augustus Thayer about 1840. After his death Rufus Young bought the place,

enlarged the house and built the barn. Mr. Young married Lydia Ballou. He died here in 1857.

The house owned by Jonas Batcheller and let as a tenement, called the Young or Waterman place, was built by Thomas Axtell, who had the initials of his name put on the chimney, where they are distinctly seen at the present time. Mr. Angel bought the place, and in connection with his son-in-law, Captain Young, carried on the farm. Captain Young followed a sea-faring life for a number of years after being married. His children were Joseph, Julia, Mary, Abigail, Rufus Smith and Lucinda.

Joseph married Miss Euphemia Taft and had two children: William and Mary. Julia married Knight Waterman and had three daughters: Susan, Amanda and Nettie, and a son, Oscar. Mary married Jonas Batcheller. See genealogy.

The house owned by Horace W. Chamberlain was built by Deacon Reuben Tisdale. Mr. Crossman says of Deacon Tisdale, "He was treasurer of the town, and ran away with the town's money and Deacon William Batcheller's wife." Soon after Mr. Tisdale left, Welcome and John Whipple bought the place. Deacon John Whipple moved from Petersham and opened a public house, which he kept until about 1825. Deacon John Whipple was born in Cumberland February 12, 1748; married May 24, 1770; Eunice Ellis, born May 9, 1751. Children: Welcome, born Sept. 12, 1772; Olive, July 12, 1775; Jabez, March 15, 1779; Nancy, April 27, 1781; John, Dec. 31, 1783; Martin, April 17, 1786. Welcome married Amy Whipple. Jabez settled in New Salem and married. John married Patty Sibley, daughter of Nathan. Nancy married Nahum Prentice. Olive married Stephen Crossman. Welcome Whipple, Esq. came here to take care of the farm and his father and mother about 1825 or 1826, and remained here until his death. His children were: Milton D., Cullen, Justin, Virgil, Mary Ann, Homer and Ardalisa. Some of these Whipples were great inventors. Cullen was engaged at the screw factory in Providence for several years.

Jonathan Sprague, who married Mary A. Whipple, Oct. 26, 1826, took the farm in 1843 and cared for his wife's

father and mother until their death. In 1867 Mr. Chamberlain bought it and removed from Whitin's here. The small house just below Mr. Chamberlain's, and owned by him, was built by Willis Thayer. Stephen Drake lived here for a few years; also his brother, Albee, who moved to New York state.

Mrs. Hilton built the house where she resides, in 1877. The house on the same spot put up by William Norbury was burned in March 1876. The old house, which had been occupied by Noah Crossman for many years, was torn down in 1832. Mr. Crossman and wife both died here.

On the place near the woods stood an old house which was taken down by A. J. Bryant in 1868. The barn is standing and is owned by Lewis Hopkins of Linwood. In 1778 and '79 Elijah Crossman lived in the house, and in 1784 moved to a house then standing a few rods east of where George Fletcher lives, the cellar hole of which is still to be seen, though trees of a large growth cover the whole ground. After Elijah left the place, Noah, a brother, occupied it. He made wooden ware and measures. The old kettle and steam box he used for steaming and bending the wood for measures were here a few years ago.

Subsequently Luther Crossman, a son of Noah, lived here for many years.

The house off the road was occupied by Samuel Crossman in 1780, but who built it is not known. In 1828 John Allen lived in this house, and a few years later Mr. Edward Norbury owned it, and lived here until he went to Illinois with his son in 1875.

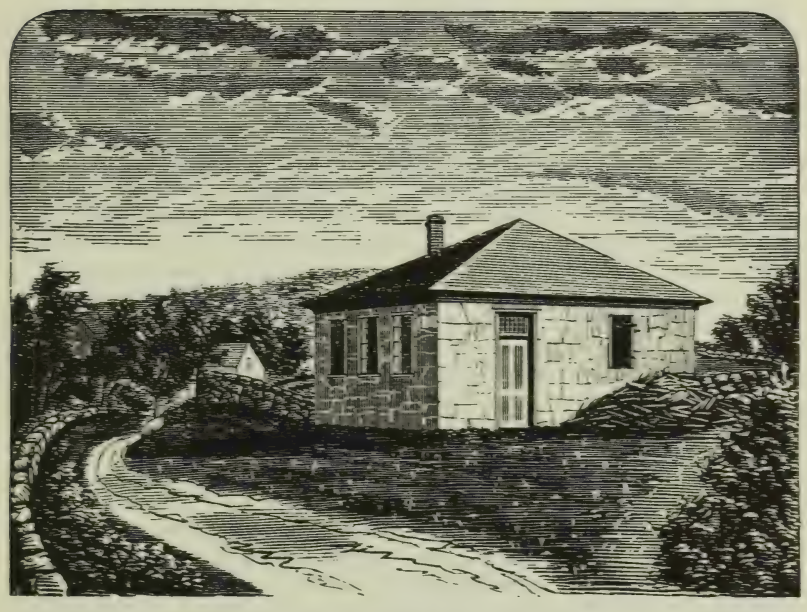
The house where Mrs. Nelson Fairbanks lives was built by Joshua Lackey in 1812. He also built a saw-mill on the south side of the river. About the same time Matthew Lackey, a brother, built on the north side and put in a grist-mill and a carding machine, which was the only one in this region for many years. Every vestige of the mill is gone, and Whitin's reservoir covers the ruins.

Just a little north of the place where those old mills stood are two old houses, in one of which Mr. Nelson Nicholas lives. The other, or what there is left of it, is owned by

Mr. Prescott. The main part of the house was burned in 1876. This place belonged to Stephen Cole, the blind basket-maker.

### Old Stone District, No. 9.

Benjamin Wakefield first settled on the Samuel Hall place. He was followed by Mr. Joseph Mosely. Enos Armsby and his son Silas were the next owners. They built the small



THE OLD STONE SCHOOL HOUSE.

house south of the road. Silas Armsby enlarged and repaired the Mosely house, soon after the central turnpike was built, with the intention of keeping tavern, but sold to Asa Hall, who carried on the brush-making business there several years. After the death of his wife he transferred the place to his son Samuel, the present owner. Asa Hall married for his first wife Alethina Parkman. Miss Sarah Parkman, her sister, a wealthy and benevolent lady, lived here several years.

Mr. Silas Armsby had one son, James H., and five daughters: one married a Davis; one married Silas Dudley, and lives in Mendon; one married Dr. Alden March, the celebrated surgeon of Albany.

James H. Armsby went to Albany and studied medicine and surgery with his brother-in-law March. He went into the study of anatomy with a minuteness that astonished his fellow students; for, while they were satisfied with the ordinary hackings of the dissecting-room, he worked a whole month industriously upon a single finger, determined to know the mechanism of the human system to a microscopic nicety.

He was connected with the medical college in Albany for twenty-five years. He died there, highly distinguished and much lamented, Dec. 3, 1875.

He was born in this house Dec. 31, 1809. Remembering his native town, he made several valuable donations to the Sutton library.

Enos and Silas Armsby came to Sutton from Leicester. They were probably natives of Medfield or Franklin.

Mr. Silas Armsby was a member of the first Baptist church, and a constant attendant. He died in Mendon, aged eighty-two. His wife died two years later at the same age.

From an obituary of Dr. Armsby, published in the Albany Evening *Journal* the day of his death, we make the following extracts:

"Dr. Armsby's early years were spent on his father's farm (in Sutton). His only educational advantages were derived from the public schools of his native town, and from a brief period in the Worcester and Monson Academies. But his love of study was gratified by the facilities afforded by the Public Library of his native town.*

"In 1830, when in his twenty-first year, he came to this city and entered as a student with Dr. Alden March, who was then in active practice and the foremost physician and surgeon of the city. He was an earnest student, and gave early indications of the eminent talent and skill which have marked his professional life.

"His first public service was the circulation of a petition while yet a student, for the establishment of a hospital and medical college in Albany, and from that day to this he has never wearied in his efforts to advance the educational, religious and benevolent interests of his adopted home. As a student he evinced special fondness for anatomical and physiological studies, and manifested great skill in the preparation and arrangement of anatomical specimens; so much so that Dr. March made him his chief assistant during his term of study, and he occasionally supplied his place in the lecture room.

"In 1832 he was made the resident physician of the cholera hospital, and took part in the *post mortem* examination of the first cholera patient that died of the disease in this city, making careful dissections of the parts most involved in the disease, specimens of which are still preserved in the college museum.

"After graduating at the Vermont Academy of Medicine in 1833, with the highest honors of his class, he became teacher in a private medical school in this city. This school, in which he was associated with the late Dr. March, was known as 'March and Armsby's School,' and was continued until the

* Library of district school.

foundation of the Albany Medical College. Within a year of his graduation the Vermont Academy recalled her student and made him professor of anatomy and physiology.

"After the establishment of the Albany Medical College he devoted himself heart and soul to its interests, taking up his residence in the building; and soon after resigning his Vermont professorship, gave his entire time to the arrangement of the museum and the manifold details of organization. We need scarcely add that during all the succeeding years of the institution he remained its steadfast friend, ever laboring with unflagging zeal for its advancement. In 1839 he made his first visit to Europe, and inspected all the leading medical institutions, hospitals and museums of the old world. He brought back with him a choice collection of specimens, with which he enriched the college. He made a second visit of a similar nature to Europe in 1845. In 1841 he opened an office in this city, dividing his time with his duties at the college.

"Dr. Armsby was a warm and intelligent friend of art in all its manifestations, and in him the brotherhood of artists always had a sympathetic friend.

"His connection with the Albany hospital was whole hearted. From the time it was opened in 1848 until his death, he was its untiring friend in season and out of season. The largest portion of the funds that have been raised for its support were secured through his personal efforts. His efforts to secure the necessary endowments, and the events which attended and followed the inauguration, when Edward Everett delivered his great oration, are familiar to all our citizens and need not be rehearsed here.

"In 1861 Dr. Armsby was appointed United States consul at Naples, a position which he filled with honor to himself and the government. It is interesting to note he gave the first popular scientific lecture ever delivered in Naples.

"Dr. Armsby was married in 1841 to Anna L. Hawley, daughter of the late Hon. Gideon Hawley, by whom he had one son and one daughter. The wife and daughter died in 1846, and six years later the doctor married Miss Sarah Winne. She and one son, Gideon, survive him. Dr. Armsby was the frequent recipient of honorary degrees from our American colleges and other institutions of learning. In 1841 Rutgers gave him her A. M., and in the same year the Yale National Historical Society made him an honorary member. In 1836 he was elected member of the National Historical Society of New Orleans, and about the same time Rochester University conferred on him the degree of master of arts.

"In his address to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in this city, in 1855, Dr. B. A. Gould spoke truthfully of Dr. Armsby when he said:

"And now I come to a name whose sympathetic influence calls up all the generous feelings of the heart — a name which I cannot lightly utter, for it belongs to a man whom to know is to love, and to mention is to praise. It is his whose agency is evident in all good works, whose thoughtfulness is conspicuous in all kindly action, to whom is in great part due the establishment of many a noble institution in this city of his adoption and his love, forming an imperishable monument of his public spirit; *his* whose efforts were among the most untiring in behalf of the university; *his* whose mild and gentle persuasiveness, whose modest, retiring, disinterested zeal conferred on this association a priceless boon; when, under the form of asking one, he persuaded it to disregard all precedents by returning, after the expiration of a

single lustrum, and holding now for a second time its session in this great-hearted capital. There is no need of saying that his name is James H. Armsby. God bless him! for he is blessing God's earth, and the world is better that he lives in it."

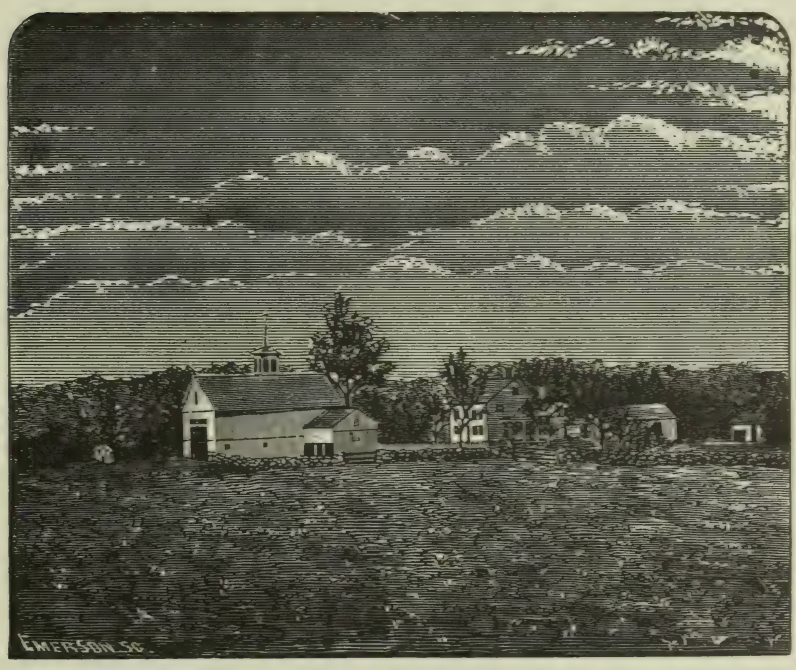
The house now owned by John S. Burnap was built by Lot Simpson, next owned by Henry Bright Harback, then by James King, then by Daniel Harback, and occupied by his son Captain Charles Harback. D. Harback deeded it to John Burnap in 1821. Mr. B. bought on eleven acres of Silas Armsby, making a farm of forty-three acres. Mr. Burnap died here Feb. 2, 1864, aged seventy-six.

John S., the present owner, has much improved the place. Some miners during the present year commenced sinking a shaft here, hoping to find silver, but the enterprise has been abandoned.

Joseph Woodbury first settled on the place now owned by B. A. Whitcomb; he was succeeded by Benjamin Woodbury, next Benjamin, jr.; then his heirs sold to Rufus King, he to Asa Hall, he to Otis Hall; next owned by J. S. Burnap, sold by him to Rev. Elijah Brigham, and occupied by his son, Dr. John Brigham; sold by him to Bainbridge A. Whitcomb of Providence, the present owner. Mr. W. has recently built a fine mansion on the place, besides large barns; he has also moved and repaired the old house, now occupied by his farmer, Mr. Cady. He has plowed and fertilized nearly the entire farm.

On the place now owned by Newell Wedge, Deacon Percival Hall settled his son Stephen, who moved from there to where John Armsby now lives, in 1753. It was next owned by Mr. Potter, then by Thomas Harback, then by Leland and Brigham, blacksmiths. Jacob Brigham deeded it to Joshua Armsby in 1795. The present house was built by Joshua Armsby, jr., about 1824, the shop in 1835, and the barn in 1839. Joshua Armsby, sen., was educated for the ministry, but for some reason never engaged in the duties of his profession; but retired, lived and died on this beautiful farm. His son Joshua was a carpenter and machinist. He was for several years superintendent of the Wilkinsonville factories; was for three terms representative in the legisla-

ture, and held various town offices. His son Joshua was engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Worcester; where he accumulated a fortune, built several blocks, and died much honored and lamented. One of his daughters married Newell Wedge, a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1840. Mr. W. has taken a deep interest in the education of the young, has taught a number of years in town, been on school committee, and done much




RESIDENCE OF NEWELL WEDGE.

to improve our schools. He has now retired upon this attractive place, and is bringing his intelligence to bear in the cultivation of the soil. His crops reveal the skill of the hands at work, especially those of fruits and vegetables.

He has two daughters, Sarah E. and Mary A., well educated and successful teachers.

The next place east, now owned by James Prentice, was first setttled by John Day, who sold to Nathaniel Cheney,

who set out the big elm in front of the house in 1775. Nathaniel Cheney, jr., succeeded his father and lived there until his death. The estate was sold to James Prentice in 1867.

Mr. Prentice was born in Scotland, but came to Sutton and bought a place on the turnpike below Samuel Hall's, in 1835. Said house was built by Stephen Hall, son of Stephen, son of Percival, and next owned by Lucas Chamberlain, then by Edmund Day, who sold to Prentice. Mr. Prentice has a remarkable family, all of whom attended school in the "old stone," yet, strange as it may seem, none of them were born in Sutton.

Professor George Prentice of Middletown College, considered one of the ripest scholars in the country, was born in Fisherville, Grafton. He graduated at Wilbraham, and finished his education in Germany. His youngest sister, Laura, has also been to Germany and France, attending school six months in each place, and all by her own efforts. She now teaches in the normal school at Westfield. Two of his children were born in Millbury and two in Webster. To memorize was the forte of the Prentice children. When the Rev. J. W. Lee was preaching here, he offered as a prize a nice bible to the Sabbath-school scholar who should commit the most verses in the bible. So many entered zealously for the prize, but after the first recitation withdrew, because they said Helen Prentice had learned the whole bible, and only stopped her recitation when there was time to hear no more. The wife of Professor Prentice fell over fifty feet from the cliff of Purgatory, July 7, 1876, and so injured her spine that she died in a few weeks at this place.*

Stephen Hall, son of Percival, built the house where John Armsby now lives, in 1752. He was succeeded by his son Stephen, and he by his son William, he by his son-in-law, J. P. Stockwell, who sold to the present owner. It was in the Hall family more than one hundred years. Mr. William Hall was a millwright by trade, and a wealthy and worthy citizen.

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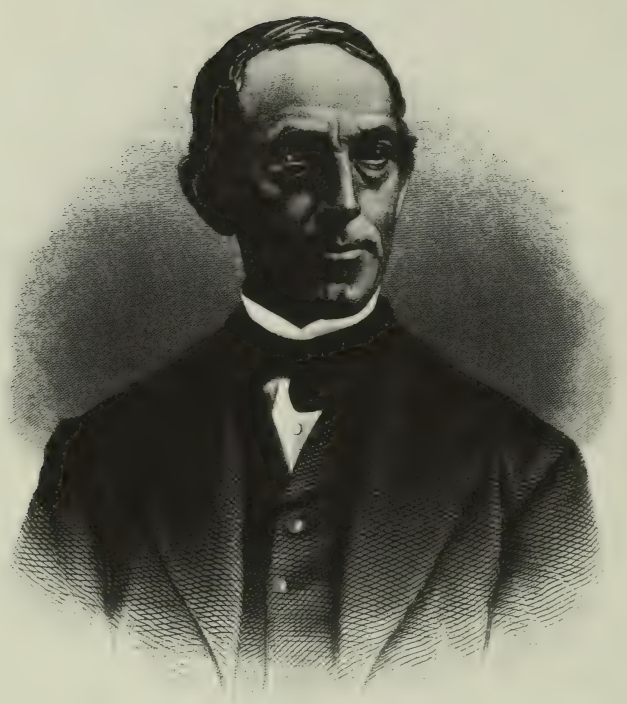
* See sketch of Purgatory, in District No. 5.



Sincerely yours,
Reuben Rawson Dodge

The present owner is a son of Joshua Armsby, already mentioned.

On the place now owned by Reuben R. Dodge, Deacon Percival Hall settled his grandson, James McClellan. He was succeeded by his son, Deacon James McClellan, who was succeeded by his son, Major John McClellan, who sold to the present owner in 1865, and now lives in Grafton.

The McClellans were in possession of the place for more than one hundred and ten years. Deacon James was a large, good-natured man, and very successful in every undertaking. He used to have an ashery on this place, and made potash for the Boston market, which he himself carted. He built the large house which was burned March 9, 1875. His farm was one of the best in town. He owned much real estate away from the home place. His son Major John was also born here; since he went to Grafton he has represented that district in the legislature, and is a worthy and prominent man in the town. Like his father, he has been deacon of the Baptist church. It is said that he and his father both made it a rule to give one hundred dollars a year for the support of their church. They both had large families.

Mr. Reuben Rawson Dodge came into possession of the place in 1865. In the spring of 1875 the old mansion was destroyed by fire, and the present beautiful and commodious house was built upon the same site. Mr. Dodge is an enthusiastic antiquarian, "and especially interested in family genealogies and town histories." He has been for many years a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston. November 3, 1873, he was elected a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Mr. Dodge's farm extends to Manilaus Hill. This hill was the site where once stood one of the first houses built in town. It was begun by Benoni Chase, who went there with his axe and crowbar to make an opening in the then dense forest.

He got lost and wandered about until he found the cabin of a cousin in what is now Northbridge; after that he went to his work by marked trees. He soon sold out to his nephew,

Deacon Seth Chase, who was succeeded by his son, and then by his son's son, Nathan Chase. It was next owned by Benoni Wilmarth, then Benjamin Carlton, once a deputy sheriff; then Jacob Dodge bought it and took the house down in 1833. Standing upon this hill, Mr. Hall writes:

"When I arrived on this hill I was led to exclaim in the language of another, "Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around, of hills and dales, and woods and lawns and spires." It presents some of the most enchanting scenery to be found in the world.

From this hill you look down upon the beautiful valley of the Blackstone, and in the distance view the hills of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with the varying landscape that intervenes. All around in every direction, to where the misty horizon limits the view, we behold the beauties of nature and the improvements of art. Nor is distance necessary to give enchantment to the prospect. The near-by well walled and well cultivated fields, carpeted with living green, the fruits and flowers, the green pastures and the lowing herds, all conspire to fill us with admiration for the fathers, who cleared and cultivated them, as well as for every succeeding generation whose works have followed them.

Then the many spires pointing heavenward, which we see from this standpoint, are reminders of Him who giveth the increase, who maketh the sun to shine and the rain to refresh the earth. Now, from this spot where the hopeful Benoni wandered and was lost in the woods, we behold the march of civilization and improvement. Where the red man and the wild beast prowled in the days of yore, in deadly fear of each other, we see the white man and Christian, with his domestic animals, living in peace and quiet. Where the brakes and wild-briers once grew, we see the beautiful fields and cultivated grasses; the bog hoe succeeded by the mowing-machine, the tedder and the horse-rake, while the nodding grain falls before the two-horse reaper and is threshed and winnowed by a like power. If you stand here at high noon, instead of the howling wolf you hear the steam whistles from Worcester and the bells of a dozen factories in this vicinity, all screaming and ringing to send five times ten thousand hungry toilers to dine around their well-spread boards.

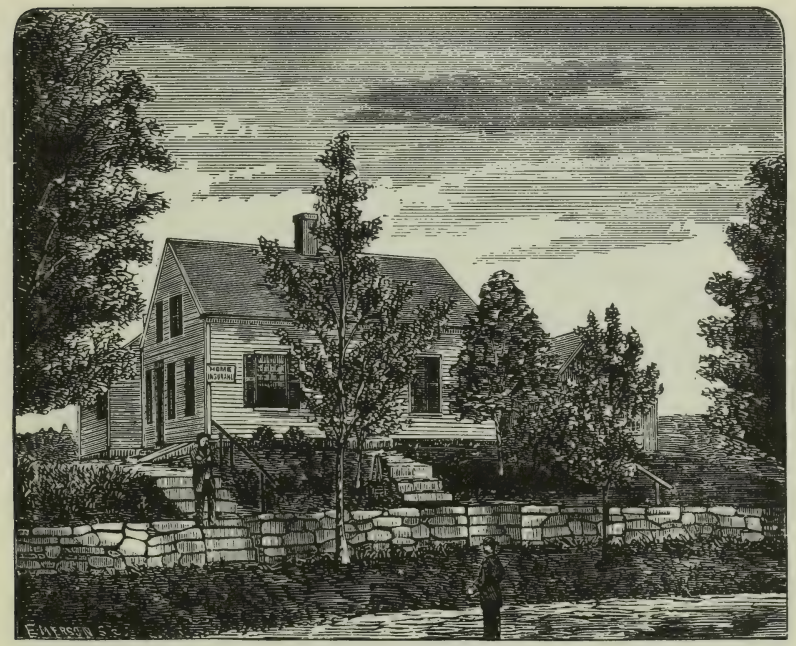
The first house west of Mr. Dodge's was built by Mr. Kelley, and now owned by Mr. Hawkins of Worcester. It has been occupied as a tenement house.

Whiting Fisher built the brick house now owned by Aaron Day, about 1830. He sold to Jemima Hicks, she to Day, son of Aaron, son of David. Mr. Day married a Cheney; he has no children.

Lucy Cheney moved the old school-house and commenced the house now owned by Henry Stone. Salmon Campbell bought and enlarged it. His son Ezra was the next owner and sold to Edmund Day, who sold to Stone, present owner.

Mr. Day has had two wives and two daughters. Mr. Stone has set out fruit trees and improved the place. He and Mr. Going, his son-in-law, have made a specialty of raising early vegetables.

There used to be a house nearly opposite Aaron Day's, built by Daniel Day. His wife had three children at one birth, viz.: Moses, Aaron and Miriam. The two boys lived and had families. Miriam died single when about twenty



RESIDENCE OF DEA. AMOS BATCHELLER.

years of age. His daughter Lydia was the mother of Salmon Campbell. Polly married Ezra Batcheller, who went to North Brookfield and was the father of the noted boot and shoe manufacturer, who did so much toward building up that beautiful town. Daniel Day was succeeded by his son Aaron, who had a large family, among them one pair of twins; Sylvester and Sylvanus Newton, now living on the "old common" in Millbury. Moses Day was the father of Daniel, late of Northbridge. Moses went to Vermont.

The house now owned by Amos Batcheller was started from a shop moved from Leland Hill by Daniel Brown about 1830. Brown married a daughter of Amos Batcheller, who was grandfather of the present Amos, and had two daughters born here. The eldest daughter married a Day of Dayville, Connecticut, son of the man from whom the village was named. At the birth of the second daughter the mother died, and Mrs. Stephen Putnam took the child

THE HOUSE BUILT BY CAPT. ABRAHAM BATCHELLER, NOW OWNED BY REUBEN LINCOLN.

to keep for a few days, but became so much attached to her they finally adopted her. So Sarah Brown was brought up and educated by Deacon Stephen Putnam. She married a Mr. Greenleaf and now lives in Boston. Charles Ide Dean was the next owner, then Rice, then Charles E. Taylor, who married Dean's daughter. Dean was a blacksmith. Taylor made sleighs; he sold to Batcheller, the present owner.

Mr. B. married Julia M. Taylor, daughter of Benjamin, son of Samuel, Esq., and has two daughters. He has much improved the house and grounds.

The next house on the corner was the old Batcheller homestead, built by Abraham Batcheller, all of whose children were born here. He was succeeded by his son, Benjamin, whose children were also born here. Deacon John Leland, who married his daughter, Betsey, once had a

RESIDENCE OF AMOS B. STOCKWELL.

deed of it. Then Ezra Campbell, then Judson Day, son of Aaron, son of Daniel; next Oliver Adams, who sold to present owner, Mr. Reuben Lincoln.

The Batchellers were a race of large, strong men, and were good citizens. B. L. Batcheller was born here. He is the present town clerk, has held many other offices in town, and represented it in the legislature. He is now on the committee of publication of this history, and its most efficient member.

The house now owned and occupied by Amos B. Stockwell was built by Benjamin Batcheller, then traded to his brother

Amos for his share of the old homestead. Amos Batcheller lived here until his death. One of his daughters married Tyler Stockwell and was the mother of Amos, the present owner. He married Catharine Hall, a niece of Mrs. Batcheller, and daughter of William Hall, son of Stephen, son of Stephen, son of Percival. Her sister Maria lives here. Mr. Stockwell has been one of the assessors. He has a fine family of children.

The next house was built by Elhanan Batcheller in 1835. It was burned in April 1874. Elhanan, son of Amos, son of Abraham, was born Sept. 6, 1799, and died in this house, Nov. 17, 1866. He married Lucinda Hicks, and had two sons, Amos and Harrison J., who occupied the house after the death of his father. He now lives in Upton. Elhanan Batcheller gave much attention to the cultivation of fruit, and perhaps grafted more trees than any man in town.

Abraham Batcheller built the house which was owned and occupied many years by the late Abel Ellis. He served as chorister in the first Congregational church for several years. Some of his descendants have been quite distinguished for their musical talents, especially the Lelands. One of his daughters married Oliver Leland, one Royal Penniman, who built the new house on the place now owned by Dr. John Brigham, who was born in Fitchburg, Mass., March 11, 1835. He went to Wisconsin, where he married Betsey A. Jelleff in 1856; practiced medicine there for several years before he came to Sutton. All his children were born in Wisconsin. This farm was much improved by Mr. Penniman and his sons, and has many valuable fruit trees, which were set out by them. The old house has been taken down.

The house where Asa Lincoln now lives was built by Simon Elliot about 1846. Jacob Dodge owned it next, then his daughter Sarah. Lincoln bought it of her heirs. He married an Elliot and has one son.

Mrs. Redfield, the mother of Dr. Redfield of Providence, lived here several years with her daughter Ellen.

Salmon Campbell built the house now owned by Dexter Lowe; it was next owned by Daniel Fisher, then by Monroe

Wheelock, then by Widow Fisher, then by Amos Aldrich, and now by Lowe. Harrison Chamberlain once lived here, and also Mr. Redfield.

The next house was built by Ezra Batcheller, son of Abraham. He went to North Brookfield. It was next owned by Caleb Hicks, then by Benjamin Taft, then by Mr. Larned, then by Judson Day, son of Aaron, who sold to Timothy Lincoln in 1837; he came from Newton; married a daughter of Daniel Leonard. It is now owned by his son, Reuben Lincoln, but is not occupied.

There was a house not far from this place where Mr. Wm. Dean and his son Alpheus used to live. Alpheus Dean married an Ide, sister to Dr. Ide of Webster. Charles I. Dean, already mentioned, was their son. The house has been down several years; the site belongs to Fayette Armsby.

Zachariah Hicks first settled where Hiram now lives, and built a part of the house. It was next owned by his sons, Joseph and David. David sold his part to Felix Brown. That part was next owned by Simeon Batcheller, jr. It is now all owned by Mr. Hiram Hicks, who has improved and enlarged the house.

The next house was built by Daniel Scannel. Elliot and Campbell next owned it. Scannel took it back and sold to Joseph Bancroft; now owned by Tolman of Worcester. It is unoccupied.

The place now owned by Joseph Bancroft was first settled by Solomon Hicks. John Pierce was the next owner, and built the present house. It was next owned by his son Jonathan, who married a Beaman and went to West Boylston, where he died, leaving a family and a handsome estate. John Pierce had twelve children, all born here, six sons and six daughters. John Walter was a Congregational clergyman, a sketch of whom follows the history of this place.

William, the only surviving member, is a wealthy manufacturer, now living in Leicester. He married a Dickinson; her father had five wives. It was next owned by Barnabas F. Howell, then by Cornelius Duggan, grandfather of Mr. C. W. Duggan, who represented this district in the legislature of 1875. Next owned and occupied by Mr. Ellis Burt, who

died here. The next owner was P. Dwight King, the next Campbell, then Daniel Scannel, who sold to Joseph Bancroft, the present owner.

Rev. John W. Pierce died at Highgate, Vermont, March 2, 1872, aged sixty years. He was a native of Sutton, Mass.; a son of John and Lucy Pierce. He became a Christian while young, under the ministry of Rev. John Maltby. It was through Mr. Maltby's influence that he was induced to commence study for the ministry. He graduated from Bangor seminary in 1840.

He commenced his work as a minister in the service of the A. H. M. Society at Hudson, Michigan, where he labored with fidelity and success two or three years; when the climate being deemed unfavorable to his family, he removed to Harpersville, N. Y. After a short ministry there his own health gave way, and he was obliged for a season to suspend ministerial labor.

For some time he was engaged in a secular agency, but at length his health was so far recovered that he resumed the duties of his chosen calling with the Congregational church at East Westminster, Vermont, in 1851. In 1853 he accepted an invitation to Jericho, Vermont, where he remained four years. During his ministry here a precious revival was enjoyed. He next removed to Highgate, Vermont, for one year, and then to St. Alban's Bay, where he had labored but a few months when the health of his family required him to seek a home upon the sea-coast. Accordingly, in 1859, he removed to Tremont, Mount Desert Island, Maine; where, after a ministry of five years, his own health failed, so that he was again obliged to suspend preaching. From Mount Desert he removed to Clinton, where he lived four years, preaching only occasionally. Though to be laid aside from the ministry was to him a severe trial, yet as he would not be idle he again engaged in secular business; but with less satisfaction than success. He had acquired some property, and having previously purchased a house in Highgate, Vermont, in March 1868 he removed his family there.

His health had for some time seemed to be improving; and in January 1871 his physician pronounced his lungs well, and judged that he might with safety resume the duties of the ministry. Rejoicing at the thought, he made an engagement with the church at West Townsend, where he preached a few Sabbaths and left for Highgate, intending soon to return, and if suitable arrangements could be made to remove his family thither. He reached his home at Highgate quite ill, from the effects, as he supposed, of a severe cold. He was confident that he should soon recover, but alas! his work as a minister was done. Consumption had taken fast hold upon him. Alternating periods of comparative comfort with days and nights of weakness and suffering measured out a year or more, when his spirit was released and he entered upon his reward.*

John Hicks came from Cambridge about 1743, and built a house nearly opposite the Anderson house. The place was next owned by his son, Deacon Benjamin Hicks, who built the present house. He had five daughters, all born here. One married Job Sibley, one married Amos Pierce, one married Archelaus Putnam, one married Samuel Taylor,

* Furnished by Miss Fannie Pierce, Sutton.

Esq., and one married Simeon Hathaway, jr. The place was next owned by Elhanan Batcheller, whose son Amos was born here; next owned by Barnabas F. Howell, next by Moses Bigelow, then by Leonard and James Dudley, who sold to James Anderson; next owned by his son Edward. The Rev. Daniel G. Anderson, rector of the church at Great Barrington, to whom reference is made below, was born in this house. Edward Anderson enlisted in the late war in the fifteenth regiment Massachusetts volunteers, and was an intrepid soldier. He says he was a coward, because he was afraid to stay at home when his country called, and that he durst not run when under fire. The place was next owned by Bowker, now by Joseph Shambeau, who is repairing the house.

One young man who lived in this district, and attended school several seasons, is now the celebrated Dr. Redfield of Providence, Rhode Island. It is also said that Jesse Lincoln, son of Timothy, now living in Providence, has obtained some credit as an inventor, having secured some valuable patents.

Rev. Daniel G. Anderson was born in Sutton, May 9, 1840; was educated in the school of district number nine, until sixteen years of age. He entered Kenyon College, Ohio, in the class of 1864. Left college in 1862 to enlist in the ninety-sixth regiment, O. V. I., and served for three years, being discharged as first sergeant, June 28, 1865. He graduated from the Philadelphia Divinity School in 1868. Was ordained the 26th of May 1868, and at once took charge of the parish of St. John's church, Ashton, Rhode Island. He remained at St. John's, Ashton, Rhode Island, and St. Bartholomew's, Cranston, until November 1874, when he removed to Troy, N. Y., and became rector of St. Luke's church.

In February 1876 he received a call to St. John's church, Great Barrington, and Trinity Church, Van Deusenville, where he still remains as rector.

Mr. Anderson has been, and is, successful in his calling. In 1872 he married Miss Martha McDonald of Providence, Rhode Island.

## Slocomb District, No. 10.

The first house east of Reuben Dodge's was built by Ebenezer R. Dodge about 1850. It is now owned by R. Gamage.

Mr. Gamage discovered, or thought he had discovered, silver ore on his place, and hoped to open a valuable mine, and *is hoping* still.

The next house was the Benoni or Seth Chase place, already described in connection with the R. R. Dodge place. One of the Chases was a comb-maker, and some of the horn-piths remain there now.

The house now standing near this site was built by John C. Ford about 1857. He sold to Andrew Boyce, the present owner. Mr. Boyce had a soap manufactory here, which was burned in 1876.

The house recently taken down by Robert McFarland was built by Benoni Chase, next owned by John Goodale, then by Moses Marsh, then by Captain Samuel Bigelow, next by Captain R. F. Fosdick, then by McFarland. Captain Bigelow carried on the shoe business here for several years quite extensively.

The next house, now owned by Robert McFarland, was built by Captain Samuel Bigelow about the year 1830, and sold to Captain R. F. Fosdick, who was engaged in the milk trade for several years, running a car to Providence daily. He was one of the overseers of the poor several years. At a town meeting after his death, resolutions of respect and condolence were introduced by Mr. Hartwell, and passed by the unanimous vote of the town. He was stricken with a paralysis while gathering some berries. He left a wife, but no children. A young lady who had bestowed much affection upon him, came forward after his death with a will which he had given her, hoping to be his heir; but a later will made no provision for her. After the death of Captain Fosdick the estate was sold to the present owner.

The house now owned and occupied by John Harkness was built by Solomon Leland, Esq. He was succeeded by his son, Deacon Jonathan Leland, whose interesting family were born here. After the death of Deacon Leland the estate was owned and occupied by his son Horace Leland, Esq., who was one of the prominent men of the town, and highly respected by all who knew him. He never married, but remained here, having a happy home with his sisters, some of whom remained single. Deacon Leland spent much time collecting materials for a history of Sutton. He was particularly interested in the genealogy of the old families.

Jon.a Leland

He was very particular and precise in all his doings, and was thought by many to be *the* great man of the town. He was one of the assessors and collector and treasurer for several years. He also represented the town in the legislature.

Moses Leland, father of Solomon, built the old house that stood on the site now owned by Mr. Pope. It was next owned by Timothy Leland, then by his son David; after whose death the old house was taken down by his heirs and a new one built in 1843. It was next owned by Joseph Daniels, then by Henry Brigham, then by Esek Saunders, then by W. B. Holton, then by F. Ballou, now by J. Pope.

David Leland was a man of much public spirit, and gave for a public burying-ground the lot now known as the Leland cemetery, in which his remains were buried. But, strange to say, no monument marks his grave. He left a handsome property, and we understand that the heirs, some of them at least, contributed liberally for a monument; but through the neglect of the executor of the will it was never erected. And that unmarked grave remains, an illustration of the frequent forgetfulness of obligation on the part of those who owe the most to the dead. It will undoubtedly so remain, unless they who through his generosity are furnished with a burial-place free of cost to themselves shall show their appreciation of his gift by honoring his grave.

The house now owned by Robert McFarland and occupied by Mr. Kennedy, was built by Ebenezer Fletcher; next owned by John Goodale, next by Emerson Hall, then by Noah White, next by Capt. Samuel Bigelow; then owned and occupied several years by Dan Richardson, then back to Bigelow, then to Fosdick, then to present owner.

Emerson Hall, son of Stephen, son of Percival, married Tabitha Fletcher and had Tabitha and Lydia (twins), then Eleazer, Ebenezer and Lucy. He went to Boscawen, N. H. Simeon Hathaway lived in this house when the chimney and roof were blown off by the great September gale.

There once existed in this vicinity a sect known as the "Live for Evers." They were peculiar in their views, believing that, like Adam, every man had a wife made from one of his own ribs, and that there was danger of trouble if he did not get the right rib. Some of the women belonging to this order thought they were misplaced. Mrs. Fletcher was one of them, and also her sister, who married a Miner. The latter, it is said, left her husband, who went after her and had hard work to get her back. They carried the idea of being misplaced so far as to misplace themselves in their own beds, putting the pillow for the man at one end of the bed, and that for the woman at the other. Like some of the Spiritualists of the present day, they were dissatisfied with their companions and sought for their affinities. It seems they held

evening meetings to discuss and adjust their difficulties. Mr. Fletcher came home one rainy night and found them holding a meeting at his house; and, not being in favor of their views, ordered them out, but on account of the rain they refused to go. So being enraged, he said: "If you fear rain more than fire you can stay," at the same time seizing the peel, he drove it into the fire and began scattering hot embers and fire coals around the room and among the crowd until they dispersed, then he put out the fire and went to bed. A few days after he went to Grafton with his steers and tip-cart, but never returned, as he was found dead in the road, and it was supposed that he was murdered by the "Live for Evers." They thought if one seemed to be dead, faith accompanied by certain manipulations by the faithful would restore him to life. That part of their faith gave them their name. No record is found of the death of Fletcher. The only proximate date is the marriage of his widow, Mrs. Lucy Fletcher, with John Goodale, Dec. 12, 1781.

The house now owned by Joel Knapp, Esq., was built by Jacob Dodge about the year 1806; then owned by Timothy Johnson, blacksmith, then by John Goodale, who sold it to present owner in 1829. Mr. Knapp has enlarged and improved the house and land; he has also built two tenement houses near by, which he now owns. One was built in 1843, the other in 1871. He used to carry on the shoe business here, etc. He has also a large real estate interest in Worcester.

The house now occupied by James Thurber was built by William Slocomb, jr., next owned by his brother Pliny; then sold by his heirs to Dr. Copp, and by him to the present owner.

Mr. William Slocomb went from here to Marietta, Ohio, where he accumulated a large property, and was a leading man in that city.

Pliny Slocomb was one of the assessors in this town. He was a Freemason, belonged to the Sutton Lyceum and was skillful in debate. He was an artist, an ornamental painter, and one of the fastest workmen to be found. His sleighs, chairs, cradles, settees, etc., were much sought after for their fanciful ornamentation. One of his sons too was an artist, and painted a panorama, with which he traveled. Mr. Slocomb gave some attention to fruit growing, and made choice wines, on which he realized handsome profits. His second wife survives him. Her mother, Mrs. Corson, is also living, and the oldest person in town, being nearly ninety-five, and quite active and intelligent.

The house now owned and occupied by Charles H. Searles was built by William Slocomb, jr., for Noah White, and next owned by George Searles, who sold to Jesse Jackson in 1830; now owned by Searles, who married his daughter.

Mr. Searles has been a teacher, and also on the school committee. He has been one of the assessors, and likewise a deacon of the Congregational church in Saundersville.

The place now owned and occupied by Augustus Adams was first settled by Samuel Miner, next owned by Abner Batcheller, next by Joseph Dudley, next by Allen Cummings, next by Joshua Slocomb, next by Welcome Adams, now by his son. Welcome Adams married Sally Dudley, daughter of Capt John.

Mr. William Slocomb came from Franklin about 1778, and bought the place where Erastus Slocomb now lives of Thomas Leland. All Mr. Slocomb's children were born here; he was succeeded by his son Horatio, who had a large family, all born here. William Slocomb, jr., went to Marietta, Ohio; he was for several years a teacher, and compiled and published an arithmetic. He was a man of property and distinction in Ohio. Capt. John W. Slocomb was one of the most successful business men in Worcester county. He manufactured boots of such a quality that they would sell, where known, even in hard times. No sham was allowed in his shop. He was much esteemed by all who knew him.

One of Horatio's sons, Albert, entered college at Marietta and graduated at Amherst; after which he spent two years in Germany in travel and study. He was a paymaster for a year or so at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, where he afterward established himself as a broker, buying government claims, and accumulating quite a fortune. After the war he went south, where he married and now resides.

One of the daughters married Dr. William Terry, and now lives in Ansonia, Conn.; they have a large family. Another daughter married Rev. Mr. Frisby; one married Sylvester Morse and had several children; she died in Minnesota. Mr. Horatio Slocomb was a painter, and gave much attention to fruit and flowers.

The house now owned and occupied by Eli Sprague was built by Jacob Dodge for Benjamin White, in 1795. Mr. White was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Dodge sold to present owner in 1840. Mr. Sprague is a relative of Gen. Sprague and of Homer B. Sprague.

The house now owned and occupied by H. Linton was built by James Foster, next owned by James Carlton. Everybody knew "Jimmy." He was at times quite a wit. It was next owned by Gardner H. Dodge, then by N. Remick, who sold to present owner.

The next house was built by Josiah Dodge, in 1796. All his children were born here. He was succeeded by his son John, and all his children were born here. The place is now owned by Edwin, son of John Dodge, and occupied by his sister, Miss Abbie Dodge. John Dodge's wife was an Elliot, daughter of Aaron Elliot, jr.

Dudley Chase built the house now owned and occupied by Gardner H. Dodge. It was next owned by Richard Hubbard Dodge, then by his son, Jacob Dodge, whose large and respectable family were all born here. Dudley Chase lived on this place ten years previously to 1755. He was the ancestor of Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, bishop of Ohio and Illinois; also of Hon. S. P. Chase of Ohio, too well known to need further mention here. Dudley Chase afterward went to Cornish, New Hampshire. Jacob Dodge, who was an enterprising man, built several houses and was a large landholder. Gardner has much improved the place, built the large barn, etc. He makes carriages and threshing machines. When threshing machines were first introduced here, Mr. Dodge himself run one, assisted by an industrious and intelligent boy, now Judge Calvin E. Pratt of New York.

The house now owned and occupied by W. W. Phillips, was built by Moses Leland about 1780; next owned by Abner Batcheller. Capt. John Marble bought it and sold to Moses Batcheller, father of Mrs. Phillips, wife of the present owner. Mr. Moses Batcheller was known as one of the best temperers of steel in this region. He tempered scythes for a large firm in Rhode Island for several years, and their scythes were sought after far and near for their excellent cutting qualities. Mr. Phillips has been quite a traveler, and lived several years in South America.

The place now occupied by Mrs. Miranda Peirce, Mr. Jonathan Peirce bought of a Mr. Leland; it was next owned by his son Amos, then by his son, Lewis Peirce, now by his

heirs. Mr. Ezekiel Peirce, who taught school in this district and elsewhere, was born here; he finally settled in West Boylston, where he had one of the best farms in that town. He had some of the choicest fruit in the county. His daughter married Dr. Merrifield, now living in that town.

Mr. John G. Law sends from Brooklyn, New York, the following facts concerning Judge Pratt:

Calvin E. Pratt was born in Princeton, Worcester county, January 23, 1828. His father's name was Edward Pratt, son of Joseph Pratt of Shrewsbury; his mother's name was Mariana Stratton, daughter of Deacon Samuel Stratton of Princeton. His father moved from Shrewsbury in 1836 to the easterly part of Sutton, where he continued to reside until about 1851, when he removed to Princeton.

Calvin attended school in what was known as the Slocomb district until he was fifteen years of age, when he was sent to Wilbraham academy, and afterwards to the Baptist high school at Worcester, where he fitted for college.

In the spring of 1849 he commenced the study of law with Judge Henry Chapin of Worcester, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar in 1852. At the establishment of the police court at Worcester, he was appointed clerk, which office he held for about one year. During the time from his admission to the bar until May 1859, he was engaged in a large law practice in Worcester, and took an active part in politics and military matters. He was a member of the Democratic state central committee for some years, and served actively upon the various local committees, and upon the stump during all the political campaigns.

He enlisted in the Worcester Light Infantry as a private, and was appointed orderly sergeant and second lieutenant. He afterwards was elected major of the tenth regiment Massachusetts militia, in which capacity he served for several years. In May 1859 he removed to New York and formed a co-partnership with Levi A. Fuller for the practice of law. In April 1861 he commenced to organize a regiment for the war, which was afterwards numbered thirty-first New York volunteers, and of which he was made colonel. With this regiment he went to Washington in June 1861, and was assigned to duty at once in the army commanded by Gen. McDowell, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run.

Afterwards he was assigned to duty in the army of the Potomac, and took an active part in the Peninsular campaign until the 27th of June 1862, when he was severely wounded in the battle of Gaines' Mills.

Having partially recovered from the wound, he returned in season to take part in the Maryland campaign, which ended with the battle of Antietam on the 18th day of September 1862.

On the tenth of September of that same year he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General for "Meritorious service in the field," and assigned to succeed General Hancock in command of a brigade in the second division of the sixth army corps.

He remained in command of this brigade and took part in the operations of that corps until after the battle of Fredericksburg. During the winter of 1863 he was assigned to command the light infantry of the sixth corps, and there continued until the battle of Chancellorsville, when he resigned and

was honorably discharged. Immediately upon returning to New York he commenced the practice of law in copartnership with the late Grenville T. Jenks; afterwards was in partnership with Judge Emmot and J. M. Van Cott, and again with General P. S. Crooke and John H. Bergen, Esq. In the fall of 1869 he was nominated by both political parties as a candidate for judge of the supreme court, and was elected and took his seat on the first of January 1870, which position he still holds. In addition to the offices before stated, Judge Pratt was appointed collector of internal revenue in the fall of 1866, by President Johnson, which office he held until March of the following year.

Although Judge Pratt was not born in Sutton, and the house where his father lived fifteen years has since been set off to Northbridge, some of his old schoolmates desire to have the above inserted in the Sutton history, to remind them of the happy days of "Auld Lang Syne."

### Harback District, No. 11.

The Burnap farm is situated on the road from Bramanville, Millbury, to the school-house in district number eleven. It is the most northern farm upon said road, and a small part of it lies on the Millbury line.

It was first settled by Ebenezer Burnap about 1770. Mr. Burnap first located on Burnap Hill (now called Bolton Hill) about 1750, where he lived twenty years upon land that was first occupied by the Indians for growing Indian corn; then removed to what is now known as the old Burnap place, which is about one hundred fifty rods north-east from where the first house stood; on which place he spent the remnant of his days.

He purchased the old farm in small parcels, and at sundry times, just as he had means. He had a family of eleven children. The old house that he built in 1770 stood in what is now the garden. It was about equidistant from the present house and the old barn; and was accidentally burned about 1833. The old barn, which was a small one of thirty by forty feet, has received an addition of twenty-two by thirty feet, and is still standing; the only relic of olden time now upon the farm.

After the death of Mr. Burnap and his wife the farm came into the possession of his son Timothy, who occupied it for some time. He and his son Timothy built the present

house in the year 1815, and it was occupied by them until the death of Timothy in 1828. Timothy, jr., then took the farm in his charge, and in 1830 his brother Elijah bought an interest, and they occupied it jointly until the death of Timothy in 1858, after which Elijah became the sole owner. He sold to Andrew B. Garfield, and by him it was sold to Miss Mary E. Henry, who now occupies it with C. C. Hall, who married a great-grand-daughter of Timothy Burnap, sen. The old farm now contains but fifty-two acres of land.

Timothy Burnap, jr., served the town as representative in the legislature one year.

The Thomas B. Woodbury farm is situated south of the Burnap farm. It was originally owned by Dr. Elias Hayden, who came to Sutton from Hopkinton. He had two sons and two daughters. Both sons were in the war of the revolution. His son Joel served during the whole war or nearly the whole, and was in many important battles in that part of the army under the immediate command of General Washington.

Doctor Hayden occupied the farm until his death, when it came into the possession of his son Asa, who owned it until his death, when it was divided, and his widow received two-thirds, which part was known as the Joel Hayden farm. This Joel was the son of Asa and Anna Hayden; the farm came into the possession of Joel through his mother's right of dower. He occupied it until his death. After the death of Asa Hayden two-thirds of the original farm was purchased by Mr. John Woodbury (father of Thomas B. Woodbury) who for many years carried on the wheelwright business. Previously to his death he settled up his affairs and arranged with his son, T. B. Woodbury, to assist him through life.

A few years after the death of Joel his widow sold her place to Thomas B. Woodbury, who now owns the whole estate of Elias Hayden. Mr. Woodbury occupies the whole house upon the original site where Dr. Hayden first built his house; that house was burned by Dr. Hayden's wife, she being insane at the time. The present house was built by charitable contributions and the assistance of neighbors

and townsmen. That part of the estate known as the Joel Hayden farm is now occupied by J. Francis Woodbury, son of T. B. Woodbury.

The place occupied by James W. Barnes is next the T. B. Woodbury place, and was originally a part of the Freegrace Marble farm, and was occupied by Andrew Marble. The old house was the one built by Ebenezer Burnap upon Burnap Hill and moved upon the site of the present house.

It was for a long time owned and occupied by Mr. Marble, passing from him into the hands of Ezra Marble, who sold to Mr. John Hall, at whose death it became the property of Mr. Barnes. A part of the old Burnap house is still standing and used as an ell to the house. The old house was built about the year 1750, and is the oldest building in this part of the town. There used to be many years ago an old wigwam just west of this farm, where the Indians lived for many generations, cultivated the fields and chased the deer until the last one passed away to the happy hunting-grounds of the Great Spirit.

Austin Leland, son of Oliver and Silence Leland, owns and occupies a portion of the farm, which was divided between his two sons, Malachi and Enoch, Malachi keeping that part upon which his father had lived and died.

He occupied it until his death, after which it came into the possession of his heirs and was divided among his children; this part became the property of his son Ezra, who sold it to his brother, Simeon Marble, Ezra being the administrator of his father's estate.

Simeon Marble sold the property to Oliver Leland, who occupied it for many years, and then sold it to his son Reuben, who occupied it for a time, and then sold it to his brother Austin, who now occupies it.

The present house was built by Malachi Marble about ninety years ago. The house in which Freegrace Marble lived and died was situated on the opposite side of the road, west of the house as it now stands.

Freegrace Marble purchased of the town at auction the old building that was, in the early settlement of the town, situated between the house occupied by H. D. Bond and the

Congregational church, and was built as a defense against the Indians. This building was moved to a spot about forty or fifty feet south-west from the house now owned by Austin Leland, where it was used for religious meetings and other public purposes. It was taken down a few years since by Mr. Leland. Mr. Joseph Hathaway used it for a time as a machine shop, driving the machinery by horse power, using the old-fashioned tread-wheel. Here Mr. Hathaway made shuttles in the beginning of his business, for which in after years he was so justly famous. He removed from here to Millbury, where he invented a machine for the manufacture of wooden screws, which worked so successfully that it would finish sixty per minute. He again moved and located upon the site now occupied by Ezra Marble in the manufacture of shuttles. (See manufacturing.)

There was also a distillery situated upon the above farm, on the brook that passes from the Sibley reservoir to Marble's pond, about thirty rods below the road. It was used only one year, for the manufacture of cider brandy.

There is a private cemetery on this farm, upon the hill north of the house. It was located by the original proprietor, Freegrace Marble. He and several of his descendants were buried here.

The Ezra Marble place is a portion of the Freegrace Marble estate, and also of Malachi Marble, who owned and occupied it until his death, when the farm was divided and the children received their portion in land. This part came into the possession of Ezra, and after many years the children built the present cottage for their father and mother, in the year 1855 or 1856, where both have since died. Mr. Ezra P. Marble now resides upon the place. He is about seventy years of age. Mr. Marble is great-grandson of Freegrace.

The Simeon T. Stockwell place was first settled by Capt. Reuben Sibley, but it is not now known when he first located upon the farm. He lived and died here, and was succeeded by his son, Capt. Nathaniel Sibley, who also lived and died here, and was succeeded by his son Reuben, who occupied it until his death, which was caused by being thrown from

his sleigh in a collision with the cars at the station in Oxford, during a blinding snowstorm. After his death it came into possession of his brother, Sylvester Sibley, who occupied it until his death, when it was sold to Mr. Simeon T. Stockwell, the present owner and occupant. It was here that Capt. Caleb Sibley was born and lived until he entered the military academy at West Point, where he graduated and immediately joined the United States army and continued in the service until his death.

### HON. SOLOMON SIBLEY.

Solomon Sibley was born in the town of Sutton, in the house where Simeon T. Stockwell lives, in 1769, and died in Detroit, Michigan, April 4, 1846. One of his brothers, Nathaniel, lived to a somewhat advanced age on the old homestead in Sutton, leaving several sons and one daughter at his death. One of his sons, Caleb Sibley, entered the army from West Point in 1828, and remained in the service until he departed this life in Chicago, Illinois, some years since. He won a high reputation as a high-toned, conscientious and able officer, and rose by promotion to the rank of brevet brigadier general. His widow and a number of sons and daughters survive him.

Solomon Sibley studied law under William Hastings, a distinguished member of the legal profession in Boston, and after the completion of his education, he emigrated in or about the year 1795, to Marietta, Ohio, but subsequently went to Cincinnati, where he formed a law-partnership with his intimate friend, Judge Burnet. Thence he removed to Detroit, and in 1798–9 he was elected and served as a member of the first legislative assembly of the north-west territory, which met at Chillicothe, Ohio. Judge Burnet was one of his fellow members, and he says of Mr. Sibley in the records of the historical society of Ohio, that "he was one of the most talented men in the House. He possessed a sound mind, improved by a liberal education, and a stability and firmness of character which commanded general respect, and seemed to have the confidence and esteem of his fellow members." The history of Michigan shows that for more than fifty years Judge Sibley was one of the most public-spirited, prominent and able of the citizens of that commonwealth. He occupied many positions of trust and high responsibility, having been delegate to Congress, United States attorney, and for many years judge of the supreme court of the territory, in all of which positions he commanded universal confidence and respect.

Hon. George C. Bates, in one of his newspaper articles on the "Bye-Gones of Detroit," thus speaks of Mr. Sibley as he appeared upon the bench of the supreme court, its chief justice:

"Judge Sibley was quite short, very stout, very deaf, a most venerable, plodding, slow and careful judge, listening very patiently, studying very carefully, and deciding after the most mature deliberation. His long, gray hair, large, projecting eyebrows, and heavy set jaws, gave him very much the air of Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, whom Choate compared to the native's view of their Indian God: 'He feels that he is ugly, but he knows that he is great,' while in his manner, gait, dress and address, there was a quiet dignity,

a calm, deliberate action, which bespoke the judge always and everywhere. No man would have slapped him on the shoulder any more than he would Washington, and while he was not exacting or arbitrary, any lawyer who had to address him would involuntarily take his feet from the table, his hand from his pocket, eject his quid of tobacco, and address him as 'Your Honor.'"

"Our present chief justice; whose upward march on the judicial ladder has been so steady, so brilliant, so wonderful; whose untiring industry, intense application and persistent study, have made him in early life the Joseph Story of the west, may well follow through all his future career the good example and sterling virtues of Chief Justice Sibley."

In October 1804 he was united in marriage to Sarah Whipple Sproat, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, a gallant officer of the Continentals during the revolutionary war, and granddaughter of Commodore Abraham Whipple of the federal navy, who fired the first hostile gun at the British, and who became noted for deeds of successful and desperate daring on the ocean. After the war, Commodore Whipple and Colonel Sproat having retired from the service, removed, together with their families, to Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum, on the Ohio river, and settled permanently there. The nautical tastes of the old veteran were not extinguished by his inland residence, for he was placed in command of the first square-rigged sail-vessel that ever descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf, a feat which he successfully accomplished, passing the falls of the Ohio without accident, and making the voyage to Havana in safety, where the cargo of flour and other stores was profitably disposed of. Mrs. Sibley died in Detroit in 1851 much lamented. There were born to Solomon and Sarah Sibley nine children, four sons and five daughters. One of the latter died in infancy, and two others, Mary and Augusta, a year or two after their marriage. Four sons and two daughters are still living.

The eldest of the family, Ebenezer Sproat, graduated with honor at West Point, at the head of his class. He entered the army, and after a few years service as an officer in the line, was transferred to the United States quartermaster's department, in which he remained for more than a quarter of a century, rising gradually in rank until he attained that of colonel. He was so accomplished and valuable as an officer that he was stationed at headquarters in Washington City for many years, performing mainly the duties of a quartermaster general through the war of the rebellion, until excessive labor broke down his fine physique, and he was compelled to tender his resignation, after thirty years continuous service. He was chief quartermaster of General Taylor during the Mexican campaign, and was complimented in general orders by that commander for his ability and efficiency. He retired from the army with the warm attachment and respect, not only of the officers of his own corps, but of all others of the staff and line also. He has been in Germany for the past three years, superintending the education of his children.

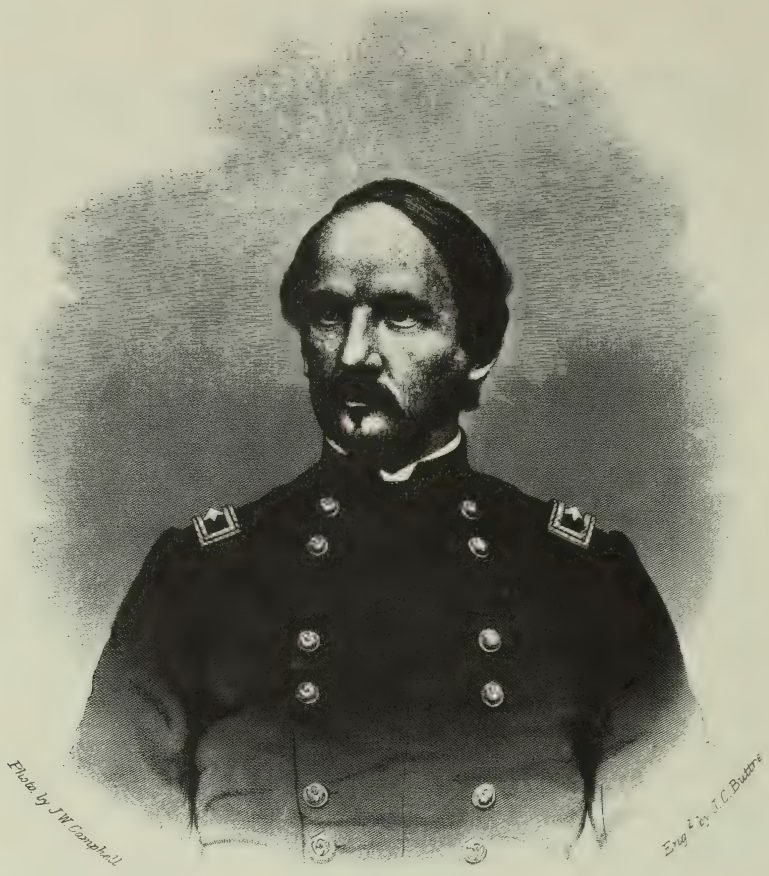
The oldest daughter was married to Hon. M. Trowbridge of Detroit, where they yet reside, surrounded in their old age by loving relatives and friends. That city is also the home of Sarah J., unmarried, and Alexander H. and Frederick B. Sibley, of the surviving sons and daughters. Henry Hastings Sibley, whose portrait is presented in this work, was destined to the legal profession by his father, but after a year's application he wearied of the study of Blackstone and Coke, and obtained the consent of his parents to push his fortunes in some occupation better suited to his restive and adventurous character. He went to the "Sault St. Marie," at the foot of Lake Superior,

in 1828, and there secured employment as a clerk, and remained during the winter, becoming initiated in the mysteries of the fur trade. He was then seventeen years old. The following spring he entered the service of the American Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the head, as office clerk at Mackinaw, the great central depot of the north-western fur trade. Here he remained for nearly five years, devoting his leisure time to study. In 1834 the company was reconstructed, with Ramsey Crooks as president, and young Sibley was selected, in company with Messrs. Roletta and Housman, to conduct the fur trade of the upper Mississippi region as partners with the company. The whole of the extensive country occupied by the Sioux bands of Indians, from above Lake Pepin to the British possessions and to the tributaries of the Missouri, with its many posts, clerks and voyageurs, was assigned to young Sibley as the district over which he was to exercise exclusive control.

His duties required him to visit the several trading stations more or less frequently, so that he was accustomed to travel hundreds of miles through woods and prairies, where wild Indians and wild beasts alone were to be seen. Nevertheless, being an enthusiastic hunter, expert alike with shot gun and rifle, he greatly enjoyed this new kind of life, beset though it was with many dangers. Mr. Sibley's headquarters were at St. Peters, now Mendota, near the junction of the Minnesota river with the Mississippi, and that was his home for a quarter of a century. On his arrival in 1834 there were no white residents in what is now the state of Minnesota, save the United States soldiers at Fort Snelling, and those persons employed in the fur trade.

In 1848 Mr. Sibley was elected delegate to congress, for that portion of the territory of Wisconsin not included within the boundaries of the state of the same name. He was admitted to a seat in the house of representatives, in January 1849, and through his exertions and the aid of friends in and out of congress, the act arranging the territory of Minnesota was passed before the adjournment, and approved by the president. He was elected for the two succeeding congresses as delegate from Minnesota, and after serving during five consecutive sessions, he declined to be longer a candidate.

When the convention to form a state government met in the city of St. Paul in 1858, Mr. Sibley was elected president of the democratic branch, two separate conventions having been formed, which subsequently harmonized upon a constitution that was adopted by the people, and still remains the fundamental law of the state. Mr. Sibley was elected first governor of Minnesota, and served until the first of January 1860. When the great Sioux outbreak of 1862 occurred, carrying death and desolation among the frontier settlers of Minnesota and Iowa, Ex-Governor Sibley was placed in command of the forces raised for its suppression, and his intimate knowledge of Indian character and of their mode of warfare, particularly fitted him for this position. Notwithstanding the fact that he had none but raw volunteers, aided by good officers, he brought them in a short time under discipline, and on Sept. 23, 1862, he defeated the savages with great slaughter, took more than two thousand prisoners, more than five hundred of whom were warriors, and released one hundred and fifty white women and children, and twice as many mixed bloods who had been held captives by the Indians. The warriors were tried by a military commission appointed by Colonel Sibley, more than three hundred of them condemned to be hung, and nearly one hundred more to various terms of imprisonment, from one to ten years. The humanitarians of New England and the Quakers of Pennsylvania prevailed




H. H. Sibley

BRIG. GEN. HENRY H. SIBLEY

upon the tender-hearted President Lincoln to interfere and prevent the wholesale military execution which was about to take place, and but forty of the murderers were hung by his order during the winter following.

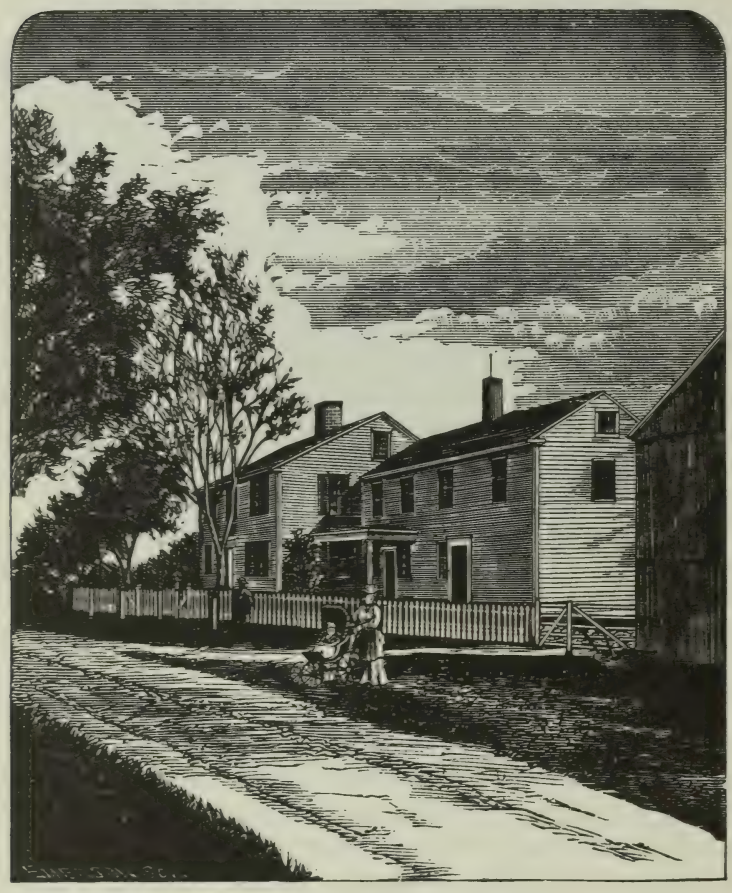
Colonel Sibley, shortly after the decisive action at Woodlake, was commissioned brigadier general United States volunteers "for gallant and meritorious service," and remained in command of the military district of Minnesota until 1865. In 1863 he followed "Little Crow," the chief, and others who escaped after the battle, far into the wilds of Dakota, with a force of four thousand men. The refugees had fallen back upon the strong bands of their kindred in the upper prairies, and although thus heavily reinforced, they were pursued, defeated in three successive engagements with heavy loss, and driven in confusion across the Missouri river at a point where the flourishing town of Bismarck now stands. General Sibley was brevetted major general before the muster out of the volunteer officers. He now resides in St. Paul, Minn., and is engaged in active business. He is president of the board of regents of the State University, and of other literary and charitable institutions.

Welcome Aldrich made an opening and built a house in the woods west of George Dudley's, where he lived several years. Two of his daughters were born there. He had fine peach trees and many flowers around his house, and although much retired, it seemed a pleasant home. It was on no public road. After Aldrich left the place, it became of bad repute and was burned. The site belongs to his widow, who now lives at the McKnight place.

Still farther west, on what is known as the Robinson pasture, one Robinson built a small house and lived. Malachi Marble hired him to go into the revolutionary service as a soldier, and he never returned. His widow married an Ambler, and was mother of Christopher.

The place now occupied by Alvan Stockwell was a part of the farm of Samuel Dagget, one of the thirty original proprietors of the four thousand acres. He probably sold it to Nathaniel Sibley. It then came into the possession of Jonas Sibley, and afterwards into that of Jonas L. Sibley, by whom it was deeded to Ensign Daniel Woodbury, and by him to John Stockwell; by him to his cousin Tyler Stockwell, who occupied it until his death, when it was sold to his nephew, Henry Sibley Stockwell; by whom it was sold to a man by the name of Mulchray, and by him to Mr. Charles F. Mack, and by him deeded to Mr. Alvan Stockwell, the present occupant.

The farm now owned by Rufus Harback was part of the original farm owned by Freegrace Marble, and was deeded to his son, Enoch Marble, who lived and died here. It then came into the possession of Rufus Marble, who also lived and died here; then it was deeded to Freegrace, a great-



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE DUDLEY.

grandson of Freegrace Marble; then deeded to Joseph H. Putnam and occupied by his son Sullivan and his son-in-law Joshua Lackey; then sold to Rufus Harback.

The Dudley farm is situated on the county road running from Millbury through Wilkinsonville. Samuel Dudley first

settled here about 1725, and built a house upon the site of the present dwelling and occupied it until his death. After his death Mr. Reuben Eaton occupied the old house until his death; then it was sold to Reuben McKnight, who owned and lived upon it until his death, after which his widow occupied it for a time, when she sold it to Mr. Welcome

RESIDENCE OF WILLARD AND G. W. RICE.

Aldrich, who occupied it until his death, since which it has been occupied by his widow.

The Jonathan Dudley place was purchased by him about 1745, of a man by the name of Ward, who, it is supposed, was the original owner. The old house stood opposite the present one, on the other side of the road. The present one was erected in 1805.

Jonathan Dudley occupied it until his death, when it came into the possession of Mr. Jason Dudley, who occupied it until his death, when it came into the possession of Mr. George Dudley, who now owns and occupies it.

The Willard Rice farm was purchased of Anna Marble, widow of Major Alpheus Marble, son of Enoch, and grandson of Freegrace. There is now standing upon these premises an old shop that was used by Major Marble one hundred years ago for a blacksmith shop, and by the present owner for fifty years as a cooper shop.

In the old house which stood near where Willard Rice now lives, lived Major Alpheus Marble, a man of some note in his day. He it was that owned the first chaise in the east part of the town. After the death of Major Marble, his son Alpheus, who married Polly Hall, daughter of Capt. Josiah Hall, lived in the same house, and there their three children were born. Their sons, Willard and Henry, now live on the old common in Millbury.

The place now occupied by Mrs. Sophronia Rice was first owned by Mr. Noah Rice, then by his widow, Mrs. Hannah Rice, by whom it was conveyed to the present owner, who now lives upon it, with her son, Henry Rice. This is a part of the Enoch Marble estate, and was originally owned by Freegrace.

The house upon this place was moved here from the old Reuben Eaton estate, just north of the Dudley farm.

The house now owned and occupied by Gilbert Searles or son, was built by Aaron Marble for his son Luther, who sold to his brother-in-law, William Boomer, who traded it to Joseph H. Putnam for a place in Charlton. Putnam sold to present owner.

The first house in Marbleville was built by John Nelson. One Pratt lived there early; Joe Nelson owned it. Noah Rice built the upright part now standing and lived there. Capt. Samuel Marble, son of Major Alpheus Marble, lived there and carried on scythe making. Alvan Pratt stocked guns in this house. One Metcalf wove satinet there.

Grover and Sprague made wicking in the old scythe shop. There was a grist-mill there, once owned by Major Marble.

Joseph Hathaway made several different articles there. Noah Rice had a still in which he made cider brandy. One Sherman of Grafton brought cider there containing many shiners, supposed to have been dipped up with the water with which it had been diluted. The old scythe shop was burned, after which Ezra S. Marble built a shuttle shop in which he carried on business several years, and accumulated a handsome estate. After his death he was succeeded by his son Ezra W. The factory was burnt about 1874 and rebuilt by present owner. Ezra S. Marble built the house now occupied by C. Ruggles, for his daughter. Mrs. R. Ruggles built the barn.

The house where Albert Stockwell now lives was built by Ezra S. Marble; his son Henry lived and died there. The small house on the new road he also built. His father first occupied it. It has since been occupied by various operatives who have worked in the factory. Albert Stockwell bought the farm owned by the Marbles and the house where he lives; he is son of George, son of Enoch. His mother lives with his brother, George K.

The other house was built by Aaron and Thaddeus Marble, and has been owned by Lewis Burnap, Capt. John Marble, Palmer Harback, Ezra S. Marble, and now by Mrs. E. McIntire.

The house now occupied by Benjamin Hathaway and Charles Young was built by Capt. Asa Woodbury. Samuel Prescott lived there several years. It has been occupied by many different families who have worked in the factory. It is one of the factory tenement houses, as is the one opposite now occupied by John McDermot and Richard Thompson. It also was built by Capt. Woodbury.

The first house west of the bridge was built by Capt. Asa Woodbury for his brother-in-law, Benjamin Fiske, who lived there a few years. It has since been occupied by various families employed in the factory.

The next house was also built by Capt. Woodbury and first occupied by his partner, H. Boyden. After the death of Capt. Woodbury's first wife, he married again and moved into this house, where he died. He held his share of town

offices, and was representative in the general court, etc. He was a very kind-hearted, companionable man, of enterprise and general worth.

This house has also been occupied as a tenement house by the mill operatives, and belongs to the mill property.

John P. Stockwell built a grist-mill where the store is. He also had a shoddy mill there, but losing his dam twice, he converted it into tenements, which are at present unoccupied. The store in same building is owned by Horatio Chase, and kept by his cousin, Lyman Pratt. Both are worthy men, and descendants of the Rev. David Hall, D. D.

The place now owned and occupied by John P. Stockwell was first settled by Deacon Percival Hall, who came to Sutton in 1720. He bought proprietor's rights, so that he owned six-sixtieths of the town; his name is on almost every page of the old proprietor's books. He came here from Medford, where he was one of the founders of the church. He was second deacon of the first Congregational church in Sutton. He married Jane Willis and had eleven children. His son Willis Hall was less than two years of age when he came to Sutton. He (Percival) died in the old house which stood near where the present one stands, Dec. 25, 1752, aged eighty. His widow died here Oct. 28, 1757, aged eighty. She was daughter of Thomas and Grace Willis, and was born in Cambridge; married in Woburn, Oct. 18, 1697. He owned the saw-mill already mentioned. He was succeeded on this place by his youngest son, Deacon Willis Hall, who married Martha Gibbs, daughter of Jacob Gibbs. (See genealogy.)

Martha Gibbs, wife of Deacon Willis Hall, died Feb. 1, 1756. He married Anna Coye, daughter of William and Anna Coye, who came from Scotland and settled in Worcester county. (See genealogy.)

Anna Coye, wife of Deacon Willis Hall, died here April 7, 1800. He died April 10, 1800. Their funerals were both attended on the same day, and both were buried in one grave. The day is said to have been one of great solemnity, and a large concourse of people followed them to their grave.

*Truly Yours*

*Willis Hall*

The honorable Willis Hall was the son of Rev. Nathaniel Hall, and grandson of deacon Willis Hall, of Sutton.

He was born in Middle Granville, Washington County, N. Y., April 1st, 1801. Graduated at Yale College with the first honor of the class of 1824. Practised law in Mobile, Alabama. In 1832, resumed his profession in New York City. In 1836-7, represented the city in the State legislature, and successfully introduced a bill requiring banks of issue to secure their notes by depositing collaterals with the State Comptroller, a system afterward adopted by the United States.

In 1838 he was Attorney-General of the State of New York, and filled the office with distinguished honor. In 1842 his health became seriously impaired, yet he did not lose his interest in public affairs, and acted as corporation counsel to the city of New York in 1857-8.

He subsequently spent two or three years in France, Italy, and Germany, and returned to New York in 1856, and resided with his brother, Dr. E. Hall, until his death, July 14th, 1868.

He was a man of remarkable political foresight, and greatly esteemed by his cotemporaries.

Their son Nathaniel graduated at Dartmouth college in 1790. He was a settled minister at Greenville, N. Y., where he died July 31, 1820. He married Jan. 22, 1798, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Daniel Emerson of Hollis, New Hampshire, born there Dec. 7, 1773, and died May 22, 1832. They had nine children. Two graduated at Yale college, one at Hamilton, and one at Union college. Willis was attorney general of New York in 1839. He was a particular friend of Henry Clay, who on his last visit to New York was the guest of Hon. Willis Hall. Hannah married Rev. Abijah Crane. Nathaniel was a limner; Daniel E. was a noted physician in New York. Edward is now living in New York, and is also a doctor of much celebrity. David B. is a retired clergyman, now engaged in preparing a history of the Hall family. He lives in Duanesburgh, New York. Jonathan Hall, born here, settled at Windsor, Vt. One of his daughters, an accomplished lady, married Captain Blood of St. Louis, who owned and navigated a steamboat. His son Alfred succeeds him on his place at Windsor, Vt. Israel was quite distinguished. Jacob lived in Hartford in Vermont, where he married a Richardson and raised a large family. One of his sons, Andrew, now lives in Boston, where he has been a broker many years. His second wife was Sarah Prouty. During the rebellion she raised a company of volunteers and marched them into camp.

Willis, son of Deacon Willis, lived in Vermont and had quite a large family. His son Willis was at one time a merchant at Woodstock, Vermont, and was very popular; he afterward went to Garretsville, Ohio, where he died. His son John died where James W. Barnes now lives. Deacon Hall's son Willis, who was an officer in the revolution, was born in this house. Deacon Willis Hall settled his estate upon his son Joseph, who sold him out, causing the deacon much grief; so his son Josiah bought the place of Joseph, and built the present house and barn; his eight children, enumerated in district number two, were all born here. The large buttonwood tree standing in front of the house was set out by his son, Oliver Hall, when he was quite young. Gardner Hall was born in this house April 6,

1813, and Dr. Stephen Monroe wrote the deed conveying the entire estate, mill and all, to Captain David Dudley on that day. The mill then belonging to Captain Hall has been removed, and is now owned by Joel Houghton. This house and farm was afterwards owned and occupied by Captain Asa Woodbury, and inherited by Mrs. J. P. Stockwell, the present owner. Anna Hall, daughter of Willis and Anna, married John Whipple, and had Parley, who was for several years a scythe manufacturer at Millbury, in company with Captain Charles Hale. Firm name Hale and Whipple. He was a deputy sheriff; he went from Millbury to West Warren, where he built up a place known as Whippleville. His son Franklin went to Yale, but left on account of sickness. He is now an insurance agent at Worcester.

Almira married a clergyman by the name of Rice; father of Hon. W. W. Rice of Worcester.

John Willis was a justice of the peace, deputy sheriff, coroner, etc. He lived and died in Sutton, leaving a large estate.

Clarissa married John M. Case and now lives in Charlton. She is noted for religious charities. Lyman was a printer and publisher; he was a man of great intelligence and true worth. Percival was a gunsmith; died in Worcester.

Joseph was educated at West Point and died in Mexico, probably in military service. Mary Ann married Rev. Mr. Fiske, and now lives in New Hampshire.

The small house now belonging to J. P. Stockwell was an ell moved from this house.

The house opposite, now occupied by Silas T. Servey, was originally a weaver's shop owned by Daniel Harback. It was removed and finished up by Captain Asa Woodbury for his daughter, Mrs. Servey, the present owner. Mr. Servey's mother was a Taft, sister to Stephen Taft, the father of Hon. Velorous Taft.

The place now owned and occupied by Samuel Prescott has quite a history, which can be but imperfectly learned. On the original farm Elisha Johnson lived in 1717.*

* See Annals, page 18.

Deacon Willis Hall was Indian agent, and paid annuities to the Hassanamisco Indians. One of the tribe, who befriended Mrs. Johnson, known as Roberts, came with his squaw for his money after he was ninety years of age. His wife said he was getting to be a boy again, as his teeth were just cutting. He had just had two new ones.

The next occupant of the place seems to have been Benj. Swinerton, who married Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Stephen, son of Percival. Swinerton was a blacksmith. Then it was occupied by Mr. Prime, a tailor, the father of Nathaniel Prime of the firm of Prime, Ward and Company, once bankers in New York. The widow Prime, mother of Nathaniel, married for second husband Nathaniel Carriel. It was next owned by Solomon Wheeler, who kept store in the east room. Caleb Morse lived there. Colonel Joseph Ward, brother of Mrs. Morse, lived there. Wheeler and Morse married sisters. Wheeler married a second wife by the name of Milk; she was a widow from Boston, and had one son, James Milk, who lived in Boston. Wheeler sold to John Harback; the deed was acknowledged at Suffolk before Samuel Cooper, April 16, 1790.

John Harback was a trader in Boston, in company with Nathaniel Prime, after which he went to Port au Prince, where he died.

After the death of John Harback, the farm, containing two hundred and thirty acres, was owned by his brother, Daniel Harback, who married a Ward and raised a large family in this house. His second wife was widow Park, maiden name Peirce. The big buttonwood trees now standing in front of the house were set out by one of his boys.

After the death of Mr. Harback, Captain Asa Woodbury bought the place, and moved the barn down to the Deacon Hall place. Some of the land is now owned by Stockwell. The house and some twenty acres of land Samuel A. Prescott bought and now owns. He has just been improving and enlarging his house, adding bay windows and terracing and beautifying his grounds. He has a fine arrangement for irrigation, which gives him a good opportunity to force his early vegetables, strawberries, etc. He is making it one of

the most desirable places in town. He bought the saw-mill built about 1830 by Joseph Hathaway, which he has very much improved and enlarged, adding thereto a box factory, in which he has done much business. Mr. Prescott has been quite an inventor. He invented, and had patented a water-wheel, which promised him a fortune but for the pressure of the times. Nelson Cowen, now living in Worcester, once lived in this house several years.

Edmund T. Hall built the next house about 1817. He lived here until the death of his wife, when he went to live with his son, T. E. Hall, at Holden, where he died. T. E. Hall, born here, was Captain and acting Quarter-master at Camp Nelson, in Kentucky, during a portion of the war of the rebellion. The business of the office amounted to more than a million dollars a month. He was one of the most efficient officers in the service. His brother, Joseph L. Hall, went out as a sutler; was afterwards on the police force in Worcester, where he died. His great-grandfather, Stephen Hall, was a quarter-master in the old French war. After the death of Edmund the estate was owned by Theron E. He sold to Ephraim Nealey, he to Mr. Sherman, he to York, he to Daniel Johnson, he to Joseph Beasley, and he to Chas. Young.

The house now owned and occupied by Avery Ward was built by him in 1825. Mr. Ward has had two wives and twelve children, nine of whom were born here. His farm contains about sixteen acres, has much fruit on it and is under high cultivation.

Joseph Smith Livermore bought an office, commenced for Dr. John Tenney on Mr. Mill's place, made it into a dwelling house and lived in it several years. It was next owned by Mr. Gilbert, who married Lucy, daughter of Tyler Stockwell. After the death of Gilbert, Stockwell sold it to Charles Johnson, who sold to C. Ruggles, the present owner. J. S. Livermore married Electa Hall, daughter of Edmund T. They had Albert and Ann, both noted singers.

Jesse Cummings built the house now owned by Lackey. It was owned afterward by Harback, then by Tyler Marble, then by Major Thomas Harback, then by Origen Harback,

then by Mrs. John Stockwell, who sold to Daniel Johnson, he to George Lackey, the present owner. Deacon Leander Stockwell, who died at Grafton a few days since so suddenly, and who was much lamented, was brought up here.

Leander Lackey, the inventor, died here. He invented the first pegging machine and many useful tools. He had a shock of paralysis and was a great sufferer. Willard F. Mallalieu, D. D., the popular writer, lecturer and eminent divine, was born in this house.

At or about the time of his birth, his father, John Mallalieu, was the owner of the place and the woolen mill then standing. He was engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloths as early as 1812; first in Dudley, Mass., and then in Sutton. He was one of the first woolen manufacturers in Worcester county to employ power machinery in the production of cloth. He commenced about the same time with Mr. Samuel Slater, of whom he was a constant friend till the death of Mr. Slater.

Mr. Mallalieu graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, 1857; joined the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1858.

In 1867 he was elected president of the Central Tennessee college at Nashville. In 1872 was elected delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church; in 1874 received the degree of doctor of divinity; in 1876 was elected secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist church.

Mr. Mallalieu has now been preaching twenty years, and reports that during the time he has not been disabled from labor a single day by sickness.

He is at this writing the pastor of a large and influential church in Boston.

There used to be a house directly opposite the Lackey house, built by Thomas Harback, the first Harback that settled in this town. His son Thomas succeeded him here, and his son John built the house where James Putnam now lives.

Thomas Harback was the father of H. B. Harback and Major Thomas Harback, who built the first woolen mill in town.

He went to Worcester, where he was associated in business with William B. Fox. He represented Worcester in the legislature, and was a man much respected.

He and his brother, Henry Bright Harback, built the house where Mr. Odion now lives, about 1812; he bought out his brother and sold to Joseph Freeman, who sold to Dr. N. C. Sibley. Origen Harback owned it, then Caleb

Chase, then Addison Eaton, then Joseph L. Hall; he sold to Lafayette Willard; he to Joseph Freeman, he to Nathaniel H. Odion, present owner.

The house where James Putnam now lives was built by John Harback, who raised a large family there. Henry B. Harback lived in it at one time, and his son Rufus H. was born here. Origen Harback owned and occupied it many years. His wife died there, after which he married the widow of Asa Cummings, jr.

Then his children began to drop off of consumption, until they were all dead but one. Then he too died of heart disease; his son George soon followed of consumption. His widow survived a few years and died; not a living trace of Origen remains. He enlarged and repaired the house; he was a wheelwright by trade, and had a shop just above the elms on the opposite side of the road, which, strange as it may seem, was operated by water drawn from a little pond fed entirely by springs just back of the shop. Simeon Russell Marble worked with him several years.

Lawson Hathaway, son of Simeon Hathaway, jr., next owned the farm and raised quite a family here. Since the Hathaways left, it has been owned by James and Alfred Putnam, who have enlarged the house.

The house now occupied by Mrs. Parsons was built by Jacob Cummings; next owned by his son Asa. Asa, jr., lived and died here, also his son, David Cummings.

They thought they found limestone on this place, and even made kilns and burnt some of the specimens; but the experiment proved unsuccessful. They probably mistook feldspar for lime. The experiments were made about 1740 or '50. Mr. William E. Cole says he has been on the place with a geologist, who declares there is limestone there now.

After the death of Mr. Cummings, Captain John Marble bought the place, and mortgaged it to Joseph H. Putnam, who took possession and sold to John Parsons, whose widow now occupies it. William E. Cole, who married her daughter, also lives here.

Asa, jr., married a daughter of Simeon Hathaway, and had one son, Davis, who married Sophronia Humes, daughter

of Captain Humes of Douglas, and died young; his wife soon followed him.

The house now owned and occupied by the Misses Adams was originally Deacon Palmer Marble's shop. It was removed by Daniel Hovey, and used as a currier's shop by John Ewers. Pomeroy Peck made it into a tenement for George Fairbanks, who lived there, and worked for Peck. Lewis Holbrook bought it and lived there; his wife died, and Peck took it back and sold to the present owners, who are relatives of Ex-Governor Claflin.

On the opposite side of the place now owned by Henry Stockwell, stood the old house, occupied first by a Howe, next by Simon Tenney, then by John Hall, son of Stephen, son of Percival; he married Dolly Ward and had Lucy, Thaddeus, Jonas, Dolly, John, Harriet, Hannah and Increase S. Thaddeus had one son, Orson, who kept the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans — one of the largest and most popular houses in the country; he had several children and died there.

One of his sons, Henry, is a popular lawyer now living in New Orleans.

John Hall, jr., built the present house and sold to Pomeroy Peck; he, J. H., was a noted plow-maker, making the best plows of his time, they taking the first premium at the Worcester county plowing matches. He moved to Millbury, where he died. After the death of Peck, the place was sold to Emory Howard, who sold to his son-in-law, the present owner.

Simon Tenney raised a pole and put a vane on it in the shape of a fish. In the days of the revolution some sharpshooters or riflemen from Virginia passed along the road; as they did so they made a target of the fish, firing a ball through it from the foot of Le Baron Hill. They went into an orchard, and while there one of them held an apple on his hand while one of his comrades fired a ball through it.

It is not known who built the first house where J. Cronin now lives. It was occupied by Daniel Woodbury, who was keeping some of the town's poor at the time it was burnt; among them Rebecca Dagget, a deformed cripple, but

thought to be angelic in spirit. He built the present house soon after. It was next owned and occupied by Sylvanus Larned, Esq., then by Benjamin Woodbury, then by John Hall, jr., next John C. Woodbury, then Joel Peck, next Otis Fuller, then Lafayette Willard, next Austin Hayward, now John Cronin. Dr. Fuller, now of Worcester, lived there with his father.

Captain John Woodbury built the house where Michael Coogan now lives. Simon J. Woodbury next owned it; he sold to a Mrs. Lyon, who repaired and enlarged the house; then sold to Lee Chamberlain; he sold to Joel Fay, he to Edward Clark, who mortgaged to Dr. Eddy; he took it on the mortgage, and one of his heirs, a Mr. Salisbury, sold to Mr. Coogan, the present owner. Several who have been members of the legislature were born here. Many men of distinction descended from Captain John Woodbury; doctors, merchants, lawyers, ministers, authors, etc.

Where the mill now stands once stood a saw-mill known as the Woodbury saw-mill. The Woodbury saw-mill company sold to Edward Clark, who built a flour mill about 1828. He and Gibbs Lilley run it, making very superior flour, known in market as Sutton flour. It was put up in bags holding one-fourth and one-half barrel each. It was for a time very popular. They rented the mill to Putnam King, who hired an experienced miller by the name of Davis to tend it. After King gave it up it stood still a while, and the rats destroyed the bolts. Dr. Eddy foreclosed on his mortgage, and Mr. Salisbury rented it to Sumner, son of Jim Putnam, who run it as a grist-mill several years. Coogan finally bought it and made it into a shoddy-mill.

Freeman and Sibley* built the house where F. B. Smith lives at Pleasant Valley, and the other houses now owned by him. The old house out on the plain was built by Daniel Harback for his son, Captain Charles. It has since been occupied by many families, too numerous to mention. It is now owned by Smith, but not occupied. The large house has been occupied by Captain Freeman, Mr. Holbrook, and the agents

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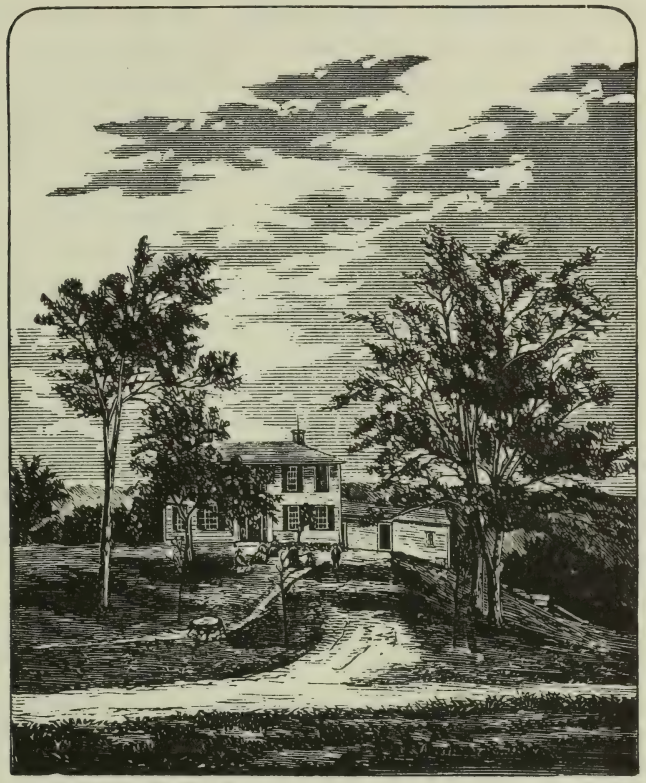
* See in Manufacturing, Part iv.

who have had charge of the mill since it was built. It is now being enlarged and improved by Mr. Smith, who is one of the selectmen of the town.



RESIDENCE OF F. B. SMITH.

### Wilkinsonville District, No. 12.

The first place — beginning our survey on Leland Hill — is now owned and occupied by Harvey Dodge, Esq. It was first settled by Zaccheus Hall, son of Deacon Percival Hall, who exchanged it for some property in New Braintree, with Ebenezer Rawson, about 1754; at which time he removed to New Braintree. He married Mary Jennison, and had Elias, Mary, Zaccheus and Aaron, all born here. Ebenezer Rawson, the next owner, married Sarah Chase and had

fourteen children, all born on this place. Mr. Rawson lived here upwards of sixty years. It was next owned by Jacob Dodge, who married Mr. Rawson's daughter Elizabeth, who was the mother of Harvey Dodge, the present owner. He was once a breeder of Devon stock. He has been a member of the board of agriculture of Worcester county; has also been one of the trustees of the Westboro reform school, and, as is said by his brother, was at one time its treasurer. He was once very intimate with Governor Francis. He has associated much with the leading agricultural men of his day. He has a son who served an apprenticeship with the late A. T. Stewart. He is now engaged in the city of New York at a large salary. His other son is also getting high wages in Providence, R. I. Mr. Dodge has a large and highly cultivated farm, and probably more thrifty fruit trees than any other man in that part of the town. His place is beautifully situated on the northern slope of Manilaus Hill, commanding a fine prospect; having several flourishing villages in near view in the valley, through which several trains of cars may be seen passing daily. It is really one of the most desirable places in town.

Of Ebenezer Rawson, second owner of this place, and grandfather of the present owner, it is said in the "The Rawson Family History":

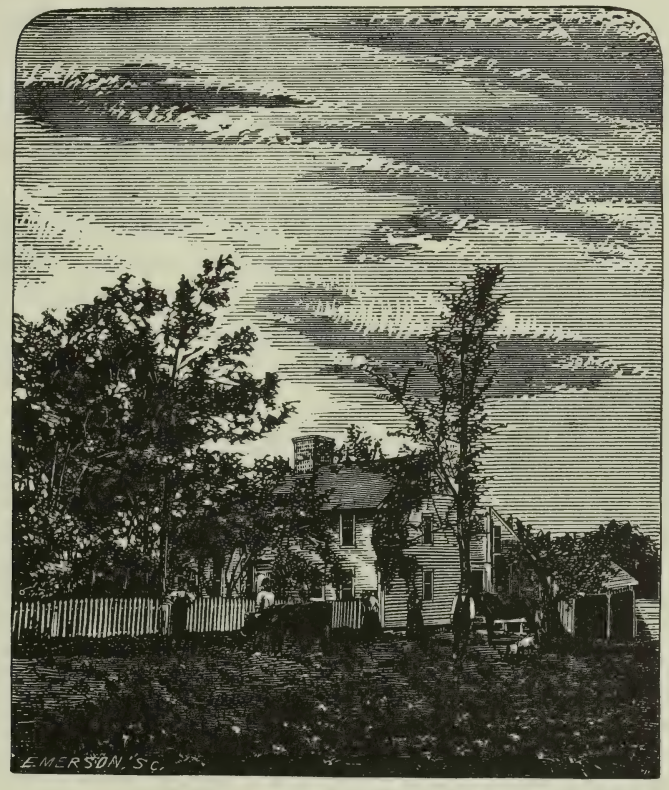
He was a man of genius and extensive historical attainments. Judge Rawson says, "he was a learned historian." Dr. Leland of Fall River, a relative who knew him well, says in a letter respecting him: "In stature he was, I think, full six feet, slender built, though with considerable breadth of shoulders. His countenance was open, his nose aquiline, and his forehead projecting and high. His perceptive faculties must have been acute, from the very configuration of his frontal region. His step was elastic and all his motions rapid and easy. I have rarely ever known a man gifted with higher powers of conversation. This made him the delight of every circle. His mind was rich in reading, and his own reflections were sometimes astonishingly brilliant. His memory was a vast storehouse of facts, always at his command, and I have heard him for hours delight a small circle with sketches of early colonial or Indian history. In his composition there was a vein of good-humored irony, which never missed its mark when let off. The peculiar bias of his mind was antiquarian, and nothing delighted him more than the company of the clergy.

With them he was sure to plunge into old biblical history, with the whole of which he was perfectly familiar. His word was as good as his own or any other man's bond in Worcester county. Altogether he was a remarkable man, and as emphatically a *genius* as any man I ever knew."

Mrs Polla Rawson.

Of his fourteen children and forty-five grand-children, not less than fifteen were professional men, and most of the fifteen graduates of college.

For the likeness of Mrs. Polla Rawson, and the residence built by her late husband, Samuel Rawson, Esq., we are indebted to the heirs.




THE OLD RAWSON PLACE, OWNED BY HARVEY DODGE, ESQ.

Samuel Rawson was the son of Ebenezer, and was born in Sutton, Sept. 4, 1771. His wife, Polla Freeland, was the daughter of Dr. James Freeland, born in Sutton, Sept. 17, 1778, and died August 29, 1875, almost ninety-eight years of age.

Bishop Philander Chase and Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase were the nephews of Mrs. Rawson.

The next house was built by Jacob Dodge in 1834. It has been occupied as a tenement by many different families, and is now owned by Harvey Dodge and occupied by Julia O'Neil.

The next house was built by Jacob Dodge in 1830, and is now owned by T. Bashaw. It has been used as a tenement house by various parties. Otis Pratt lived here thirteen years, and his son Lyman was born there. Otis was born in Shrewsbury and was the son of Nathan Pratt, who was a soldier in the revolution and for many years "grammar master," and known as "Master Pratt." Otis married a daughter of Charles Putnam, son of Colonel John, who married Mary Hall, daughter of Rev. David Hall, D. D.

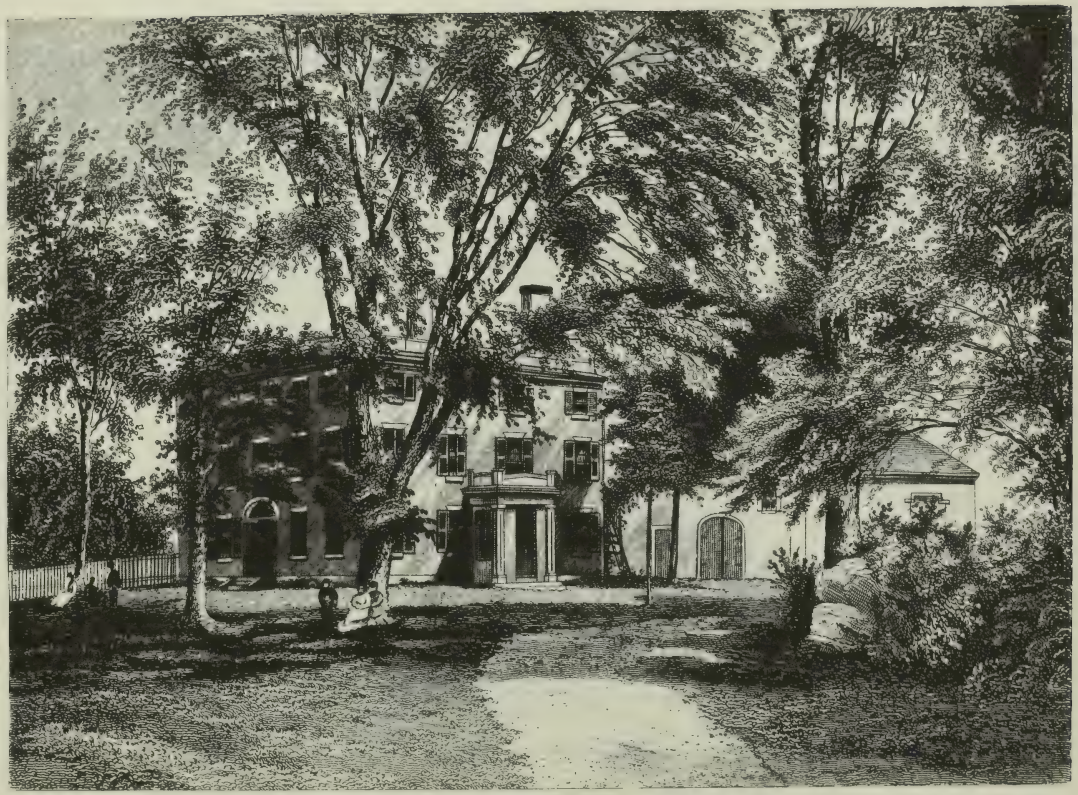
Offen Burnham first occupied the place where John Dudley now resides, next owned by John Dudley, son of Jonathan, next by Capt. John Dudley, father of the present owner. Mr. Burnham was an Englishman by birth, but was admitted into the first Congregational church by letter from church in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1742.

Deacon Willis Hall kept school in this house in 1763. It was a public school. John Dudley moved on this place in 1780, but owned it before and rented it. His widow married Stephen Hall, jr., and lived where J. Armsby now lives. Capt. John Dudley married Deborah, daughter of Malachi Marble, and had four sons and three daughters, all born here.

Capt. Dudley is spoken of as an affable, genial, and companionable man, a most interesting story-teller and great mimic; as always quiet and peaceable, never allowing himself to be excited to overflowing anger. He died at an advanced age of pneumonia, said to have been his first sickness, Feb. 11, 1859, aged eighty-seven. His widow lived to be ninety-two, was very intelligent, and one of the best of Christian women. One of his sisters lived to be ninety-six, and one was ninety-seven when she died.

The present owner is a most worthy citizen. He has a wonderful memory and has furnished much information for this history. He is now eighty-four years old. He married a Woodbury, and has one son and one daughter, both at home. The daughter is a well educated lady and quite an artist.

The largest elm tree in town stands near this house; another very large one was set out by Capt. Dudley on the



HOUSE OF SAMUEL RAWSON

Paris Me Built 1813.

day of the birth of his son John, eighty-four years ago last March. These majestic trees add much to the beauty of the place.

The next house as we go towards Woodbury's factory was built by Abel Dudley, and occupied several years by his unfortunate son David, known as "Lame David."

He lived in New Hampshire or Vermont at one time, where he ate Vermont plums, stones and all. He had a breach, and there the stones made a stoppage, so that the noted surgeon, Dr. Nathan Smith, was called to relieve him. He cut above the groin and found the intestine broken; he got out the stones and relieved him, but could not heal the ruptured intestine, so his excremental discharges always afterward passed out at the aperture made by the doctor. By wearing a belt and a cloth over the aperture he was made quite comfortable, and able to work some for several years; he died at last from drowning. The old house where he lived was taken down and the present one built by Avery Ward. It has since been occupied by several different persons, among them David Waters. It is now owned by Horace Bassett.

The next house, now owned by Miss Sarah Putnam, was built by her and her sister Matilda. It has been occupied by them and their sister, Mrs. Otis Pratt, and her son, Mr. Lyman Pratt. Otis Pratt was a painter and a noted drummer. He served as such in the war of the rebellion.

The first house on the new road from Woodburyville to Millbury was built by Capt. David Dudley, who married the only daughter of Peter Dudley. David was son of one known as "Fat David," who was son of Rogers, brother to the twins, Jonathan and David. Rogers settled on the old road from here to Worcester, via Doroty Pond. His son, "Fat David," built the large house now standing this side of the John Park place, near said pond. His son was the Capt. David Dudley who bought out Capt. Josiah Hall for five thousand five hundred dollars ($5,500), all of which he paid in gold; he was the father of the present David T. Dudley, shuttle manufacturer. Peter Dudley had a saw and grist mill near the house first owned by his father, Jonathan Dudley. It was changed into a scythe shop by Captain David, who carried on an extensive business there for several years. It has since been owned and occupied by Joel Houghton. The old house is now owned and occupied by a Mr. Anderson.

Up the lane, leading from the above house to the old road, stands what was known for many years as the Peter Dudley place. The house was built by his father, Jonathan Dudley, and all his children were born there; his son John lived there, and his son, Capt. John, who was born at the "Peter place." The public school was kept in this house for a time.

Peter Dudley lived his life-time on this place; he was a large, fine-looking and enterprising man. He was succeeded by his grandson, Peter Dudley, who married a Robinson, and had two sons and two daughters; one of his daughters married H. L. Ainsworth, the well-known musician, now living in Millbury. Mrs. Ainsworth is also a popular teacher. They have both traveled in Europe. The place is now owned by John Dudley of New York, son of James, son of John, son of John, son of Jonathan, son of Samuel. The house has been occupied several years by James M. Ward, son of Avery. Jonathan Dudley died here Nov. 23, 1783, aged eighty-one. His widow died May 21, 1801, aged eighty-three. Peter died September 8, 1836, aged seventy-eight; his widow, February 24, 1836, aged seventy-six.

The next building was once the grist-mill of Capt. Josiah Hall, moved from the site where now stands the Woodbury factory. It has been enlarged and run as a batting factory and grist-mill by Joel Houghton, the present owner.

The next house, a fine "English cottage," was built by Mr. Joel Houghton in 1870. He occupies it himself, and it is an ornament to the place; he has also much improved the grounds. One of his sons graduated at the Technical school in Worcester, and one daughter graduated from the Normal school in that city.

The next house was built by D. T. Dudley in 1871, and has been occupied by his son Henry, the present owner.

The next building is the large shuttle-shop now owned and occupied by D. T. Dudley and son. It was built by Warren Wilder in 1867, and by him sold to the present owner.

The next place was first owned by Samuel Dudley, who was succeeded by Samuel Chase, he by his son, Capt. March Chase; he by Nathaniel Dodge, and he by his son, George W. Dodge.

Samuel Dudley was the forefather of the present Dudley family. He removed to Douglas, where he died at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years. His descendants have been remarkable for longevity; some of them have also been highly distinguished for their honorable positions in society.

Samuel Chase married Mary, daughter of Samuel Dudley, and his sons Dudley, Jonathan and March were born on this place; one of his daughters married Ebenezer Rawson. Capt. March remained on this place. - His father and brothers, it is said, went to Cornish, New Hampshire, where they owned a large part of the town.

Captain March Chase married for first wife, October 10, 1759, Beulah Coye, daughter of William and Annie Coye, and sister of Anna, wife of Deacon Willis Hall. She died at this place May 7, 1795, aged fifty-four. Capt. March Chase was born and died on this place. He died Sept. 26, 1822, aged eighty-one. He was a noted money lender and miser; when on his death-bed, it is said, he would take a handful of gold coin and drop it from one hand to the other, and child-like say, "pretty money," as if in adoration. He married for second wife Polly Dodge, daughter of Richard Hubbard Dodge, but had no children. After his death her nephew, Nathaniel Dodge, lived with her several years and inherited much of her property. The present buildings on the place were built by him; the house in 1834. He married Adeline Dudley, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia, son of Jonathan, son of Samuel, the first settler on this place. They had one son, George W., who married a daughter of Stephen Marsh.

Mr. Nathaniel Dodge raised some of the largest oxen and finest stock ever owned in town. One pair of his oxen were taken through the large cities and towns for exhibition.

The next house was built by General Jonathan Chase, next owned by Capt. March Chase. It was occupied several years by Benjamin Carlton, next owned by Jonathan Eaton, and repaired by contributions to his widow; next owned by Joshua Hutchinson, now by Mr. Brigham.

General Chase married Sarah Hall, daughter of Rev. David Hall, D.D.; they went to Cornish, New Hampshire. One of their daughters married the renowned Dr. Nathan Smith, for many years Professor at Yale College, and had David S. C. H. Smith, our noted doctor who died at Providence, R. I., April 5, 1859, Nathan R., the noted surgeon of Baltimore, who died a few weeks since; also James Marvin, a celebrated physician and surgeon, who was killed by the Norwalk bridge disaster, for which the railroad corporation gave his widow twenty thousand dollars; also the Rev. Dr. John D., the last survivor, who married Mrs. Susan Smith, daughter of Dr. Anthony of Providence, for his third wife; their son Walter J. is now studying medicine at Yale College.

D. T. Dudley built the next house and sold it to S. T. White, he to John Mulcahy, jr., then William Rice bought it. It is now owned by Sullivan Newton and occupied by Moses C. Dodge.

John Mulcahy built the house where Mr. Boyce now lives; it stands almost on a gravel pit, yet Mr. Mulcahy made it a little Eden; he raised the earliest vegetables and the finest flowers on this barren spot, he even made money selling his vegetables and his beautiful flowers. But the weed-grown terraces of to-day only remind us of a paradise lost.

Solomon Whipple built the old yellow house near Pleasant Falls. There was a house there once owned by one of the Chases. Russell Whipple, son of Solomon, when a boy, backed into the well; he said "he thought he was going to God," but Lydia Farrar went into the well and got him out. He married a Smith, and went to Ludlow. Captain March Chase was the next owner. Charles King once occupied it. It now belongs to the Sutton manufacturing company, and has been the tenement of many families.

The next house was built by Moses Batcheller, and was owned by Luke Wood, then by Jeremiah Stone, then by the Sutton manufacturing company; now occupied by Charles Norcross.

The old mill, a grist and saw-mill, once at Pleasant Falls, and one of the first mills in town, was built by Daniel

Chase, known as "Miller Chase;" he died May 28, 1769, aged eighty-four; his widow, Sarah Chase, died December 1771, aged eighty-eight. The mill was tended at one time by Nathaniel Hall, son of Willis. It was next owned by Solomon Whipple, next by Captain March Chase. Site now owned by the Sutton manufacturing company.

There was once a gun-factory and blacksmith shop there owned and occupied by Luke Wood, then by Jeremiah Stone, then by Timothy McNamary. Michael Coogan once made shoddy there. The shuttle business was first started there in 1832 by Milton Ruggles, then carried on by Ruggles and Fowler, then Fowler, Pratt and King, then Fowler, King and Baxter, then by S. Pratt and company; then by Wilkinsonville shuttle company; next by A. D. Chase, then A. D. Chase and company. The old shop was moved away.

A new shuttle shop was built by the Sutton manufacturing company, near the Wilkinsonville railroad depot, in 1849, and first occupied by Chase and Dudley. A part of it was occupied by B. Taft and Son of Northbridge, as a box shop. R. B. Fuller made shoe-kit there for a while. It was burned in 1851, soon rebuilt by the corporation and occupied by Chase and Dudley. It is now used as a cotton mill by the owners.

The first place across the river, now owned and occupied by Nehemiah B. Chase, is a beautiful one. The old house was built by Lot Hutchinson, and afterwards owned by Captain Abner Chase, who married Sukey Marble, daughter of Malachi. She was a beautiful woman. He died of consumption, June 25, 1825, aged forty-two; his widow married Stephen Crossman and died December 1, 1855, aged sixty-nine. She sleeps by the side of her first husband in the Wilkinsonville cemetery. The present house was built by N. B. Chase in 1857.

The brick house on the hill above Pleasant Falls was built by Abraham Chase in 1837 — the barn in 1829. The old house was taken down in 1838. Caleb Chase was the first settler there, then Moses, then Nehemiah, then Captain Abraham, now his son Levi.

This is one of the best farms in the east part of the town; the different owners have all been wealthy and honorable men — Captain Abraham, Captain Abner, Caleb and Nehemiah. Captain Abraham kept school, was on the town's committee for several years; he also represented the town

RESIDENCE OF I. B. HARTWELL.

in the general court, and held other offices. His widow, daughter of Lydia and Jonathan Dudley, still survives. He died here October 26, 1857, aged sixty-eight years and seven months.

On the place now owned by I. B. Hartwell, Francis Dudley first settled; he was the son of Samuel. The present

house was built by Caleb Chase, son of Nehemiah. He first built a low house, and afterwards enlarged it to its present form. Edward Dudley bought and sold to Mr. Hartwell. He has been on the school committee and held other offices.

The next place toward the village was built by Leonard Dudley, son of Captain John, in 1832. He was a stone-cutter and one of the best of men; he died there May 12, 1842, aged forty. He married Elizabeth Fisher, born September 17, 1813, died February 26, 1875. Since the death of Mr. Dudley the place has been owned by his brother John, and occupied for several years by Jonas Brown, a retired merchant in delicate health. He has one daughter, who is quite an accomplished teacher.

The pretty cottage nearly opposite was built by Horatio Chase, next owned by Harper, now by Mr. Shambeau.

The large house now standing on the site of the former stone school-house, was built by Horatio Chase. A sort of public house and stable have been kept there; it has been partly owned and occupied by others, but is now owned by Mr. Chase.

The next house was built by John Sherman. Mr. Barber, who married a daughter of Caleb Chase, lived there. Amos Severy also lived there. It was afterward owned by Whitney, now by John Anderson, and occupied by his brother Edward.

N. B. Hapgood built on the east side, and sold to Whiting Fisher, who sold to Mr. Woodburn, the present owner.

The next house back was built by Whiting Fisher, and sold to Mr. Wilson, the present owner. Mr. Fisher was a mason by trade, and a very industrious man; he became quite deaf, walked on the railroad and was badly injured by the cars.

The house now owned and occupied by Edwin C. Hall was built by Mr. Belknap. Mr. Hall is son of Calvin, son of Stephen, son of Stephen, son of Percival. His mother was daughter of Thomas Harback, Jr. Her mother was a Bemis from Spencer.

The brick house opposite was built by Leonard and Edward Dudley in 1836; sold by them to their brother

James, and now owned by his son John of New York, and occupied by Fred. C. Dudley, son of D. T. James Dudley was a very fine man; he was engaged for several years in trade and was of the firm of Dudley and Hill when he died. He was born May 13, 1805, and died December 12, 1841; he married Dolly Towne, born July 4, 1810, died Aug. 22, 1864. Their son John served an apprenticeship at Stewart's in New York, and is now engaged at a salary of $10.000 a year. Since the death of Mr. Dudley this house has been let to many different families.

The next house on the other side of the street was built by N. R. Hapgood, who married a daughter of Caleb Chase; it was built in 1836, next owned by Sullivan Newton, now owned and occupied by Mr. Boyd.

Nearly opposite stands the store. It was first kept by John Sherman, when it was broken open and a large amount of goods stolen. Leonard and James Dudley succeeded him in 1828; next kept for several years by Jonas Brown; he was also postmaster there. Since Mr. Brown left the store it has been kept by several different parties, among them Luther F. Woodbury, for several years. It is now kept by Fred. C. Dudley.

Opposite is a small house made from the old Harback school-house which stood on the knoll just east of Samuel Prescott's. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. Van Buren Dorr.

On the place where Sullivan Newton now lives, David Dudley, twin brother to Jonathan, who settled on the "Peter place," and son of Samuel, the more than centenarian, built the first house, which was burnt about 1797. His son Abel rebuilt soon after and gave it to his son Abel, who sold to Jeremiah Stone and he to Asa Waters in 1815. Waters sold the place to Brown and Newton in 1835. They enlarged and improved the house to its present grand form and proportions.

David Dudley died here January 10, 1797.

The next house was built by Edward M. Dudley, son of Capt. John and Deborah, in 1860, and has always been occupied by himself and family. He is too well known to need

mention here, but, for future generations, let us say that he does not degenerate from the high standard of the Dudleys already given. Nor has he many superiors for honest integrity and good common sense. He has been "boss farmer" for "the corporation" for several years. He is one of the best judges of horses and cattle to be found. Has been one of the selectmen of the town, etc.

RESIDENCE OF SULLIVAN NEWTON.

The next house on the other side of the street was built by the Hon. William R. Hill in 1848 and has always been occupied by himself. Mr. Hill is one of our best known citizens, as the honors bestowed upon him will testify. For personal appearance he has few equals; he is noted for his vocal gifts: has led the choir at Grafton for seven years; has been president of the Worcester County Musical Convention, held many town offices, represented the town in

the legislature, and has also been a member of the Massachusetts senate.

The next house belongs to the Sutton manufacturing company, and has been occupied by too many tenants to allow of personal mention.

The next house was built by David Wilkinson for the Sutton bank, which was established in 1827 and continued about three years, when it closed and redeemed all its bills. The first cashier was ——— Wilkinson, the next Darius Boyden Sibley, the next and last was William Hovey. Hezekiah Howe was President. The building was used several years as a store. Charles P. Baldwin kept there two years, commencing in 1830. Mary Ann Sibley, now his wife, had rooms in the same building, where she and her mother carried on millinery and dress-making. He is now a retired merchant of wealth in New York. Dudley and Hill kept here one year. The building has since been occupied by various parties as a tenement house. It belongs to the corporation.

The first house nearly opposite or in front of the present store and post-office, was built by Benjamin Morse, who married a daughter of Samuel Dudley and moved on to the place where M. M. Hovey now lives. The house has been down nearly a hundred years. The present house was built by David Wilkinson for a tavern in 1824. They had a great raising and a dinner, the tables being spread in the barn. The Rev. Edmund Mills was there and asked the blessing.

It was first kept by William Newhall, then by Dea. Jonathan Leland, then by Major Thomas Harback, next by Josiah Towne, then by Townsend Willard, then by Sardius Bacon, then by William C. Walker, then by Daniel Sabine. It has since been occupied as a store, first by Dudley and Hill, in 1836, till the death of Dudley in 1841, since by W. R. Hill, the present occupant, who has also kept the books of the corporation, and is the present Wilkinsonville post-master. The rest of the building has been used as the factory boarding house. It was at one time kept by John W. Gamble, a very worthy man, who was instantly killed by the falling of some heavy machinery which they were raising by tackle to

one of the upper stories of the factory, September 15, 1847; he was forty-five years of age when he died. One of his daughters married Elijah Marten, one of the noted writing masters.

The first house south of the bank house was built for the agent. It was occupied for several years by Mr. Seth Hartwell, then agent. It has since been occupied by the several agents, and is now the residence of Mr. G. H. Searle, superintendent of the mill.

The next house was built by David Wilkinson for the cashier of the bank. It has since been occupied by various parties as a tenement house.

The next house was also built by Mr. Wilkinson as a rectory or parsonage for the Episcopal church. It was first occupied by Rev. D. Le B. Goodwin from 1825 to 1854; his family were born there. His son Daniel was a clergyman, graduated at Brown University. It has since been occupied by his reverend successors.

The present rector is the Rev. James S. Ellis. The corner stone of the church was laid in great pomp by the freemasons on the twenty-fourth of June 1828.

There is a house on the corner opposite the boarding house. It was once occupied by Deacon John Morse, agent of the old mill that was burnt, also by his brother Nathaniel, who was drowned one Sunday while watching the dam in the time of a flood. It is now owned by the corporation, and has been occupied by too many to particularize. The other three or four houses between the boarding house and the factory are also corporation houses.

North of the new iron bridge which spans the disgraced and attainted Blackstone, made so by the waste of fertilizers cast into it by the foolish and prodigal city at its head, stands the railroad depot known as Sutton station.

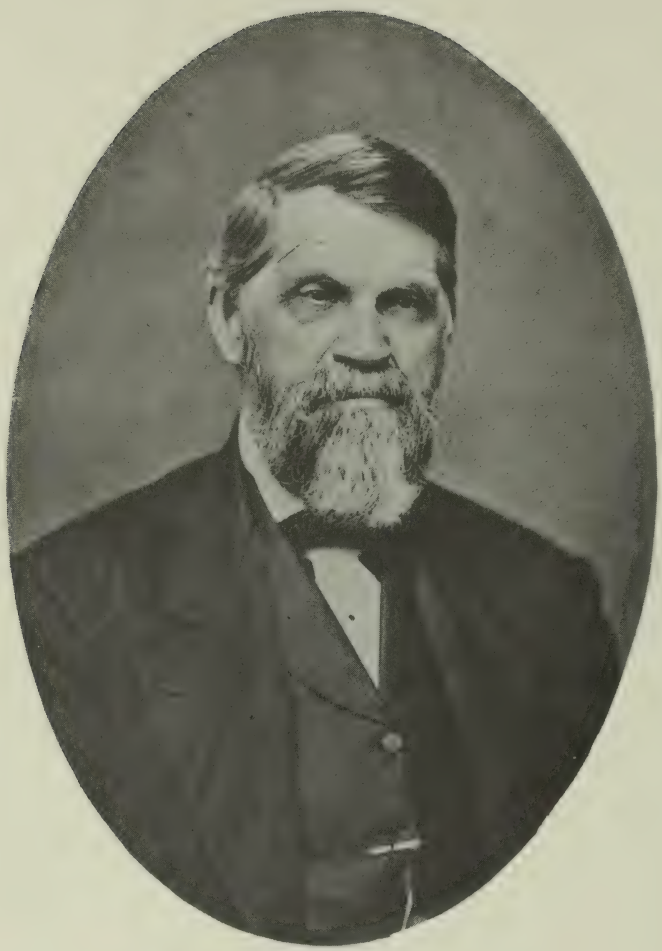
A little above is the beautiful residence of Abraham Dudley Chase, with his large, elegant and commodious barn. He made most of his money in the shuttle business, from which he has now retired and carries on his very valuable farm. He is a son of the late Captain Abraham Chase. He built his house in 1850.

The next house was built by David Tyler Dudley in 1851, and is and has been occupied by himself. He is a shuttle maker, and has been much in office, as the town's list of officers shows.

The next house was built by Mr. Warren Wilder, once a shuttle maker, now retired on account of ill health. The house was built in 1851. These three houses of old business associates are very much alike and all good ones.

The next building that side of the river was a shuttle shop, but is now a cotton mill. The old house beyond is a tenement house belonging to the corporation. Any other houses not particularly noticed in this village, are either corporation tenement houses, or over the line in Grafton. The corporation own twelve houses in the village.

WILKINSONVILLE.



H. A. Tracy

*Heliotype Printing Co., Boston.*

# HISTORY OF SUTTON.

## Part III.

### ECCLESIASTICAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

The religious history of this town is coeval with its civil. When the governor, council and assembly of the province confirmed the purchase and made a grant of the land to the proprietors in 1704, it was upon the condition "that they settle a town of thirty families and a minister upon said lands within seven years after the end of the present war with the Indians."

At the first town meeting, held at a private dwelling, December 2, 1718, a prominent object of the meeting was to provide for the establishment of the gospel ministry. Measures were taken in March following to erect a house of worship, which was completed in the course of the year.*

"In the fall of the year 1720, a number of the christian inhabitants of the township of Sutton embodied into a church state under the direction of Rev. Mr. Swift of Framingham, and the Rev. Mr. Breck of Marlboro; at which time (after the Publick services of a Day of Fasting and prayer in which the Reverend ministers mentioned assisted), the

* See "Annals" in this book.

following persons, whose names are as followeth, signed a solemn covenant to walk together in church relation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Timothy Manning, | John Whipple, |
| Samuel Stearns, | John Stockwell, |
| John Page, | Ebenezer Stearns, |
| Elisha Johnson, | William Larned, |
| Samuel Sibley, | Samuel Parker, |

The persons entering into covenant.

At the same time Timothy Manning was chosen Monitor."

The above is the only record of the organization of the First Congregational church in this town, and it is found in the handwriting of the Rev. David Hall, the second pastor. The records of the church for the first eight years of its existence are lost, having been carried away by the first pastor.

The church was organized upon the Congregational platform, of the simplest and most rigid character, and has ever maintained the principles of such organization. Tradition says it was owing to a difference upon the matter of church government with the first pastor that led to his dismission. Subsequently an effort was made to introduce the Eldership into the church, according to the Cambridge platform, but the proposition was unanimously rejected.

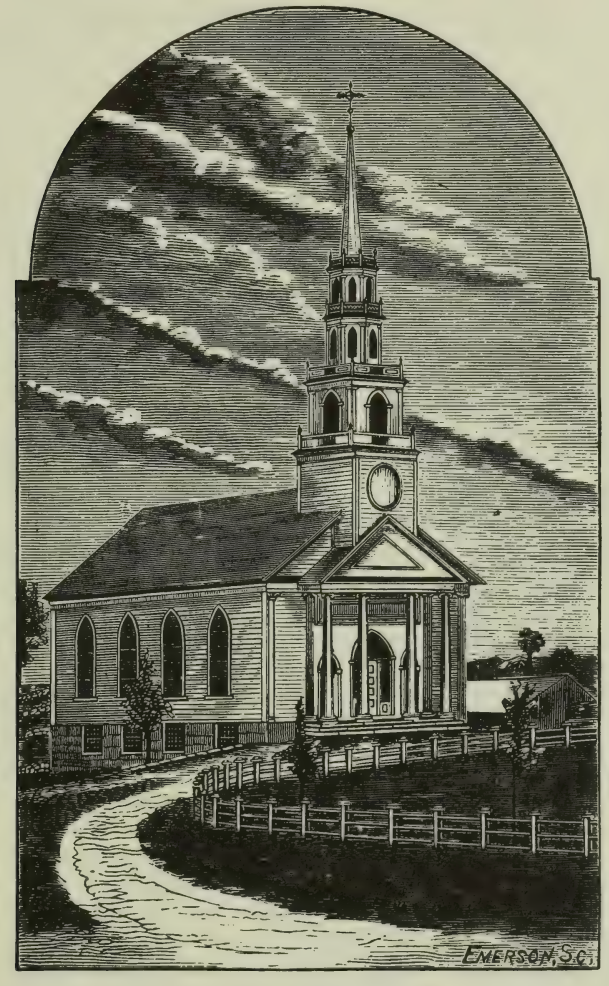
"On the 9th day of November 1720, the Rev. John McKinstry was ordained pastor over them as a Congregational church, they calling him thereto, and calling in the help of sister churches.

"The Rev. Mr. Swift of Framingham gave him the charge, and the Rev. Mr. Thatcher of Milton gave him the right hand of fellowship.

"The Rev. Mr. Baxter, pastor of Medfield, the Rev. Mr. Breck, pastor of Marlboro', the Rev. Mr. Prentice, pastor of Lancaster, and the Rev. Mr. Dor, pastor of Mendon, assistants sent to on the occasion mentioned."

The ministry of Mr. McKinstry continued about eight years, when, from difficulties arising as stated above, he was dismissed, and was subsequently settled in Ellington, Connecticut, where he died.

Mr. McKinstry was dismissed Sept. 2d, 1728, and on the 30th day of the same month the church solemnly renewed their covenant and subscribed their names to the same. The following is a record of the transaction:




CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SUTTON CENTRE.

"Sept. 30th, 1728. The Brethren of the Church here renewed their solemn covenant with God and one with another and subscribed thereto as following:

"1. We, whose names are hereunto subscribed Promise this day to renew our Solemn Covenant engagements to serve the Lord God Almighty with his grace assisting us; apprehending ourselves called of God into the church state

of the gospel, do first of all confess ourselves to be unworthy to be so highly favored of the Lord, and admire that free and rich grace of his which triumphed over so great unworthiness, and with a Humble reliance on the aids of his grace therein promised for them, that, in a sense of their inability to do any good thing, do humbly wait on him for all — we now thankfully lay hold on his covenant and would choose the things that please him.

"2ndly. We declare our serious belief of the christian Religion as contained in the sacred Scriptures, and with such a view thereof as the confession of faith in our churches has exhibited. Heartily resolving to conform our lives unto the Rules of that Holy Religion as long as we live in the world.

"3rdly. We give up ourselves unto the Lord Jehovah, who is the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, and avouch him this Day to be our God, our Father, our Saviour, and our Leader, and receive him as our Portion forever.

"4thly. We give up ourselves unto the Blessed Jesus, who is the Lord Jehovah, and adhere to him as the Head of his People in the Covenant of Grace, and rely upon him as our Priest, and our Prophet, and our King to bring us unto Eternal Blessedness.

"5thly. We acknowledge our Everlasting and Indispensible obligations to glorify our God in all the Duties of a Godly, and a Sober, and a Righteous life; and very particularly in the duties of a church State and a body of People associated for an obedience to Him in all the ordinances of the Gospel; and we hereupon depend upon his gracious assistance for our faithful discharge of the duties thus incumbent on us.

"6thly. We desire and intend and, (with Dependence on his promised and powerful grace) we engage to walk together as a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ in the faith and order of the Gospel as far as we shall have the same revealed unto us — conscienciously attending the Publick worship of God, the Sacraments of his New Testament, the Discipline of his Kingdom, and all His Holy institutions in Communion with one another, and watchfully avoiding sinful stumbling blocks and contention as becomes a people whom the Lord has bound up together in the bundle of Life — at the same time we do also present our offspring with us unto the Lord, proposing with his Help to do our parts in the methods of a Religious Education that they may be the Lord's. And all this we do flying to the blood of the Everlasting Covenant, and praying that the glorious Lord, who is the Great Shepherd, would prepare and strengthen us for every good work to do his will, working in us that which is well pleasing in his sight, to whom be glory for ever and ever. *Amen.*"

The men subscribing were by name as followeth:

Sutton, Sept. 30th, 1728.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Percival Hall, | Nathaniel Dike, | John Singletary, |
| Samuel Rich, | Elisha Johnson, | John Whipple, |
| Elisha Putnam, | John Sibley, | Obadiah Walker, |
| Ebenezer Stearns, | Simon Dakin, | John Stockwell, |
| Samuel Bigsby, | Israel Putnam, | Ebenezer Stockwell, |
| Gershom Wait, | Solomon Holman, | James Leland, |
| Samuel Dudley, | John Page. | |

After this transaction, which took place the same month, Mr. McKinstry was dismissed. We have the following interesting record, showing with what zeal the infant church after

a severe trial, put itself in readiness for the work of maintaining the covenant which they had so solemnly renewed:

"October 4th, 1728. 1st. The Brethren had a meeting and made choice of Dea. Percival Hall for a Moderator so long as they remain Destitute of a Pastor.

"2. Chose Simon Dakin, Clerk.

"3. Chose Dea. Elisha Putnam, Monitor.

"4. Chose Dea. Hall to read the Psalm.

"5. Chose Mr. John Whipple to set the Psalm, and Isaac Chase to set it in his absence."

At this meeting it was also "agreed upon and voted to observe the 23d of the Instant October as a day of Humiliation — and the Rev. Mr. Parkman and the Rev. Mr. Troop to preach on said day if the Town acquiest therein, and then the meeting was dissolved.

"To the substance of which — attest —

"SIMON DAKIN, *Clerk*."

Early in November following the above acts of the church, Mr. David Hall was invited to preach to the people in this town. He supplied the pulpit several months to the great acceptance of the people, and in March 1729 received a unanimous call to settle with them in the ministry and become their pastor, the church and town concurring in the call.

This invitation was laid before Mr. Hall, and on July 24, 1729, his acceptance of the same was laid before the church at a meeting called to consider the same.

The following is Mr. Hall's answer to the invitation:

"To the Chh. & Christian Inhabitants of the Town of Sutton. The Invitation which you gave me to settle with you in the work of ye ministry, March ye 26th, has been with me as a matter of serious advice and Religious Consideration and I have also thought upon the Incouragment which you conjoyned therewith and would manifest a sense of gratitude to you for your Respect and good will discovered in both. The value of a hundred pounds which you offer me in work and materials for my Incouragment in settling with you, I Return you my hearty Thanks and shall be willing to manifest a cordial acceptance of it provided I am ordained among you. As for the hundred acres of Land you Proposed to Lay out to the ministry and as such promised to give me a Lease or deed of it to be ye Sole Propriety of me and my heires after me: I would with respect Thereto take notice of your good will therein manifest towards me, but must be excused from accepting of it under such a proposal. But if I

may have a cleare and secure Title to it from ye Proprietors of ye undevided lands in Sutton and not as included in ye four hundred acres of ministerial Land (as there is a fair Prospect that I may) it not being as yet laid out to the ministry, upon this proviso I will thankfully accept it, and the Same shall discharge you from your obligations in Reference thereto. Lastly as to the Sallery you have offered me I observe with a suitable Resentment yt you have made provision yt it shall be honourable & as you have made a honourable Pursuance thereof for the present Considering your abilities and my present necescities in voting a hundred pounds sallery in money, equivalent to silver at sixteen shillings an ounce, which is the standing value of money, wherein you have agreed that I shall receive my yearly sallery according to which standard I do accept of an Hundred pounds a year at present, and doubt not and expect that as my necessities shall require, you will continue to make Good your obligation as God shall bless you, that my necessities and charges if they should increase may nevertheless be honourably supplied, and with these provisos, I do now accept of your call, which, if you will please to receive and record in confirmation of and compliance with what amendments I have made, and prove yourselves a willing and Honourable People unto me, I shall account that necessity is laid upon me as at this day, and, according to help from Christ, will endeavour to labor with and for you in the gospel.

"DAVID HALL.

"July 15th, 1729."

After this answer was read to the church "it was put to vote to see whether the church would accept of the said answer provided Mr. David Hall would be ordained according to the church platform, i. e., in the Congregational way; and the vote passed in the affirmative."

A committee was then appointed to wait upon Mr. David Hall to see whether he would take office according to the forementioned vote.

The following is the answer of the candidate:

"In compliance with the Terms of the church with respect to Governing the same I shall as far as I am concerned therein endeavour to conform to the platform drawn up by the Synod of our churches of New England in every article so far as it may be thought in reason to be consistent with the interest and peace of the church provided it be agreeable to the great rule of the gospel.

DAVID HALL."

This was acceptable to the church, which then proceeded to take measures for Mr. Hall's ordination.

This extreme jealousy for their liberty and rights as a Congregational church arose in part, if not wholly, from the controversy with Rev. Mr. McKinstry, their first minister. The answer of the candidate exhibits a degree of caution even, while assenting really to the proposition of the church,

worthy of all praise. He would consult their interest, while maintaining the integrity of the gospel in all matters of church government and discipline.

"October 15th, 1729. The Rev. Mr. David Hall was ordained to the Pastoral office in Sutton. The Rev. Mr. Troop of Woodstock began with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Williams preached the sermon from 1st Thess. 5 : 12–13. The Rev. Mr. Swift of Framingham gave the solemn charge. The Rev. Mr. Campbell of Oxford gave the Right-hand of fellowship."

The young pastor thus ordained to the work of the ministry in this town, commenced his labors with considerable zeal, and prosecuted them faithfully for a period of nearly sixty years.

The records of the church during his administration furnish little more than a few hints concerning its history except as to its discipline, which seems to have been faithfully and kindly administered, contributing largely to its almost uniform prosperity. At times the pastor and people passed through great trials, and at others great peace and prosperity attended the preaching of the word and administration of the ordinances. One fruitful source of trouble was the admission of persons to the ordinance of baptism but not to full communion in the church. This is called in the records of the church the covenant of baptism, but is known in history as the "half-way covenant."

There is no record of any form of covenant used in the admission of such members.

The list of the names of those who were thus admitted is preceded by the following introduction :

"The following have owned the covenant of Baptism and some of them were baptized."

The first entry is made May 10, 1730, when "Joseph, John, James, and Elizabeth, children of Joseph Sibley owned the covenant and were baptized." It would seem from this and other entries that some took this step for themselves, while others owned the covenant and had their children baptized. The last entry is made October 28, 1781, when

Nathaniel Cheney and Mary Cheney his wife owned the covenant and had their children baptized.

Out of this unscriptural measure grew up many things to trouble the church. It led in large part to the separation of a portion of the members both from the public worship and ordinances of the church. With these separating brethren and sisters the pastor and church had long labor and severe trials, in all which they seem to have been actuated by the gentleness and forbearance of Christ.

All those who occasioned the trouble finally returned to the church and were restored to its fellowship. Another subject that at times was a source of trouble was sacred music. At first and probably for a long time the singing was congregational, led by one who was called the precentor or chorister. The hymn or psalm was *lined* by one appointed for that purpose. The tunes were few and simple, and were not sung by rule, as it was called, for this gave great offence to some. It seemed to them less devotional if there were any rule or order about it. The objection to singing by rule seems to have led to the resignation of the choristers at a certain time.

Under date April 8, 1779, is the following record: "The church was stayed on account of some uneasiness about singing by rule, but the church adjourned the matter to April 19th."

"April 19th. The Church and Pastor being notified assembled upon that occasion — a letter was read from the Choristers before deputed — John Woodbury, and John Hall, giving up that service. After some discourse the church voted:

"1st. To encourage singing by rule.

"2nd. That some of the old tunes be studied and learnt, as 100 Old and New, and Canterbury.

"3dly. That Amherst and the six line metre be sung.

"4thly. They desire new tunes be not multiplied, though they mean not wholly to exclude them.

"5thly. Chose John Woodbury and John Hall to be Choristers.

"In all these votes the People of the Parish voted concurrence and no vote in opposition when put to the Parish."

Subsequently, in November following, in consequence of the refusal of the above-named to act as choristers, the church and parish in meeting assembled requested by vote David Town and John Harback "to be helpful in that service, and that they don't set the tune called 34th Psalm tune which so many have been offended at."

But the trouble was not yet at an end, for in May following, 1780, at a church meeting, "after a long discourse on the affair of singing, voted to choose a committee of three brethren to consider what tunes were proper to be sung and confine the Choristers not to exceed, and see if they could get one to set the tune, and the church by vote chose Deacon Putnam, Bartholomew Town, and Caleb Chase, and afterwards Nehemiah Putnam, to act in the affair and make report to the church at their next meeting — and then the church meeting was adjourned to the first Monday in June next at 4 o'clock, by vote of the church. June 5th 1780. The church met on adjournment and after prayer they made return — and after long reasoning the church voted the following tunes be sung in our Publick assembly — Buckland tune, Bangor, Barley, Canterbury, Funeral Thought, London New, Little Marlborough, New York, Plymouth, Portsmouth, 50th Psalm, Rentham, 100th Psalm Tune old, Quincy, Amherst, St. Martyns, Standish, Southwell, Windsor, Brookfield, Colchester new, 113th or Proper Tune, Trinity, Aurora. No objection being made against them."

This measure of the church did not however satisfy all the members, for in January 1781, after two meetings of the church called to treat with two of the brethren who had absented themselves from public worship and ordinances, it is recorded that the "matter of great uneasiness expressed by both was respecting the singing of new tunes at which they were offended."

It is also stated that this expression of their uneasiness was accompanied by some "unbecoming reflections."

At what time the change was made from congregational singing to singing solely by a choir, no mention is made, but

it must have been about this time, and this increased the trouble. Tradition states that on the sabbath when this took place, Dea. Tarrant Putnam, whose office it was to line the hymn, began as usual to discharge the duty, but after reading the first two lines, the singers took the matter into their own hands, and proceeded without pausing for the remainder; the good deacon however kept on, and lined the hymn as usual, both reader and singers reaching the end of the hymn about the same time, though not in exact harmony. The congregation were in great commotion, and the pastor rising to explain that he had no hand in the matter, was saluted by one of the offended brethren with the declaration: "David Hall, you lie!" then turning to his wife, seizing her hand, he said, "Sally, it is time to go." They left the house of worship and never entered it again. This trial in relation to sacred music, involved both church and parish and continued long.

The ministry of Dr. Hall was long continued and unusually blessed among the people. At his settlement the church consisted of forty-nine members — twenty males and twenty-nine females.

Religion was in a low and languishing condition, and wicked men abounded. There were about eighty families in the town and not far from four hundred inhabitants. The profaneness and other vicious practices of the people seemed to have greatly distressed the pastor, both before and after his ordination. He says in his half-century sermon: "I can never forget my vehement struggles at the throne of grace just before I was here ordained a pastor, lest I should fail of success among this people." Immediately after his settlement religion was greatly revived. In a communication published in "Prince's Christian History," giving an account of the work of God among his people in 1741–2, he says: "There was, soon after my settling here by the favor of God, some considerable abatement of that too common profaneness and other vicious practices visible among us, and within the space of two years we had a very large addition to the church, more than doubling the number of

communicants." In five years' time eighty-one persons were added to the church, the most of them on profession of faith.

In the years 1741–2 there was enjoyed a season of great religious prosperity. The labors of the pastor were abundant and successful. It was a season of great religious excitement throughout New England. This powerful and wonderful work of God in this town continued for some months, with various degrees of power. It seemed to be free in a great measure from those excesses that were witnessed in some other places. Dr. Hall set himself resolutely against these, and discountenanced all extravagances; though some over-zealous brethren (as he calls them) gave him considerable trouble.

By this religious interest the whole face of the community was changed. The additions to the church during this period were ninety-eight by profession and forty by letter.

During the first fifteen years of Dr. Hall's ministry, two hundred and sixty-one persons were added to the church; one hundred eighty-one by profession, and eighty by letter. These additions, considering the small number of inhabitants, show that the people had been greatly prospered in spiritual things. There were at times during the ministry of this faithful pastor, seasons of revived religious interest, and others of great trial from laxness and indifference. Dr. Hall continued to labor and feed the flock over which the Holy Ghost had made him overseer, until the time of his departure drew near. He closed his labors in the pulpit but a short time before he was called to a higher and purer service in the sanctuary above. He died May 8th, 1789, aged eighty-four years; having preached the gospel to this town more than sixty years. He came to his grave "in a full age like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

As an able and faithful minister of the gospel he was excelled by few in his or any other age. It is only as a christian and a preacher that we can view him at this late day. From his first settlement in the ministry he was peculiarly distinguished for the candor with which he engaged in his Master's service. From the first his determination seemed to be "not to know anything among men save Jesus Christ and him crucified." As a christian his character was above suspicion as well as reproach. His piety was consistent, uniform and fervent. He possessed a well-balanced mind and was a man of excellent judgment. He was eminently a peace-maker among the people of

his charge. As a preacher he was both pungent and popular. He was bold in rebuking sin. The effect of his labor, like that of Whitfield's, resulted in part from his manner of presenting truth. That he was a popular preacher appears from the great demand for his labors abroad and the success which he often had with those opposed to him and his views of truth. He left the impress both of his character and his ministry upon the people of the town to whom he was for so many years the messenger of God, an impress that has never been effaced.

The successor of Dr. Hall in the ministry of the first church in Sutton was Rev. Edmund Mills, who was a native of Kent, Connecticut. He preached his first sermon on Sabbath, October 25th, 1789, about six months from the date of Dr. Hall's decease. "The next spring he received an invitation from the church and people to settle with them in the evangelical ministry, which invitation he accepted and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church and congregation in Sutton on the 22d day of June 1790," a little more than a year after the decease of Dr. Hall. At his ordination his brother, Rev. Samuel John Mills of Torringford, Connecticut, preached the sermon; the Rev. Mr. Frost of Milford gave the charge, and Rev. Mr. Chaplin of the north parish gave the right-hand of fellowship. In May, 1790, immediately preceding the ordination of Mr. Mills, the following important articles or by-laws were adopted:

1st. We are fully of the opinion that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is designed particularly for the real friends of Christ or those savingly converted, and that of consequence we ought to proceed in admitting members on the ground that they are such.

2. For the satisfaction of the church in regard to the qualifications of persons to be admitted, we think it most wise for the church and person or persons to be admitted, to meet in some convenient place for mutual conference.

3. We are fully of the opinion that the half-way practice, as it is called, is not supported by scripture and ought not to be favored.

4. That a strict regard to discipline is an indispensable duty and necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the church, and that the outlines of it are contained in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew.

It appears from the records of the church that soon after Mr. Mills' ordination, the rule in receiving members to the church was adopted, requiring a narrative of their religious experience to be publicly read. In a few years this was changed and the following was adopted: "Voted, that it is agreeable to this church when any person or persons desire

to become members of it, that it be signified to the pastor; that on his receiving satisfaction they be propounded, and that on the second sabbath following, no objection arising in the interim, they be received."

Not long after this decision the deacons, by vote, were chosen a committee "to aid the pastor in the examination of persons proposing to make a public profession of religion and thus to unite with the church."

No particular articles of faith had been drawn up to which assent was required from those who were admitted to the church. All hitherto had been admitted by giving assent to the covenant first adopted and subscribed at the organization of the church. This covenant made special reference to the Westminster confession of faith as containing the principles of the religion professed by those owning and subscribing the same.

In "April, 1811, the church being regularly convened, proceeded to the consideration and adoption of the following confession of faith, unanimously:"

1. We believe there is one God subsisting in three persons, whose appellations in scripture are Father, Son and Holy Ghost, who are the same in essence and equal in every divine perfection.

2. We believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were written by men divinely inspired, and contain all the truths necessary to be known in order to salvation.

3. We believe that God hath a perfect knowledge of all his works, of the final issue of every event, and of the endless condition of every intelligent creature, consequently a concerted plan relative to creation, providence and redemption from eternity.

4. We believe that God created man in his own image, holy or upright, and constituted him in regard to the moral state of his posterity their public head and representative.

5. We believe that, consequent upon man's fall and apostacy from God, human creatures come into existence with hearts deceitful above all things and in a state of entire moral depravity.

6. We believe that for the purpose of carrying forward the great work of man's redemption, the Lord Jesus Christ hath suffered and died in their room and stead, and in this way wrought out a complete atonement, tasted death for every man, magnified the divine law and became its end to every one who believeth in him.

7. We believe that divine and saving grace correspondent to the immutable and eternal design of God, and in a sovereign way and manner, will be so far displayed in the recovery and salvation of the hell deserving, and particularly in the millennial state of the world, as shall be on the whole most promotive of his glory and the happiness of the intelligent universe.

8. We believe that in order for the impenitent to become the subjects of right affections of heart, and interested by faith in the atonement of Christ, they must be renewed in the temper of their minds by the irresistible and gracious influences of the Holy Spirit.

9. We believe that a dutiful celebration of the Lord's supper requires a sincere and cordial friendship to Christ, and that a profession of this friendship ought to be required of all those who are received to communion.

10. We believe that sprinkling is the proper mode, and infants and children of believing parents proper subjects of Christian baptism.

11. We believe that God hath mercifully engaged to keep all who are renewed by the Divine Spirit from final apostacy, and enable them to persevere in holiness until they shall be made perfect in glory.

12. We believe that God hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by Jesus Christ, when he will admit the godly to everlasting happiness and doom the wicked to everlasting sorrow.

The above confession of faith was for a number of years used in the admission of members to the church, and is substantially the creed of the church to this day. It has been twice revised, and at the last revision materially modified in expression.

"In the fall of the year 1820 several meetings of the church were by regular appointment holden, and a number of inquiries were attended to.

"1. Whether professors of religion who have opportunity to give their children the advantages of the sabbath-school are under obligation to improve it? It was agreed that they were.

"2. Whether the baptized children of the church are entitled to any particular attention by reason, and if so, to what extent? It was agreed that they were, and that extent is pointed out by their solemn covenant engagements.

"3. Whether the brethren of a church can deprive themselves of voting in ecclesiastical and church concerns without violating important obligations? united in the opinion that they cannot."

The records of the church during Mr. Mill's ministry are very imperfect. From October 1804 to April 1810, there is no record of any transaction, and from 1811 to 1819 there is a similar omission. It will be seen from these facts that materials for a history of the church during this period are very meager. Many of the following facts were gathered from living witnesses in the autumn of 1841, and incorporated in a historical discourse by the fifth pastor of the church, then in charge of the congregation. The number of members in the church at the time of Mr. Mill's ordination was eighty-five. For a long period after he took the pastoral charge of the people, there was no special religious interest; iniquity abounded, and the church was greatly

reduced in numbers as well as in power. Infidelity, brought into the country during the revolutionary war from France — where it had deluged the land in blood, burnt the Bible, blotted out the Sabbath, and annihilated the church — swept over the nation like the sirocco of the desert, and blighted every thing with its touch. The land mourned and all was dark. The pastor of this church, undismayed amid all the scorn and open blasphemy of an infidel club, still wielded the sword of the Spirit, and not without effect. Infidelity was checked, its most able champions came to an untimely end, and their memory perished with them.

Though there was some increase of religious interest in the year 1800, and a few were added to the church, yet the number of members in the church was reduced by death and dismission nearly one-half in twenty years. In 1810 there were but fifty-five members. During this year and the following religion was greatly revived, and the interest prevailed generally through the town. A universal seriousness pervaded the face of society. All minds were more or less affected by religious truth. Sixty-seven were added to the church as fruits of this revival, the majority of whom were heads of families. The number of members in the church was increased from fifty-five to one hundred and twenty-five. Again in 1820 there was another season of special religious interest that greatly strengthened the church. Between forty and fifty were added to its membership. From this time to the close of Mr. Mill's ministry there was no unusual attention given to the subject of religion, and piety was in a languishing condition at his decease.

The venerable pastor continued to preach with his usual ability and acceptance till seized with disease a short time before his death. A few weeks before the close of his earthly pilgrimage he preached his last sermon with unusual animation and solemnity. He calmly anticipated his approaching dissolution, and cheerfully committed his spirit into the hands of his Redeemer, November 7, 1825, aged seventy-three years; having sustained the pastoral office thirty-five years and five months. Dr. Hall and Mr. Mills served this people in the ministry ninety-six years.

Mr. Mills was an uncommon man. His erect and commanding person, the dignity and urbanity of his manner, and his great sensibility and kindness of heart, fitted him in an admirable degree to gain the respect and good will of all who knew him. These traits of character, as much as his original and interesting manner of unfolding and presenting truth, deeply seated him in the affections of his people. He was a man universally respected and admired.

The successor of Mr. Mills was the Rev. John Maltby. He was born in Northford, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1822, received his theological education at Andover, and was ordained June 28, 1826—a little more than seven months from the decease of Mr. Mills. At his ordination Rev. Mr. Hoadly of the Calvinist church, Worcester, preached the sermon, Rev. Dr. Crane of Northbridge gave the charge, and Rev. Dr. Pond, then of Ward, now of Bangor theological seminary, gave the right hand of fellowship. The church consisted at this time of one hundred and forty-three members.

There was no unusual interest in religion among the people for two or three years after his settlement. In 1828 a few individuals were hopefully converted and united with the church. This year was characterized by a serious calamity to the church and society—their house of worship, erected in 1751, and endeared to them by many precious associations, was consumed by fire, in November. Measures were immediately adopted for the erection of another; and in fourteen months the beautiful and commodious house of worship that now adorns the centre of the town was completed and dedicated to the worship of the one only living and true God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

Soon after this there seemed an evident increase in piety in the church; and the way was evidently preparing for the rich shower of divine grace which watered this part of the Lord's vineyard not long after.

In 1830 there was a season of considerable interest, which continued for a short time, and about twenty were added to the church on profession of faith. The summer following, christians were more than usually awake, and many began to

feel that the set time to favor Zion had indeed come. There appeared an unusual willingness on the part of God's people to make sacrifices and labor personally for the good of their fellow-men. They "went forth, weeping, bearing precious seed, and came again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them." A series of meetings, continuing through four days, held in the month of August, gave great impulse to the revival. The work of grace in its progress was remarkably rapid. Multitudes seemed to press into the kingdom of God; the interest was general, though some neighborhoods were more blessed than others. It produced a great change in the town, and many of the subsequent fruits have been exeeedingly happy. The revival continued a shorter time than any previous season of special religious interest. It prevailed with power but for a few months. Among the snbjects were numbered many heads of families, and a multitude of youth. The Sabbath-school was greatly blessed. Most of those converted were members, and many of them ascribed their first impressions and subsequent hope to the influence of Sabbath-school instruction.

There were added to the church as fruits of the revival more than one hundred individuals, increasing the church to two hundred and thirty-one members; of the number added thirty-six were heads of families — twenty of these were husbands and wives jointly. The voice of prayer was henceforth heard in many habitations where before God had not been called upon.

In 1834 there was a revision of the articles of faith and covenant of the church, which were published, with the names of all who had been members of the church since its organization. In the same year the church, with great unanimity, adopted the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, as a qualification for membership, but, owing to several circumstances, the resolutions were not placed on record. The matter, however, for many years, was made a subject of examination in the admission of members to the church, and a pledge or promise of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors required. The church continued to enjoy an unusual degree of prosperity during

the remainder of Rev. Mr. Maltby's ministry. Mr. Maltby closed his short but successful ministry with the church in June 1834, for the purpose of taking the oversight of the Hammond street church in Bangor, Maine, where he was permitted to reap the fruits of his labor. His dismission was caused by no dissatisfaction on the part of the people, or their pastor; but by the prospect of greater usefulness in the field to which he was invited. Mr. Maltby continued in the ministry in Sutton eight years.

The next pastor was Mr. Hiram A. Tracy, a native of Lisbon, Connecticut, who obtained his classical education at Plainfield academy, while engaged as a teacher in the same. His theological education was obtained at Andover. He was invited to supply the pulpit while yet a student at Andover, and came directly from the seminary to Sutton, preaching here for the first time on the second sabbath in September 1834. In October following he received a call to become the pastor of the church. Having accepted this invitation, he was ordained pastor January 1st, 1835, a little more than five months from the dismission of his predecessor. At his ordination Rev. Dr. Woods of the theological seminary at Andover preached the sermon; Rev. Benjamin Wood of Upton gave the charge; and Rev. John Wilde of Grafton gave the right hand of fellowship. The number of members in the church at Mr. Tracy's settlement was two hundred and twenty-two.

During the first five years of Mr. Tracy's ministry only eighteen persons united with the church on profession of faith. In the autumn of 1839 this church, in view of the low state of piety in the community, was impressed with the importance of earnestly seeking the Lord by repentance and prayer.

For this purpose they united with the three Congregational churches in Millbury, and assembled weekly, alternately in the different houses of worship, for prayer and mutual exhortation. Soon there was a manifest increase of interest among christians.

In the latter part of February 1840, sinners began to inquire the way to Zion, and not long after many were solic-

itous to know what they should do to be saved. The work increased in power and extent through the months of March and April. After this there was a gradual abatement in the number of those who were specially interested. Most of the subjects of the revival were youth, and nearly all members of the sabbath-school. As fruits of this revival forty-eight individuals were added to the church, increasing its membership to two hundred sixty-one, the largest number that has been connected with it at any one time.

The church continued to enjoy prosperity and peace during the remaining ten years of Mr. Tracy's ministry. There were occasional additions to the church during this period, but no seasons of general interest like that in 1840.

In August 1842 the church, upon the recommendation of a committee, voted unanimously to dispense with the use of alcoholic wine in the administration of the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. This vote has been adhered to from that time to this.

November 24th, 1850, Mr. Tracy resigned the pastoral office to accept the appointment of district secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the district of Cincinnati, which embraced southern Ohio, Indiana and southern and central Illinois. A council convened December 11th, 1850, dissolved the relation which had continued with great harmony for sixteen years. The number of members in the church at the close of his ministry was two hundred and five.

After several attempts to unite in calling a pastor, the church and society agreed upon Mr. George Lyman of Easthampton, and to him an invitation was extended to become their pastor and teacher. This invitation was given to Mr. Lyman September 26th, 1851, and accepted October 18th, 1851. He was ordained November 12th following, Rev. R. S. Stone of Easthampton preaching the sermon; Rev. J. H. Bisbee of Worthington giving the charge, and Rev. L. F. Clark of Whitinsville the right-hand of fellowship. The number of members in the church at the ordination of Mr. Lyman was one hundred ninety-three.

There does not appear from the records of the church to have been any season of special religious interest for several years after Mr. Lyman's settlement. There were occasional conversions and additions to the church. In October 1858 nine persons were admitted to membership, indicating a previous state of revived religious feeling in the church and congregation. Again in 1863 the church was enlarged by the addition in May of nineteen on profession of faith, and in November following thirteen were added. From this time to the close of Mr. Lyman's ministry there was no season of special religious interest. Mr. Lyman resigned the pastorate June 30th, 1867, to take effect the twelfth of November following, the anniversary of his ordination and settlement as pastor of the church.

A council was called which met October 15th and sanctioned the action of pastor and church, and Mr. Lyman retired from his labors here November 12th, 1867.

After considerable delay and several attempts to unite upon a pastor, the church and society gave a call to the Rev. F. E. Fellows, who had been previously pastor of the Congregational church in Bridgton, Maine. This invitation was accepted July 4th, 1869, and Mr. Fellows was installed by council October 26th following. Mr. Fellows' ministry was a short but successful one. He labored among this people a little more than eighteen months, but during this period there was a season of great religious interest, bringing into the church upon profession of their faith forty-three persons.

In December 1870 Mr. Fellows resigned, and closed his labors as pastor of the church on the second sabbath of January 1871. The following sabbath the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Tracy, who had returned from Ohio on account of the health of his family.

On Monday, at the annual meeting of the society, he was invited to be the acting pastor for one year, which invitation he accepted, thus renewing his labors in the field of his first settlement after a lapse of twenty years. From this time on during a period of four years and nine months, the church, under the labors of Mr. Tracy, performed for the greater part of the time through severe infirmities, enjoyed an

unusual degree of prosperity. Thirty-three persons were added to the church on profession of faith, the congregation was increased, and great harmony and peace abounded. The articles of faith, covenant and by-laws of the church were revised and largely changed in phraseology, but not in substance, and published in a manual containing a brief history of the church, together with the names of the officers and members of the church from the first.

Early in September 1875, Mr. Tracy gave notice that he must close his labors after the second sabbath in October. In the meantime, upon his recommendation, Rev. William A. Benedict of Plainfield, Connecticut, was engaged to supply the pulpit for six months, and commenced his labors on Sabbath, October 16th, following Mr. Tracy's retirement. There was almost immediately a revived state of religious feeling, and during the winter many souls were converted. In January Mr. Benedict received an invitation from the church and society to become their pastor, which invitation he accepted, and was installed by council Feb. 16th, 1876.

Rev. J. Taylor, D. D., of Providence, R. I., preached the sermon, Rev. T. E. Babb of Oxford gave the charge, and Rev. J. R. Thurston of Whitinsville the right hand of fellowship.

There was a renewal of religious interest the following winter, and as the result the church has been largely increased in membership. In less than two years there has been an addition of forty-nine persons on profession of faith. At this time both church and congregation are larger than they have been at any time during the last fifteen years, and both are now enjoying great prosperity.

The following are the names of those who have served the church in the office of deacon:

The year named is the year of their election.

| | |
|---|---|
| Timothy Manning, . . . | 1720. |
| Percival Hall, . . . | 1721. |
| Elisha Putnam, . . . | 1731. |
| Samuel Sibley, . . . | 1737. |
| Cornelius Putnam, . . . | 1744. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin Woodbury, | 1744. |
| Dr. Benjamin Morse, | 1761. |
| John Fry, | 1762. |
| Tarrant Putnam, | 1765. |
| Willis Hall, | 1775. |
| John Haven, | 1775. |
| Nathan Putnam, | 1791. |
| Daniel Torrey, | 1794. |
| Reuben Putnam, | 1794. |
| Benjamin Hicks, | 1800. |
| Jonathan Leland, | 1800. |
| William Bond, | 1811. |
| Sylvester Morse, | 1819. |
| Dr. David March, | 1819. |
| John Morse, | 1825. |
| Palmer Marble, | 1826. |
| Alvan Leland, | 1830. |
| Luther Hall, | 1833. |
| Sumner B. King, | 1845. |
| Dr. William Terrey, | 1854. |
| Edwin H. Hutchinson, | 1860. |
| John W. Marble, | 1864. |

# HISTORY OF THE SECOND CHURCH IN SUTTON,

FROM 1747 TO 1813.

The inhabitants of the north part of Sutton were incorporated a parish, called the North Parish, by the General Court, October 28, 1743. The first meeting was warned and held at the dwelling-house of Mr. Richard Singletary, by virtue of a warrant from Richard Moore, Esq., of Oxford, to organize said parish, on the twenty-sixth of December, 1743. At this meeting it was voted to choose a committee to find the centre of the parish, striking off one mile from the east end of the parish, and to prepare the materials for the building of a meeting-house.

One year after this, the male members of the church in Sutton, residing within the bounds of the north parish, sent a petition to said church desiring to be "dismissed and commended to the work of embodying together in a church-state, and asking assistance therein." Upon this petition and request, the church took the following action at a meeting held December 13, 1744:

1. Voted, that our brethren living in the north parish, or precinct, as many of them as are disposed to embody among themselves into a church-state, and as shall subscribe to a church covenant, agreeable to the church covenant which the church of Christ in Sutton are under, be dismissed and recommended thereto.

2. That such as shall thus form and embody, be by us acknowledged a church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

3. That we will send our elder and messengers to assist them in embodying and procuring some officers, and to give them the right hand of fellowship when so embodied.

The brethren of the north parish did not at once avail themselves of the above action, but, some months later, renewed their request, and were answered that their petition had already been granted upon condition that they subscribed to a church covenant agreeable to what we are now under. It is added on the records of the church in relation to this matter, "but their conduct of late had given us some reason to suspect their wavering respecting principles, and therefore desired this first, that they would be joining, in the renewal of the covenant with us, removing the matter of our jealousy, so then we should be ready to prosecute our former votes in answer to their former petition."

These brethren in the meantime had taken some measures to procure some meet person to preach the gospel in the parish. This was done, and a call was given to two persons to become their pastor, but the invitation in each case was declined. In March 1747 they gave Mr. James Wellman a call to settle with them in the ministry. This invitation Mr. Wellman accepted. All this transpired before the church was organized or embodied. This was effected September 10, 1747, three years after the petition and request to the first church in Sutton.

The record respecting this transaction, in the hand-writing of Rev. Mr. Wellman, the first pastor, is as follows:

"Sutton, Sept. 10, 1747. The second Church of Christ in Sutton, was embodied in the presence, and with the assistance of Rev. Messrs. John Campbell of Oxford, and Nathan Webb of Uxbridge."

They then adopted and signed a covenant similar in all respects to that of the first church from which the members were dismissed. The covenant was signed by forty brethren, whose names are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Lovell, jr. | Joshua Carter, |
| *Samuel Buck, jr. | William Waite, |
| *Nathaniel Waite, | *Amos Singletary, |
| *William Fiske, | *Thomas Gould, jr. |
| Daniel Gale, | *Daniel Buckman, |
| *Elisha Goddard, | *Daniel Kenney, |
| Elisha Barton, | *Charles Roberts, |

John Holland,
Charles Richardson,
James Wellman,
*Jonathan Fuller,
*John Singletary,
Timothy Carter,
*Samuel Buck,
*John Waite,
*Robert Goddard,
Jonathan Park,
*Josiah Bond,
*Solomon Holman,
*Isaac Barnard,
*Thomas Gould,
*Abel Chase,
Francis Kidder,
*Jonathan Dwinnel,
*Daniel Greenwood,
*Isaac Gale,
*Richard Singletary,
*Edmund Barton,
Joseph Singletary,
*Thomas Holman,
*Gershom Waite,
*John Grove,
*Ebenezer Stearns.

The names above marked with a * were dismissed from the first Congregational church. The others may have united upon profession of faith, or been admitted upon letters of dismission from other churches. All are represented as having signed the covenant at the embodiment of the church.

"Oct. 7, 1747, James Wellman was separated to the work of the ministry and ordained pastor of the second church of Christ in Sutton. The Council was composed of the Elders and delegates from the following churches. The first church in Sutton, the church in Oxford, the church in Uxbridge, the church in Worcester, the second church in Lynn, the church in Wilmington, the first in Westboro, and the church in Southboro." The council met upon the occasion, "and after having consulted upon the affair of ordination, and taken the previous necessary steps, the Council as well as Church, and said Wellman repaired to the meeting-house, and the Rev. Mr. Hall of Sutton began with prayer, the Rev. Mr. Chase of Lynn preached a sermon suitable to the occasion from Rev. 1, 20. The Rev. Mr. Campbell of Oxford gave the charge, and the Rev. Mr. Parkman of Westboro gave the Right Hand; the whole was carried on with decency and good order."

In respect to receiving members to the church the following rule was adopted on the twenty-ninth of October following the ordination:

"With regard to admitting persons to our fellowship, Voted that the Pastors relating to the church something agreeable to the conversation he hath with those that desire to join in full communion with us should serve instead of a relation."

Thomas Gould and Abel Chase were chosen first deacons of the church. It will be noticed that the church was organized solely with male members. It was not till Nov. 12th following that any females were received. Under this date it is recorded:

"The following females were admitted to full communion with this church, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Eunice Lovell, | Anna Allen, |
| Sarah Chase, | Hannah Hiscock, |
| Hannah Holman, | Mary Waters, |
| Sarah Fisk, | Dorothy Genison, |
| Elizabeth Kenney, | Susanna Fuller, |
| Mehitabel Dwinnel, | Abigail Park, |
| Elizabeth Bond, jr. | Joanna Waite, |
| Martha Gould, | Sarah Barnard, |
| Phebe Buckman, | Hannah Gould, |
| Mary Singletary, | Judith Gaile, |
| Mary Stockwell, | Rachel Bigelow, |
| Jane Stearns, | Elizabeth Bond, |
| Thankful Singletary, | Elizabeth Pratt, |
| Mary Singletary, | Anna Barton, |
| Martha Singletary, | Sarah Wait. |

"These all being dismissed and recommended to our sacred Fellowship from the First Church in Sutton."

Including the above named females, the second church in Sutton began its history with a membership of seventy.

The materials for a history of the church during Mr. Wellman's ministry are quite meager. It was not, for a part of the time, either a successful or happy one. During the thirteen years of its existence, there was no special religious interest in the congregation. Forty persons, thirty-one by profession and nine by letter, were received to fellowship in the church, and according to the records no two were

received on the same day. The latter part of Mr. Wellman's ministry was prosecuted under great difficulties, by reason of differences that had arisen between him and his people. According to memoranda found in the handwriting of Rev. Joseph Goffe, the third pastor, these differences commenced in 1755. There are no means of knowing the ground of them; but, as these troubles were so prominent, and continued so long, no history of the church could be a faithful one which did not notice them.

In March 1758 matters had reached such a crisis that a council was proposed by the church to settle the difficulties. The record of this transaction, as kept by Mr. Wellman, is as follows:

"Tuesday March 28, 1758. The church met, and, after prayer, the standing part of the church voted:

"1st. To call in the advice of a Council before we proceed to act anything further. It was then put to the withdrawing members whether they would join the standing part of the church in calling in advice and they refused.

"2nd. To invite the following churches, viz.: The first in Mendon, First in Shrewsbury, First in Westboro, the church in Sturbridge, and the church in Dudley.

"3d. That they be invited to sit on the affair on Tuesday the 13th day of June next."

Subsequently the second church in Shrewsbury was added. The council met on the day appointed.

June 13, 1758. The churches that were sent for agreeable to the foregoing votes all came by their Pastor and delegates, except the Pastor of the church in Dudley, and formed into an Ecclesiastical Council. A paper having been sent to them signed Robert Goddard and others intimating that the churches convened were imposed upon by the Pastor and Church in their letter missive, the Council passed the following vote, viz.: Voted by the Council here sitting that a paper signed per Robert Goddard and others, intimating that the churches here convened have been imposed upon, and that when the vote was passed to call this Council there were but nine that voted when at the same time, there were twelve in the negative the remaining part of the church sitting neutral — and respecting what was said, designed in confirmation of said paper — [it was voted] — that said paper contains a great mistake, and that this Council was fairly voted for by the church, and chosen by a considerable majority of the members, in regular standing present. Wherefore upon the whole, it most clearly appears to the Council that there was no imposition upon the churches contained in the letter missive, but the churches were regularly convened upon the call of the second church in Sutton.

JOSEPH DORR, Moderator.

The above seems to be but a part of what the council did, though they came to no result upon the merit of the case, according to the following record:

The Council was then dissolved without coming to any result upon the merits of the case by reason of divers proposals made on one side and the other in order for an accommodation by another church meeting, and, if that did not succeed, by a mutual Council, all of which proved abortive. But after a long controversy, various Councils, and many Church meetings, an exact journal of which has been kept — but which was not thought expedient to insert in this book especially, it being so lengthy — the Pastor and church, the withdrawing brethren and others, in the Parish, agreeable to the advice and a letter missive prepared by Mr. Trowbridge of Cambridge, consented to call a mutual Council to end the matter, whose result is as follows:

A council of four churches — the first church in Cambridge, the church in Charlestown, the second church in Cambridge, and the new north church in Boston — convened by their elders and delegates in the Second Parish in Sutton, July 1, 1760, at the request of the pastor and church, there to answer two questions which the said pastor and church have submitted to them for their consideration and determination. After repeated supplications to the Father of Light, and a full hearing of the matter in controversy between the parties, so far as adjudged necessary to the forming a right judgment, came unanimously to the following result:

The first question was whether Mr. James Wellman is, or is not, minister of the second church and parish in Sutton. Previous to the resolution of this question, the council thought proper to take into their consideration the validity of the suspension of the thirteen brethren by vote of the church at their meeting the eighteenth of October last, and considering the dubious circumstances attending that affair and exceptions to which the proceedings then had were justly liable, the council apprehend that such censure ought not to be accounted valid to the abridging those brethren of the right of voting with other brethren of the church, or of the exercise or enjoyment of other church privileges. This, notwithstanding upon duly weighing the proceeding afterwards had in the supposed dismission of the Rev. Mr. James Wellman from his pastoral office, it was resolved by the council in answer to the first question proposed and submitted, that Mr. James Wellman is the pastor of the second church and parish in Sutton.

The second question was whether Mr. James Wellman shall continue as pastor of the second church and parish in Sutton, or his pastoral relation to them, or any of them, shall be dissolved. In relation to this question the council, considering the very perplexed and unhappy situation of affairs in this place, are of opinion, and do accordingly advise that if the second parish in Sutton shall, within fourteen days from the date of these presents, pay or give security to their present pastor, Mr. James Wellman, or of Mr. Edmund Trowbridge of Cambridge, to pay or cause to be paid to him, the said James, his executor or administrators, on or before the third day of July next, the sum of sixty pounds, lawful money of this province — exclusive of what will become due to him for his salary from the day when such payment shall be made, or security given — that in such case the Rev. James Wellman, within one week next after such payment or security given, do ask a dismission from his pastoral relation to said church and parish, and we advise them to grant it

accordingly. And in case of his failing to ask a dismission, agreeable to the preceding advice, then, upon application made to him to call a church meeting by any five of the brethren of said church, if he shall not appoint one to be held within three days next after such application for the purpose before mentioned, in which case it is advised by this council that the same five brethren, or the major part of them, signifying their desire in writing under their hands to the brethren that the church may meet in such time and place as in such writing they shall appoint, and causing due notice or warning to be given thereof to all the brethren dwelling within the limits of said parish; that at that meeting so obtained, the church proceed to his dismission, as they might have done in case such church meeting had been appointed by their pastor.

And now to the Rev. pastor and beloved brethren of the church we would say, that we heartily lament the sad contentions and intemperate heat toward each other which have for so many years subsisted among you, whereby God has been dishonored, the progress of religion in the place greatly obstructed, your characters greatly disparaged, and which have led you into many unbecoming and unjustifiable actions toward each other. And we hope you will all humble yourselves before God for whatever you are sensible has been amiss in you, and although we don't expect there should be any particular and explicit confession of your fault one to another; yet we hope you will forgive one another as you trust God, for Christ's sake will forgive you.

Particularly we exhort the pastor of this flock seriously to consider how far any conduct of his has been the cause of those unchristian heats and animosities that must arise in a separation between you and the church and people of this place. Yet we are glad to find they have not charged you with the least unsoundness of doctrine; and that amidst the trials no imputation has been fixed on your moral character. Upon which accounts we may and do recommend you to the gospel ministry whenever God shall open a door of service for you. And with respect to you, the beloved flock and congregation of the Lord in this place, we hope, under the present grievous division, there are great searchings of heart; and may every one of you consider how far you, by any way, have been the means of begetting, increasing, and continuing these divisions among you. We hope that when you and your pastor shall part it will be with mutual love and charity, and that although his pastoral relations to you will cease, yet his relation to you as a brother will continue while he remains with you, and we pray God you may love and live together as brethren. May you the brethren of this flock so conduct toward one another, especially in all your measures for settling another pastor among you, and, may your treatment of him be such as to gain the character of a loving, quiet and peaceable people. And may the God of love and peace be with you.

Amen.

Sutton, July 3, 1760.

NATHANIEL APPLETON, Moderator.

Samuel Danforth,
John Winthrop,
Samuel Grant,
Richard Carey,
Samuel Whittemore,
Thomas Prentice,
Samuel Cooke,
Andrew Elliot,
Thomas Hall,
Samuel Dexter.

Mr. Wellman, in explanation of some things in relation to the council above and its results, records as follows:

"N. B. By means of party councils which gave different results, one of which obtained by the opposite party advised to the dismission of the pastor, and upon the vote of a number of brethren, consisting of those that had been censured by the church, and a number of others whom they collected, the moderator of said council declared the pastor dismissed from his pastoral relations to the church and people of the second parish in Sutton, which occasioned a dispute among the people, some thinking that he was validly dismissed, and others that he was not. He was then opposed in going into the pulpit to preach on the sabbath, and there was considerable disturbance, whereupon application was made, as I take it, to Edmund Trowbridge, Esq., who as I suppose was then King's attorney, and he recommended a council and the form of a letter missive which was the means of the two questions being put to the council as mentioned in the result above."

The parties acquiesced in the result, and Mr. Wellman was dismissed July 22, 1760.

During the interregnum from the dismission of Mr. Wellman to the settlement of another pastor, a period of more than four years, there was a very happy adjustment and settlement of the long controversy with the first church. This controversy had arisen from the dissatisfaction of the church with the part the second church had taken in the ex-parte council called by a brother and his wife, who were under censure of the first church. During this period of more than four years, two persons were called in succession to the pastorate — Mr. Joshua Paine, who afterwards settled in Framingham, and Mr. Ezra Weld. Both these gentlemen declined the invitation.

At a meeting of the second church in Sutton, of which the following is a record, Mr. Ebenezer Chaplin was chosen pastor.

"September 12, 1764. The church of Christ in the second parish in Sutton being met at the meeting-house in said parish pursuant to a vote of said church past on Wednesday,

the third day of August 1764, viz., to come to a choice of a candidate to settle with us in the work of the ministry, and being met at time and place came to the following votes:

"1. Made choice of the Rev. David Hall to serve as moderator of said meeting.

"2. They made choice of Mr. Ebenezer Chaplin for their pastor, there being twenty-seven votes for him, and not one in the negative, and all that were present in the church I think voted except three, and two out of these three declared they had nothing against Mr. Chaplin."

Mr. Chaplin accepted the invitation, and the following is a record of his ordination:

Sutton second parish, November 14, 1764.

A council of seven churches being invited by the second Church of Christ in Sutton to come and assist in the ordination of their pastor, Mr. Ebenezer Chaplin: five were present. Windham second parish and Mansfield churches by their delegates, Sutton first parish, Uxbridge, Southboro', and Mendon second parish with their pastors, forming into an ecclesiastical council. Chose Rev. David Hall of Sutton moderator, and Mr. Amariah Frost of said Mendon scribe. After prayer to the Great Head of the church for direction and assistance. Five persons in the parish presenting with a paper containing objections against said ordination detailed the same. But finding those objections of no great weight and as chiefly disowned by most of the signers of said paper, voted to proceed by a great majority.

Accordingly the Rev. Mr. Hall preached and gave the charge: Rev. Mr. Webb gave the right hand of fellowship, and Rev. Mr. Frost made the first and last prayer.

As attest,

AMARIAH FROST, Scribe.

Previous to Mr. Chaplin's ordination, some articles of agreement were drawn up by which the government of the church was to be administered, and were mutually agreed to by the church and the pastor elect. They are as follows:

For steps of civil order in prosecuting the commands of Christ in church government, or discipline, made and concluded by, and between Ebenezer Chaplin, elect pastor of the second church in Sutton, and said church, the 19 day of October 1764, which articles are to take place and be in full force on the said Chaplin being settled in the ministerial work in and over said church.

Article 1. We agree to take the Cambridge platform as our rule — as to such steps — so far as it is reducible to practice with such exceptions, explanations and additions as are hereafter agreed and expressed.

## EXCEPTIONS.

Article 1. We agree that we will not insist on what is said in the Platform of Ruling or Teaching Elders distinct from the Pastor or Minister.

Article 2. We agree that whatever has been or might be understood in said Platform as giving the negative to the minister; or the power to null the vote of the brethren be rejected.

## EXPLANATIONS.

Article 1. We agree that the term Elder or Elders used in the Platform shall be taken and used in that sense as though it were expressed Pastor or Minister; and that all that Rule, place or office therein belonging to them, or predicated of them, shall be and belong to the minister, except as it is excepted in the 2nd Article of exceptions or may be further ascertained and explained by agreement.

Article 2. Whereas there are in the 3d section of the 10 Chap. these words, "Nor may they oppose or contradict the judgment or sentence of the Elders without sufficient or weighty cause," which we think leaves room for endless dispute and cavil. We therefore agree that it be explained as followeth, viz.: That whenever anything shall so labor between the minister and any brother, the matter shall be determined by a vote of the Brethren.

## ADDITIONS.

Article 1. We agree that when it shall so happen that anything labors between the Pastor and Brethren wherein he can't in conscience agree with them; it shall be in the power and at the discretion of the Pastor to suspend the matter from coming to a final issue for the space of two months for farther light, in which time there shall be a Council called in if either side desire it. After which term of time it shall pass into a valid vote as the Brethren shall then agree to vote, and if the Minister is still uneasy and can't in conscience agree to what is concluded, he may redress himself by being dismissed from his people.

Article 2. We agree that if any difficulty or uneasiness whatever shall at any time arise between the Pastor and Brethren, or against him, which arises to that degree that a major part of the Brethren shall desire him to resign his relations to them, and signify such desire to him by subscription, the pastor in such case shall have one year to see if the matter can be reconciled — except in case of moral scandal or Heresy evidently proved — in which time there shall be a Council called in if either side desire it, and if at the end of said term the difficulty remains and a major part of them shall appear to sign a desire of his resigning his Relation to them, together with a vote of the Parish, such desire by subscription and vote being presented to him within one month after the end of said term, his Relation shall thereupon be dissolved, and it is hereby agreed and declared in such case to be dissolved to all Intents and Purposes. Nevertheless we think it would be proper in such case to call in a Council as is usual to dismiss a minister, and it is hereby agreed so to do, and said Council may be called in by either side if the other refuses to join, and shall be witnesses of the dissolution of said Relation.

Proviso. Provided nevertheless that if such difficulty or uneasiness arises in part or in whole from any Bodily weakness or infirmity in the minister whereby he is rendered more or less unable to fill up the place of his relation,

the Parish still making him some allowance or consideration as he and they can agree, or as shall be adjudged just and reasonable by indifferent men mutually chosen for that purpose, or appointed by one side only, if the other refuses to join.

In witness whereof and evidence of our agreement as aforesaid the said Chaplain hereunto sets his hand; and the Church copy of the vote for acceptance of it is annexed.

EBENEZER CHAPLAIN, Elect Pastor.

Oct. the 20th, 1764.

At a legal meeting of the Brethren of the second Church in Sutton held at the Meeting House in the second Precinct of said Town on Friday the 19th day of October 1764, they having chose a Moderator, the Committee laid before the church the Articles of Agreement which were drawn up by them and Mr. Ebenezer Chaplain the Elect Pastor of the Church, and upon mature consideration of the same the church passed the following vote (viz.): To accept of the Articles of Agreement consented to and drawn up by the Committee and our Elect Pastor, viz.: Ebenezer Chaplain relating to church government or Discipline. A true copy, attest,

ROBERT GODDARD, Scribe.
DANIEL GREENWOOD, Moderator.

There seems to have been some dissatisfaction with this departure from the platform from the first, and it is probable that this was the ground of protest against Mr. Chaplain's ordination.

In November 1767 the church voted to take the Cambridge platform in full as a rule of church discipline. At the same meeting two ruling elders were chosen: Deacon Abel Chase, and Deacon Daniel Greenwood.

At a meeting held February 4, 1768, "It was proposed that, if it would not be a grievous to any of the Brethren, a Hymn out of Dr. Watts should be sung at the communion and if it would be a grievous to any they were desired to speak. After three or four hymns being read that were pertinent for that purpose no objections appeared, but several spoke agreeable."

The difficulties in regard to the *agreement* in relation to church government did not vanish with the adoption of the Cambridge platform in full, but continued for some time. An ex-parte council was called by the aggrieved portion, who pronounced them the true second church in Sutton, inasmuch as they had adhered to the original constitution and covenant. But they were advised, if no redress could

be obtained, as they were few in numbers, to connect themselves with other churches in the neighborhood, to which the council recommended them. Mr. Chaplin's ministry, which continued for twenty-eight years, was passed amid much controversy. This culminated at last in calling a council, which met December 20, 1791.

On the twenty-second of March, 1792, the church were assembled in church meeting by the authority of the ruling elders, Amos Singletary and Daniel Greenwood, upon petition of the brethren, and formally voted the dismission of Mr. Chaplin, and ordered the door of the meeting-house to be shut against him, which was done accordingly.

This action of the parish was confirmed by the supreme court sitting at Worcester, to which Mr. Chaplin had appealed in a suit to recover his salary.

No season of general religious interest was enjoyed by the church during Mr. Chaplin's ministry of twenty-eight years. During this period one hundred and eight persons were received to membership. There are no means of knowing from the records what proportion of this number were received on profession of their faith.

The next pastor of the church was Mr. Joseph Goffe. He was ordained pastor of the church and minister of the north parish in Sutton by an ecclesiastical council, Sept. 10, 1794. Records of the church, 1792 to 1827, having been kept in a book of pamphlet form are lost, and the materials for a history of the church for the remaining period of its continuing to be the second church in Sutton are therefore wanting. Some general statements therefore concerning this period must suffice.

The church and parish under Mr. Goffe became united and prosperous. The pastor in his intercourse with the former pastor, Rev. Mr. Chaplin, was "wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove." He treated the ex-pastor with great deference and kindness, and the old wounds were largely healed. In a conversation with the writer of this history, and near the close of Mr. Goffe's life, he stated that when he was settled in the ministry he was convinced that God never designed him to be an orator. Neither his

person, voice, or character of mind fitted him to become such, and hence he made up his mind to win his way by giving instruction.

The results of his ministry show the wisdom of his determination. He built up a strong church; strong in number and in influence. Many of the members were men of mark for their knowledge of God and divine things, showing that they had been apt scholars under the wise teaching of their pastor.

In the years 1800 and 1810 there were powerful revivals of religion, which brought large numbers into the church; and so on to the close of Mr. Goffe's ministry, once in five years there were refreshing showers of divine grace.

During his pastorate of thirty-six years there were seven seasons of revival, which brought three hundred persons into the church. In the year 1813 the north parish was erected into a town and called Millbury, from which time the second church in Sutton has been the first church in Millbury, and its history merges in the history of that town.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.*

The first Baptist Church in this town was organized September 16th, 1735. It was the fourth oldest church of the denomination in Massachusetts. Backus, the Baptist historian, says, in regard to the founding of this first Baptist church at Sutton, that a Mr. James Bound, a sensible Baptist, who had immigrated from England, and located in Salem village, and had with others become imbued with Baptist principles, removed and began a Baptist society in Sutton.

* Chiefly from a history by Rev. C. P. Myers, published in the Minutes of the Worcester Baptist Association, 1875.

In 1737, two years after the organization of the church, Benjamin Marsh and Thomas Green were ordained its joint pastors. Marsh came to Sutton from Danvers, and Green from Malden. The same year in which these two men were ordained, a branch went off from this Sutton church and

BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST SUTTON.

became a Baptist church in Leicester, of which Elder Green became pastor. Elder Marsh remained pastor of the church in Sutton until his death.

During all the forty years of his pastorate the church in Sutton seems to have been full of life and vigor.

In the year 1771 the Warren Baptist Association met with this church. It reported that year forty-five members, and was for that time a strong and important church. Elder Marsh died in the year 1775. The church was soon after

dropped from the Warren Association. The reason given was "because rent with dissension." It now disbanded and became extinct.

From 1775 to 1785 were years of great trial and affliction to the country. The revolutionary war raged. The town of Sutton, and the churches in it, felt the influences of the war.

Rev. David Hall, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational church in the town at that time, wrote:

"The gates of Zion tremble. New England never saw such a day as this. Gloom, troubles, distresses and trials are on every side. We are in fear, in jeopardy, in war; a war pregnant with the fate of thousands — on the event of which much depends — the rights and liberties of America."

This war and its hardships had, no doubt, something to do with the struggles of this church at that time. The healthful, evangelical element, however, of the original church seems to have been preserved, and in 1785 another Baptist church was organized, which continues its existence till this day. Ebenezer Lamson was chosen pastor of this new organization.

In 1788 the churches at Charlton and Leicester sent delegates to sit in council with this church. Brother Lamson was regularly ordained pastor.

The same year Moses Putnam and Samuel Waters were chosen the first deacons of the church.

We find the following laid down as the office work of the deacons:

1. To provide for the communion table. 2. The minister's table. 3. To take care of the poor. 4. To see that the church faithfully performs its duty as pointed out in the word of God.

It appears that there was an open communion Baptist church in the south-east part of Sutton with which this church inter-communed in 1793, for about six months, when it passed the following vote:

"*Whereas* open communion seems inconsistent to the major part of our members, therefore voted to rescind all previous action in regard to this matter."

In 1794 the pastor, the Rev. E. Lamson, made known to the church that he believed in open communion and universal salvation. The church met and voted to consider his ordination and pastorship a nullity, and that he be deposed from the church and pulpit. This is the only instance of this church ever having excluded a pastor or clergyman from its membership. Elder William Batchellor was now for a time pastor.

In 1799 delegates from Sturbridge, Charlton, Leicester, Northbridge, Wrentham and Sutton, and free communion church, Sutton, met in council and ordained Samuel Waters pastor over this church.

Elder Waters was, in many respects, a remarkable man; noted for his vigor, integrity and determination. In 1829 he passed away.

The minutes of the association of that year say: "We sorrowfully regret the death of our venerable father, Rev. Samuel Waters of Sutton, and especially pray that God may raise up others to fill his place."

In 1825 Elder Waters, at his own request, retired from the pastorate, and a young man by the name of Moses Harrington, a licentiate of the Weston and Framingham church, received a call to the pastorate of this church on a salary of $200 a year. The following churches sent delegates to his ordination: Weston and Framingham, Worcester, Grafton, Warren, Charlton, Southbridge, Thompson, Douglas and Sutton. Mr. Harrington held the pastorate for about three years.

This church for a long time belonged to the Warren association, but in 1802 was dismissed to join the Sturbridge association. In 1819 this was one of the churches constituting the Worcester association. From 1819 to 1829 the membership reported each year was between ninety and one hundred—the largest during any decade.

August 19 and 20, 1829, the Worcester association met with this church. It reported external prosperity, and as having nearly completed a convenient house of worship at West Sutton, more eligibly situated than the old one.

The autumn of the next year this new edifice was dedicated. The congregation from that time is said to have more than doubled.

In 1831 Rev. John Walker was installed pastor, and nineteen were baptized.

In 1835 the church reports Perley Howard superintendent of the Sunday-school. Ten teachers, one hundred pupils and one hundred volumes in the library.

In 1836 Rev. John Walker resigned, and brother L. B. Cole, a licentiate from the Newton theological institution, supplied the pulpit for the most part of the year.

In 1837 Rev. Charles H. Peabody settled as pastor, and twenty-one were added.

In 1840 Rev. Otis Converse became pastor. The membership was seventy-nine.

In 1842 Rev. Samuel Richards was pastor, and twenty-one were added. The church is described as having renewed its youth.

In 1843 Rev. George Deland was pastor.

In 1846 Rev. Job B. Boomer was installed pastor.

In 1849 Rev. G. W. Benton became incumbent. That year nine were baptized, and an old debt was discharged and the meeting-house was painted.

In 1850 Rev. J. Thayer took the pastorate, and twenty-one were added.

In 1852 Rev. L. O. Lovell succeeded the former pastor, and the Worcester Baptist association met October 6th and 7th of that year at West Sutton. The association was cordially welcomed to the church and homes of the people.

Rev. Dr. Stearns, now Hebrew professor at Newton, was moderator, and preacher of the doctrinal sermon. During the pastorate of Rev. L. O. Lovell the church prospered. The membership was eighty-two.

In 1856 the pastor resigned. The church was now until 1860 without a settled pastor. It depended on supplies, and kept up its prayer meetings as best it could. During one of these years (1857) it contributed $101.20 for benevolent purposes. We find the following remarkable entry in the records of 1859:

"We think it our duty to investigate for the whereabouts and what about of our members. We suffer from the want of a pastor. We now feel that if God should direct a man of faith, and patience and self-denial to us, we would try and support him."

Rev. O. Crane preached a part of 1859 as supply. But he sickened and died in the midst of his labors. The church records "its high esteem for his efficient, faithful and self-denying labor."

During the winter months of 1860 the house was closed.

In May 1860, Rev. J. D. Donovan was settled as pastor.

In 1861 the record says much credit is due the sisters for repairs on our house of worship. That year two sons of the pastor, one a member of the church, and a number of other young men from this village, took up arms in defense of their country. The church says, "we feel our trust is in God, for ourselves and for our country."

The church was closed from August 1861, until April 1862. Rev. David Avery then served as pastor one year.

In 1863 Rev. C. L. Baker was pastor. The membership was sixty-five that year, the same as is reported in 1875. The church says, "The Sabbath services are well attended, but our weekly meetings have been sustained with some difficulty."

In 1864 the church says in its letter to the association, "The past year has been to us one of changeful and afflictive experience. Five of our number have been removed by death. Among them we sorrowfully record the name of our beloved pastor, Rev. C. L. Baker."

In 1864 Rev. J. Barber was chosen pastor, in whom the church say: "We are united, and whose labors we pray the Lord to bless."

In 1865 the Rev. G. Stone became pastor. In 1866 the church say: "A small legacy has been left us from the estate of our late sister Kidder, which we have invested as a permanent fund."

In 1867 the church reports no pastor, and as having had preaching only part of the time. The membership was soon reduced to fifty-three. Rev. N. Medbury supplied the

pulpit for a time, under favorable auspices. During his systematic and earnest labors the congregations increased and the church was revived.

In 1868 the church write: "There are counteracting influences, such as Sabbath-breaking, intemperance and other kindred evils, which make it hard to sustain our visibility as a church. There is money and material enough to build up a strong church, if it could be sanctified to religious purposes. Yet amid all our short-comings, we trust there are some faithful ones among us who remember Zion."

In 1869 Rev. A. E. Battelle settled as pastor. The church's letter to the association that year says: "In Bro. Battelle all seem united, and we hope God will bless us."

In 1870 Deacon S. Sibley was appointed clerk, and still remains in that office.

In 1870 Rev. A. E. Battelle baptized twelve. The membership was sixty.

In 1871 the church raised for all purposes, $802.50.

Rev. J. H. Tilton supplied the pulpit a portion of the year.

The first part of 1872 the church was supplied under the direction of "Father Fitz." Among those who came was the Rev. E. J. Stevens, who was settled as pastor, and remained one year and six months. During his ministry the church and society were aroused and quickened — much gospel seed was sown. Three were added to the membership.

In 1873 Rev. C. F. Myers was called to the pastorate. During two years labor thirteen were added. The church having had no regularly appointed deacons, three brothers were chosen to the office. The meeting-house was newly carpeted and substantial horse-sheds erected.

In 1876 Mr. Myers was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Stevens, who still remains the pastor.

The following are the names of those who have been and are deacons: Moses Putnam, Samuel King, Solomon Marble, John Titus, Stephen Putnam, Samuel Waters, Samuel Rich, Sylvanus Dana, R. K. Merriam, P. King, R. Lamb, S. Sibley.

Large numbers have from time to time gone from this church and joined others. This church has had in all, from its organization, about six hundred members, twenty-five pastors and twelve deacons.

Who can tell, or even imagine, the influence this church has exerted on the community at large during all these one hundred and forty years of its history. With all its imperfections it has accomplished a vast work for Jesus and truth and humanity. The church is still trusting in a covenant keeping God, and is buoyant with expectant hope of long and continued usefulness in the future.

It is satisfactory to know that since 1735 the town of Sutton has had a Baptist church, the oldest, and for two years the only one in all this part of the state.

Its members reach over six generations, which in rapid succession have followed each other, as wave of the ocean succeeds wave. The majority of the prophets who have here taught, and the people who have here worshipped, have long since gone to their reward. Their voices are now silent. The church no longer echoes with their prayers and praise. Their bodies, like the old temples in which they served God, have crumbled into dust. It seems befitting that we should rescue from oblivion what we can with regard to the people who worshipped and the teachers who taught in this place. Many important things are doubtless lost for want of record, and what we have recorded but imperfectly epitomizes the doings of this ancient church. Pious, devoted and faithful servants of God have preached the gospel to this church. The members of it to-day are the descendants of a pious ancestry. The homes they occupy have long been places of prayer.

Our ancestors have bequeathed to us a rich and noble legacy of pious example and influence.

God has copiously poured out his spirit during all these years upon this church.

Some still living, as well as many long since dead, have here witnessed precious seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

## REV. SAMUEL WATERS.*

Rev. Samuel Waters, who was for twenty-five years pastor of the first Baptist church, lived in the house on the north side of "Sutton street," just opposite the road leading to the residence of his brother, Ebenezer Waters, Esq., subsequently known as the "Bullard place." In the rear of his house were his shops for the manufacture of hoes and scythes, also his distillery, near the site now occupied by the mills of Mr. H. H. Phelps. He became interested in connection with his son-in-law, Amos, and others in a company manufacturing cotton fabrics at "Village Factory," now Webster, in which enterprise all the Sutton stockholders and endorsers lost heavily.

Being unable to meet his obligations, he was, in accordance with a law then in force, arrested for debt, and incarcerated in the Worcester jail.

While there imprisoned he delivered six sermons to his fellow prisoners, some, or all, of which were published. His granddaughters, Elizabeth and Olivia Waters, have in their possession only two of his published sermons, one of which was written by "Samuel Waters Mechanick" and published by Isaiah Thomas in 1791 — the other is one of the series "delivered in jail by Samuel Waters, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church in Sutton, Mass., July 1817."

The preface to this sermon reads thus:

"The following is one of six sermons preached within the walls of Worcester Jail, at the request of those, who, by confinement, were deprived of the privilege of attending public worship, joined by others within the limits.

"The doors were benevolently thrown open for the accommodation of the persons confined in the several apartments."

From this it is not unreasonable to infer that, at that time, the inmates of that institution did not enjoy regular preaching, and it is not impossible that the preaching of these sermons was the inauguration of what subsequently developed into the regular "chapel service." The text of this sermon was from Matt. v: 2, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." The sermon concludes as follows:

"My dear Fellow Prisoners and Companions in Tribulation: The respect you have shown me excites in me sentiments of esteem and regard for you. Permit me to address a few words to you by way of advice. Jesus has been wont to visit prisons. Paul and Silas were in the inner prison. We ought not, however, to rank ourselves with these ancient saints. They suffered for well doing; but we, generally, for our imprudent conduct. Men ought never to extend their business beyond the resources of their capital. If they do, they expose their families and friends to difficulty and distress. These evils may have happened in consequence of the imprudent conduct of some of us; while pure misfortune has borne down others, and some, perhaps, may suffer under the hand of oppression.

Under any of these circumstances, let us look to Jesus whose official work is to forgive sins, and cleanse the heart; to cancel our debts by becoming trust for us; to proclaim liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.

May God forbid that we should utter a murmuring word against our creditors or against the laws of our country. But may we pray heartily to God that in the course of his providence he may furnish us with means for the payment of our debts; and that in the future we may owe no more.

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* By Mr. Jason Waters.

For my own part the loss of my property is merely nothing in comparison with the keen remorse I feel from the reflection that my creditors will suffer loss in consequence of my inconsiderate conduct.

I venture to give my advice to those who believe that by the hand of oppression they have been dragged from the bosom of their families and the comforts of home, and shut up in prison. Admit that oppressors have extorted money from you to make themselves rich. Why should you indulge a spirit of revenge or wish for an opportunity to retaliate? If they possess the characters you suppose, and if they live and die oppressors, according to the word of God, they must be locked up in a prison from which there is no release. They must sink to remain eternally under the weight of the hand of Justice. And you and I, if we live and die with the spirit of revenge, must sink and remain with them; for no extortioner, or revengeful man can inhabit heaven. So my advice is, that we pray for them, that God would give them a holy temper of heart; and that He would dispose us to render good for evil, that they, seeing our good works, may be stimulated to glorify our Father who is in heaven.

May God grant that we may return to our families in peace; and that these light afflictions may work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Amen.

Reverend Ebenezer Lamson was the son of one of two brothers who emigrated to this country from Ireland early in the last century. He was born in Concord, Massachusetts, April 13th, 1741. He ministered to the Baptist church in Sutton for a period of twenty-two years. He also lived and preached for a time in Ashford, Connecticut. The cause of his separation from his charge in Sutton was a change in his religious views. Having become impressed with the belief that he had been in error in preaching the evangelical doctrine of the endless damnation of mankind by an angry God; and having proclaimed its opposite, the ultimate restoration of all to endless bliss by a God of love, his people could not sustain him with such views.

This change in his religious belief was brought about through the instrumentality of the Rev. Elhanan Winchester, who also had been a Baptist preacher in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was the author of Winchester's dialogues.

Elder Lamson was married to Ruth Phillips, daughter of Joseph Phillips of Oxford, April 28th, 1763. They raised a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Elder Lamson spent his declining years with his several children. For the most part with his eldest son, Isaac, at Mount Washington, Massachusetts, where he died, and was buried July 4th, 1832, aged 91 years.*

* Prepared from a sketch by the Rev. D. R. Lamson.

# HISTORY OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH,

## SOUTH SUTTON.

Compiled from the Records by Miss EMMA E. BATCHELLER.

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The second Baptist church was organized Oct. 9th, 1792. Thirty-six persons subscribed the confession of faith, entered into covenant one with another, and were incorporated into a visible church.

The meetings were held at the house of Elder William Batcheller before the church was built, and often of a Sunday afternoon as many as fifteen or twenty people would remain to partake of the *temporal things*, after hearing and receiving the spiritual.

(There are no means whereby we can know which most benefitted them.)

It may not be out of place to here state that land was given for a building spot, by Elder Batcheller, to the society for the purpose of erecting a church, and he with his sons were foremost in the work.

In the year 1804 the church and society agreed to build a meeting-house, which was raised May 24th, 1804, and dedicated July 2d, 1805.

Dr. Stephen Gano preached the dedication sermon from Prov. xxiv: 3: "Through wisdom is an house builded, and by understanding it is established."

In the year 1809, brother Nathan Leonard, 2d, was called to preach, and ordained (preached his own sermon) and settled November 15, 1809, as their pastor; remained one year.

From that time forward Elder William Batcheller continued the pastor of the church until November 1816, when he wished to be released from the whole watch-care of the church, on account of old age, though he often supplied.

Rev. William Batcheller died October 29, 1821, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SUTTON.

Brother Job B. Boomer was ordained June 9, 1819, and became the settled pastor. He remained until April 1841.

The church was repaired and re-dedicated Oct. 9, 1845. Sermon preached by Rev. Nelson Jones.

The second Baptist church of Sutton joined the Worcester association in 1818.

The number of church members in 1875 was sixty-three.

Samuel Prentice and wife (both members) have since died.

The Pastors of the church have been as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elder William Batcheller, | 1792. | |
| Brother Nathan Leonard, | 1809. | Ordained. |
| Elder William Batcheller, | 1810. | |
| Brother Job B. Boomer, | 1819. | Ordained. |
| " Austin Robbins, | 1841. | |
| Elder U. Underwood, | 1842. | |
| " Nelson B. Jones, | 1845. | |
| Brother Joseph Thayer, | Oct. 1847. | Ordained. |
| " J. B. Boomer, | 1849. | |
| " R. G. Lamb, | 1852. | |
| " Charles A. Snow, | 1853. | |
| Rev. Abial Fisher, D. D. | 1855. | |
| Brother Justus Aldrich, | 1858. | |
| Rev. J. B. Boomer, | 1859. | |
| " Joseph P. Burbank, | 1862. | |
| " N. J. Pinkham, | 1869. | |
| " J. P. Burbank, | 1870. | |
| " Philip Berry, | 1873. | |
| " J. P. Burbank, | 1875. | |

## THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church seems to have had its origin in an association of a few persons who had been connected with the Baptist church in Thompson, Connecticut. Difficulties arose in this church, which led in 1797 to a separation, the one part adhering to the elder John Martin, and the other to deacon Parsons Crosby, who was ordained their elder.

Elder John Martin died November 14, 1800, and Solomon Wakefield — a member of the church — was ordained by a council May 27, 1801, as an evangelist, and became pastor of the church.

Mr. Wakefield did not have the confidence of all comprising his church, which gradually scattered, and we find no record of meetings in Thompson after September 18, 1809, only as held occasionally at private houses.

February 10, 1810, a church meeting, "legally notified," was held at the house of Amos Fuller in Sutton; at which several persons, who had been "previously baptized," were received into fellowship.

March 3, 1810, a meeting was held at the house of Dea. Stephen Waters in Sutton, and six were received by baptism, and one who had been "baptized before."

March 27, 1810, another meeting was held at the same place, in the record of which it is said "all things appeared in love and harmony."

Turner Fuller was licensed by this church to exercise his gifts as a preacher of the gospel.

August 17, 1814. A council was called to meet at the house of Dea. Stephen Waters in Sutton, for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Turner Fuller as pastor of the church.

In consequence of the failure of several of the brethren, who had been invited to attend, the ordination services were postponed, but the council organized, and the proceedings of the same and the church are thus recorded on the church records.

"Proceeded to the reading of the church articles, and their proceedings to this date.

"The council considered and received us to be the church of Christ in Thompson and Killingly, formerly under the care of Elder John Martin, and to have an undoubted right to bear the title of the "Third Close Communion Baptist Church in Sutton."

"After the giving of this opinion, Put it to vote to know the mind of the Church, and it was a clear vote of the Church to be re-established the Third Close Communion Baptist Church in Sutton.

"The Council proceeded according to the request of the Church, and voted the Church to be the Third Close Communion Baptist Church in Sutton."

April 10, 1819. At a meeting held at the house of Mr. John Waters "the Brethren agreed to renew their covenant and Church travail."

There were twenty-two signatures to the renewal.

At this meeting "the brethren also agreed to keep up Covenant Meetings, and to meet once a month at the house of Bro. John Waters in Sutton."

A committee, consisting of Deacon Elijah Rich, and brethren Wm. Hewett and Abraham Briggs, was appointed "to visit all the absent Brethren of this Church, and to make their return at our next Covenant meeting."

About this time the church seems to have dropped the name "The Third Close Communion Baptist Church," and assumed that of "The Free Communion Church."

June 2, 1819. Under this title they give a letter of dismissal and recommendation to one of their members.

Under date August 11, 1819, a letter, addressed to Mr. John Waters, signed by Moses Putnam, church clerk, is recorded, giving permission to occupy Elder Samuel Waters' meeting-house for the ordination of Mr. Turner Fuller.

October 13th, 1819. A council called by the church, "for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Turner Fuller to the office of an evangelist," met at the house of Mr. John Waters; and after an examination of the candidate, it was voted to assist in his ordination, and the services were appointed for the next day at the meeting-house; Elder C. Stone to preach the sermon, Elder J. Knight to make the consecrating prayer, Elder Rufus Tift to give the charge, and Elder J. Knight the right hand of fellowship — all of which parts were performed as proposed.

October 13, 1821. The church voted "to meet at Elder Waters' meeting-house — the second Sunday in every month excepted — for social and divine worship with his people as long as the Church shall see fit."

April 6, 1823. The church vote that "Elder Turner Fuller's improvements and gifts, and his preaching is satisfying to the Brethering."

It was also "Voted that our Sunday Meetings be removed to Bro. John Warterses."

April 26, 1823. A letter of admonition to one of the members, in behalf of "The Independent Baptist Church in Sutton," is recorded, which shows that the church was one of many names.

April 28, 1825. Mr. John Waters "requested to be dismissed to seek him a home manifesting to the Church that he was dissatisfied because two or three brethren prayed at once in the meeting, and for going into the grove to pray." Aaron Darling and his wife and Matilda Waters also ask for letters of dismissal, "manifesting the same trials as Br. John Waters."

All these requests were granted.

May 10, 1828. A committee was appointed to visit the "negligent Brethering."

October 25, 1828. It was "Voted that Elder Turner Fuller should be discharged from the care and oversight of the Church, but that he should remain an Elder, and a Brother in the Church." Also "Voted that Br. Reuben Fuller be appointed to take the lead in Meeting."

Of the proceedings of this church no further record is found. Their action in dismissing certain members in 1834, is referred to upon the records of the Free-will Baptist church, as will appear in the history of the same.

It is presumed that about this time it ceased to exist.

# ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

## WILKINSONVILLE.

This society was incorporated March 10, 1827, under the name and title of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. The present house was built in the year 1828. The corner stone was laid June 24, 1828.

The first rector was the Rev. Daniel Le Baron Goodwin, who commenced his services July 17, 1825, and closed in April 1854; length of service nearly twenty-nine years. A tablet bearing the following inscription has been erected to his memory in the church:

"To the memory of the Rev. Daniel Le Baron Goodwin the first, and for 29 years Rector of this Church.

"His memory is affectionately cherished by his former parishioners and Friends, by whom as a Testimony of his long and faithful service this Tablet is erected.

"He was born in Easton, Mass., July 28, A. D. 1800, closed his service in this Parish April 9, A. D. 1854, and died at Providence, R. I., Dec. 25, A. D. 1867.

"He rests from his labors."

His successor was Rev. Benjamin H. Chase, whose service commenced in April 1854, and closed in April 1858. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. Decatur Spalter, whose term of service commenced in June 1858, and closed in December 1859. He was succeeded by the Rev. William George Hawkins, who commenced his services in April 1860, and closed in April 1862. He was succeeded by Rev. George Sturges Paine, whose term of service commenced in Sept.

1862, and closed in Sept. 1863; who was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel S. Spear, whose term of service commenced in January 1864, and closed in January 1867; who was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas L. Randolph, whose term of service commenced in January 1867, and closed in Dec. 1870. He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry A. Metcalf, who commenced his services in June 1871, and closed in

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WILKINSONVILLE.

June 1874. He was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. James S. Ellis, who commenced his services July 5, 1874.

Number of baptisms, 380; confirmed, 191; marriages, 127; burials, 318.

Two young men, viz.: Daniel Goodwin and Daniel G. Anderson, from this parish have been fitted for the ministry, and are now laboring in other parishes.*

* Prepared by Joel Houghton and R. R. Dodge, Esqrs.

Rev. Daniel Le Baron Goodwin, B. U., class of 1822, died in Providence, December 25, 1867, aged sixty-seven years four months and twenty-seven days. He was a son of Daniel and Polly (Briggs) Goodwin, and was born in Easton, Massachusetts, July 20, 1800. He was one of twelve children, of whom two died in infancy and five became ministers: four Episcopalians and one Congregationalist. Mr. Goodwin was fitted for college at Phillips' academy, Andover. In college he sustained high rank as a scholar, and graduated with distinguished honor. He spent one year as a private tutor on a plantation at Chantilly, near the battle field of Bull Run, where Mrs. Gen. Lee and other relatives of General Washington were among his pupils. His theological education was obtained at the Andover theological seminary. He was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal church, by Bishop Griswold, May 3, 1825. After preaching at different places, he was invited to East Sutton, now Wilkinsonville, where he gathered a society; a church was built and he was established as rector. He received priest's orders July 26, 1829.

Mr. Goodwin remained with this church twenty-nine years, laboring with singular devotion and faithfulness, and there "his memory is affectionately cherished." In 1854 he removed to Providence and took charge of a mission at the Woonasquatucket print works, out of which mission grew the present church of the Messiah at Olneyville. In 1855 he was appointed city missionary of the Church Missionary Union, and labored in that capacity for six years; when, on account of the war, its operations were discontinued. He still, however, continued his missionary labors among the poor, and in 1864 was again employed for two years as city missionary, by the convocation of the diocese. He frequently assisted the pastors of the Episcopal churches of Providence in their Sunday ministrations, and was the regular assistant at St. John's at the communion services. Mr. Goodwin married December 12, 1825, Rebecca, daughter of William Wilkinson (B. U. 1783). They had ten children, five of whom with their mother survive." *

* By Miss Sarah L. B. Goodwin.

## THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized November 1, 1834, under the labors of Rev. Willard Fuller, with a membership of eleven — five brethren and six sisters.

The record is as follows:

"The five brethren and six sisters came together, having letters of dismission and commendation from the third Baptist church in Sutton, then visible.

"The following is a true copy:

"Agreed to a request of brother Simeon Fuller for a dismission from the third Baptist church of Sutton to join with some other church. We do hereby dismiss you, and recommend you to any other church of Christ where you may find a home, and when received by them, we shall consider you dismissed from us."

Having presented these letters, they "Agreed to unite and embody themselves together, and form a church of Christ, and to take the Holy Scriptures for their only rule of faith and practice; and then all kneeled down before God, and in the most solemn manner gave themselves to God and one another, while the consecrating prayer was offered by the elder present. The scene was very solemn and heart-melting.

"After prayer the elder gave them the Right Hand of Fellowship, and commended them to God and his holy Word."

The creed of the church and the covenant are as follows:

### THE CREED.

We are agreed in repairing to the Scriptures of truth as our only and all sufficient rule of faith and practice. We will give, in short, a few reasons.

1st. We believe that the Lord Jesus Christ has given us a perfect law of liberty, and we are not willing to exchange a perfect law for an imperfect one.

2nd. We therefore consider that the Scriptures are sufficient for the Church to make their appeal to on any and every occasion, for, saith Paul to Timothy, all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

3d. If, therefore, we are thoroughly furnished, we need nothing more than to consider the Scriptures of truth as our only and all sufficient rule of faith and practice, hoping and praying that we shall be led by the same spirit by which they were written.

### THE CHURCH COVENANT.

We, having given ourselves to God, to serve him during life, give ourselves to each other in love and fellowship, taking the Old and New Testaments as our only rule of faith and practice in all our duties, both to God and man, and, as a Church of Christ, receive them for our instruction and only book of discipline, especially the New Testament, agreeing that we understand the faith of Christ and the practice of his church, to be as explained in the treatise on the faith of the Freewill Baptists. Having given ourselves to each other by the will of God, we agree to watch over each other for good, and build each other up in the most holy faith, and bear one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ. And now as brothers and sisters in Christ, as children of one family, and heirs of the grace of God, we covenant, unite, and agree to stand by each other, and do all we can to strengthen and encourage each other on our heavenly journey, and also to preserve the union and harmony in the church, by attending to the worship of God on the Lord's day, and the monthly conference, and all the ordinances of the house of God, together with all such other meetings of the church as shall not interfere with family duties, if God will.

Understanding this to be a brief outline of our covenant with God and the church as given in the Bible, we will endeavor to practise it, by the grace of God assisting us.

Meetings were held at the house of Elder Willard Fuller until 1838, when a meeting-house was built on his land, about a mile west of Manchaug. The cost of this house was borne for the most part by himself, though some contributions of money and material were made by members of the church, and others, and it remained in his possession after the church became extinct.

The church was received into the "Western Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting" June 2, 1841.

September 15, 1844, Elder W. Fuller makes this entry upon the record book of the church:

"The Pastor of this Church covenanted with his God to pray to him seven times a day, and when he left off, to set it down in this book if he was alive."

In 1853 he records "The Pastor has failed in the above numbers, but not in daily praying."

Under date March 19, 1842, we find this record:

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.

We the undersigners pledge ourselves not to use any intoxicating liquors, or to encourage their use except as a medicine in sickness, when it is evident that they are useful to restore health and save life.

Services continued to be held until 1858 or '59, and perhaps occasionally later than that date.

The church had but one minister, Rev. Mr. Fuller. It was his request that after his death the meeting-house should be sold, and the proceeds given to the Freewill Baptist Home Missionary Society, which was done. He died December 8, 1875.

It is fitting in this connection to say of him, that "in the public and private relations of life, he eminently illustrated the graces of the Christian."

## UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

BY S. DEXTER KING.

In the summer of 1840 a paper was circulated asking those persons known to favor the views of the denomination known as Universalists, to meet for the purpose of organizing a society, and about a dozen signatures were obtained.

Accordingly, on the eighth of August following, a meeting was held in the hall of Whiting's hotel, at which a majority of the signers were present, and a society organized with the following Preamble and Constitution for its government:

Preamble: We the subscribers, being desirous to "grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," do hereby form ourselves into a society that we may be helps to each other, and that by our united energies we may better serve the purposes of religion and of truth, we cheerfully adopt and subscribe to the following Constitution as the basis of our government.

Article 1st. The name: First Universalist Society.

Article 2d. The object of the society: The promotion of truth among its members and in the world at large; also to support the preaching of the gospel according to the society's ability.

Article 3d. Its profession of faith.

We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

We believe there is one God whose nature is Love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to maintain order and practise good works, for these things are good and profitable unto men.

Article 4th. How persons may become members of the society.

Article 5th. The duty of members defined.

Article 6th. States when the annual meeting shall be held, and the business to be transacted.

Article 7th. What the officers of the society shall be, and their duties.

Article 8th. Tells how the meetings shall be called.

Article 9th. Number of members to constitute a quorum.

Article 10th. How the constitution can be altered or amended.

At its organization the Rev. A. Bugbee of Charlton being present, was invited to take the chair, and the organization effected by the choice of the following officers:

Clerk, Solomon D. King; Collector and Treasurer, Paris Tourtellot; Executive Committee, Veranus C. Hooker, Pliny Slocomb, Stephen Marble.

The society had occasional preaching during the year. At the annual meeting held the next March, the committee were instructed to procure the services of the Rev. Alvan Abbott one-half the time for the ensuing year, provided he would move into the place, the society at Oxford desiring his services the other half.

The committee were able to arrange with Mr. Abbott as instructed, and he commenced his labors with the society the first of April.

The first season the meetings were held in the hall at West Sutton. The next year the same arrangements for preaching were made, and the meetings were held in the academy building. At the close of the year the society,

having gained strength sufficient to pay expenses, employed Mr. Abbott all the time, and this continued for two years, the congregations in pleasant weather numbering from 150 to 200. A sabbath-school was organized and quite a library procured.

At the end of that time circumstances occurred which rendered it necessary for several of the more prominent members to remove from the place, which so weakened the society, not only numerically but financially, that it was thought best, in accordance with the wishes of the members at the east part of the town, to remove the meeting to the centre; accordingly the Masonic hall was procured and fitted up in which to hold the meetings. At the same time Mr. Abbott had a call which he did not feel at liberty to decline, and his removal tended still farther to weaken them, and although moving to the centre added some to the congregation, it never was as strong as before. After Mr. Abbott left, the society gave a call to a young man by the name of Tingley, to become their pastor. He commenced his labors in the spring of 1846, and was ordained here early in the fall, but his labors not being very successful, and the society becoming still farther weakened, at the close of one year he retired. After that, the society not being able to raise sufficient funds to procure a preacher all the time, held occasional meetings.

The last meeting of which there is any record was held April 5, 1847, which was an adjourned meeting from March 18th, and called to hear the report of Sylvanus Putnam in relation to procuring the services of Rev. B. H. Davis of Milford. He reported Mr. Davis engaged to supply at another place. Their failure to procure him seems to have discouraged them, and no farther effort was made.

The whole number that united with the society was forty-three, though there were others that attended the meetings and contributed to its support.

Of the members, twenty-four are dead, the present residence of five is unknown; four reside in Worcester, three in Webster, two in Oxford, one in Southbridge, and four remain in Sutton.

## BAPTIST CHURCH IN MANCHAUG.

Prepared by Rev. C. L. Thompson.

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This church was organized May 18, 1842, with thirty members, and was named "The Manchaug Baptist Church." A few of the original members still survive and bear an honorable record.

Its house of worship is situated in the manufacturing village of the same name, and as most of its resident membership and of the congregation are employes and operatives in the mills, the Manchaug company have ever borne a noble and principal part in supporting the pastors. It has been supplied with earnest and faithful pastors, and though its membership is ever small, owing to the constant changes incidental to a manufacturing village, yet it occupies a very commendable place in the esteem of surrounding churches of all denominations.

Its early interest for the spread of truth and the salvation of souls is manifest, for we read a few months after its organization, that the church voted that it was "In favor of a series of religious meetings to be holden the last week in December, and a committee of arrangements was appointed."

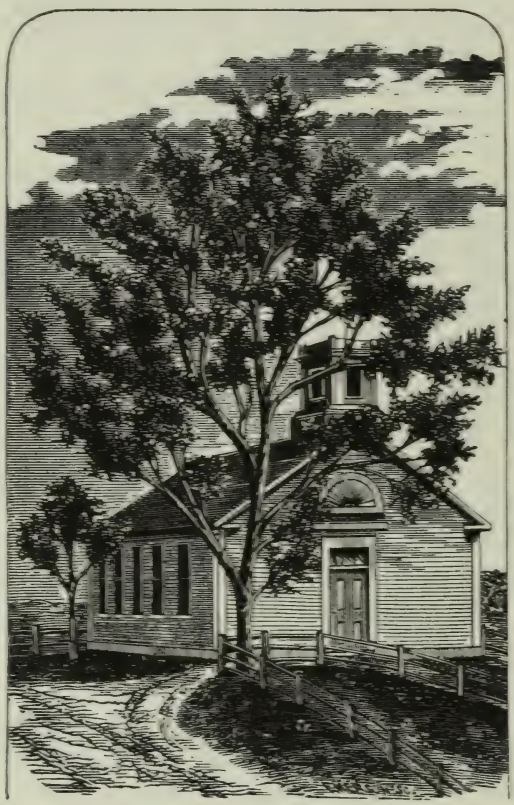
Their trust in the Lord was not in vain, for within a year the records show an addition of twenty-four to its membership by baptism, and ten by letter.

Its liberal spirit toward churches of other denominations, in their membership relations, was likewise early, and has ever been continuously, manifest.

We read that July 5, 1846, it was voted to give two of its members "Letters of dismission and recommendation to

any christian church where they may in providence be located." This has often been repeated, as the records show.

The noble attitude of the church against the curse of *intemperance*, appears from the fact that it voted to *abstain wholly from all intoxicating drinks* as a beverage, and to use



BAPTIST CHURCH, MANCHAUG.

all suitable means to restrain others from the same. This was adopted as a part of their covenant on Dec. 3, 1859; and their continuous warfare against this vice is a bright mark in her history, and worthy of commendation.

The church has had repeated evidences of the presence and favor of God, in a goodly number of revivals and ingatherings or harvest seasons.

Including her original membership, her total of additions reaches two hundred and twenty, more than one-fifth of whom were received under the labors of the present pastor, Rev. C. L. Thompson. Of the total number, many have been dismissed to other churches, many have died, and a few excluded for disorderly walk. Our present number is less than one hundred members, and many of these non-residents. Its present resident membership constitutes a body of earnest workers; and their influence in the church, in a sabbath-school of unusual interest, and in the community generally, is such as to gain the church a welcome place in the hearts of all who love moral and spiritual progress. As is usual with such churches, the change of pastors has been frequent. Ten have served her in the pastoral office since the organization, besides a number of supplies during the intervals of change. The following is a list of pastors, with their terms of service, as nearly as can be readily attained by the records:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. W. H. Dalrymple, | 1 | year, | 2 | months. |
| " N. B. Jones, | 1 | " | 4 | " |
| " Rev. George Daland, | 1 | " | 6 | " |
| " Abial Fisher, | 4 | " | | |
| " N. Chapman, | 2 | " | | |
| " J. S. Harradon, | 6 | " | 9 | " |
| " N. J. Pinkham, | 1 | " | 7 | " |
| " Addison Browne, | | | 7 | " |
| " D. A. Dearborn, | 4 | " | | |
| " C. L. Thompson, | 4 | " | 5 | " |

The time of the last includes two seasons of service in the pastoral office.

## UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

### WILKINSONVILLE.

By Rev. P. Y. Smith.

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This congregation was organized by the Associate Presbytery of Albany, N. Y., and continued from 1855 until 1858 in connection with that body; when at the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches, which took place in Pittsburg, Penn., May 26, 1858, it became one of the congregations of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

The Associate Church to which the Sutton United Presbyterian congregation first belonged, was originally a secession from the church or kirk of Scotland in the year 1733; and was known as the "Seceder Church," and had four ministers at first, viz.: Ebenezer Erskine, William Wilson, Alexander Mancrieft and James Fisher. The first missionary that came to this country was Alexander Gellatly, in connection with the Scottish Associate Church; and he, and Andrew Arnott, a settled minister, formed a presbytery under the name of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, subordinate to the associate anti-burgher synod of Scotland. The original founders of the Sutton United Presbyterian congregation were families from the province of Ulster, Londonderry county, Ireland; and were from their earliest associations trained up in the Presbyterian faith, and when here, longed for the church of their choice, in which their children could be taught the shorter catechism, and otherwise instructed in the distinctive principles of that faith which they had carried with them from their home-land beyond the seas.

For several years before the present church building was erected, divine services were held in school-houses and in private dwellings in the villages around, extending from Millbury to North Uxbridge. The first settled minister was the Rev. James Williamson, who was installed February 1856, and continued in his pastorate nearly eight years. Mr. Williamson was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and was educated in the Glasgow college, and also studied theology under the celebrated Doctors McCrie and Paxton of Edinburgh, in connection with the original Seceder church. Mr. Williamson as a preacher, so say his co-presbyters, was a man of no ordinary ability, always preaching with great acceptance and edification, evincing in his pulpit exercises a logical train of thought, the result at all times of a well polished and educated mind. Mr. Williamson died in the house of his son, the Rev. James A. Williamson of Johnston, Fulton county, N. Y., in March 1866, in, I think, his sixtieth year, deeply regretted among his friends and brethren. The elders or members of the session during the incumbency of Mr. Williamson were Messrs. William Gould, John Young, Alexander Brown, James Boyd, Matthew Caldwell and Andrew Kerr. The present pastor, the Rev. P. Y. Smith, was ordained and installed February 28, 1866, by the united Presbyterian presbytery of Boston, the Rev. William McLoren, D. D., of Fall River, preaching the sermon, and the Rev. Alexander Blaikie, D. D., of Boston, moderator, leading in the ordination prayer.

Mr. Smith was sent by the general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church to supply in the presbytery of Boston for six months, and was assigned by the Rev. John P. Robb of Providence, R. I., to occupy the pulpit of the Sutton United Presbyterian church one Sabbath, October 1, 1865, and has continued from that time until the present year (1877), making a pastorate of nearly twelve years. Mr. Smith was educated in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and studied Hebrew and theology in the city of New York, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the second presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, New York City, September 15, 1863. This congregation has a membership

of a hundred. The present members of the session are Messrs. William Gould, Andrew Kerr and James Young. The treasurer of the congregation is Mr. George Woodburn, who has held the office with great acceptance since 1866. The church building is of wood, built on a hill overlooking the Blackstone river, and cost about two thousand three hundred dollars, and is free of debt.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PREPARED BY A FORMER MEMBER.

During the autumn and winter of 1852, a few families of the Methodist faith, desirous of worshiping in accordance with their belief, invited the Rev. Mr. Jones of East Douglas to hold occasional meetings in Washington hall. The meetings were well attended and a good degree of interest manifested. A class-meeting was formed, with Mr. James Prentice as leader. The meetings were held weekly, and increased in numbers and interest to such a degree that they felt justified in petitioning the New England Conference, at its annual meeting in April 1853, to send them a preacher. The petition was favorably entertained, and the Rev. John W. Lee stationed here. Washington hall was procured, and he entered at once upon his labors, with a congregation not large, but constantly increasing. A church was organized June 12th, which at the end of the year numbered thirty members, with twenty-seven on probation. A sabbath school was organized, which, with the bible-class, embraced nearly the entire congregation. A library was procured, a part of the books being a gift from the Millbury Methodist Episcopal church. The ladies of the church and society established a sewing circle, the object of which was to

advance the interests of the church in a pecuniary point of view. They labored together with great unanimity and were very successful. At the end of the first year, the church finding they had been able to support their minister and meet all liabilities, felt encouraged to go forward in their work.

April 1854 Mr. Lee was returned to this charge. A good degree of interest was manifested, the congregation increased and it soon became apparent that the number inclined to worship with them would be too large to be accommodated in Washington hall. It therefore seemed advisable to erect a church edifice, if sufficient means could be procured for that purpose. A committee was appointed to ascertain what could be raised by subscription, and in a short time two-thirds the amount necessary was pledged, and it was thought safe, with such encouragement, to commence the house.

A lease of a lot for the church, upon the west side of the common, was granted by the town. See "Annals," 1854. After the usual preliminaries of choosing building committees, trustees, etc., a contract was made with Andrew J. Morse to erect the building at a cost of thirty-four hundred dollars. The corner stone was laid on the fourth of July by Mr. Charles Taylor of Northbridge. A large number were present to witness the ceremony. The house was raised the tenth of November, completed in March 1855, and dedicated the twenty-second of the month. Rev. Miner Raymond of Wilbraham preached the dedication sermon. The house was very tasteful and commodious, the walls beautifully frescoed, and all were satisfied with their new home. The Rev. Mr. Lee had labored here earnestly and successfully for two years; and, according to the usages of the Methodist Episcopal church at the time, could remain no longer, and preached his last sermon April 8th. The church then numbered sixty-three members, with eleven on probation. The Rev. George Prentice, D. D., professor of languages in the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and the Rev. Daniel C. Babcock of Philadelphia, district secretary of the United States temperance society, were members of this church. After leaving Sutton, Mr. Lee's

appointments were in the western part of the state, and at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he assisted in raising a company with which he went as captain. At the close of the war he received an appointment in the custom house at Boston. Mr. Lee was an Englishman by birth, but truly American in all his views and sympathies.

Rev. John H. Gaylord was his successor. He was an acceptable preacher, and the church was united and prosperous under his ministration. At the end of the year the church numbered fifty-nine members, with twenty-five on probation. In 1856 Rev. Rodney Gage was stationed here. Mr. Gage was an earnest preacher and devoted to his work. Mrs. Gage was a most estimable lady, of ardent piety, pleasing address and had a happy faculty of interesting the young. She gave life and animation to the sewing circle and the prayer meetings. Through her influence, and under her guidance, the young people gave an exhibition for the benefit of the church, which was quite a success. So well pleased were the people with the effort, that persons outside of the society requested its repetition. The Misses Putnam of Worcester kindly volunteered to sing and play for the occasion, which added much to the interest. Those who took part in that exhibition cannot fail to remember Mrs. Gage with interest and affection.

A debt which it was impossible to meet, hindered the prosperity that might otherwise have attended the society. The church had also been weakened by the removal of some of its most prominent and influential members. But in the midst of all discouragements Mr. Gage was cheerful and hopeful. At the end of the year the church numbered sixty members, with ten on probation.

The next year (1857) Mr. Gage was returned to this charge. His labors, trials and success were about the same as last year. On account of the great financial depression of this year, the society failed to meet the payment of his salary, a deficiency of one hundred and forty dollars remaining. The church numbered sixty members, with three on probation. The next year Rev. Newell S. Spaulding was the preacher in charge. He was an elderly man who had had much experience.

He was a successful preacher, but having other business he left in autumn or early winter, and his place was supplied by a young man by the name of Brown. At the end of the year the church numbered sixty-one members, with five on probation. In 1859 Rev. William A. Clapp was the preacher in charge. Mr. Clapp was a conscientious, good man, and a faithful worker in the cause he loved.

During this year a special effort was made to reduce the debt — which amounted to fourteen hundred dollars — with the hearty co-operation and sympathy of the presiding elder, Rev. Loranus Crowell. But on account of the great financial trouble it was impossible to raise money, some of the members became discouraged, all the church property had been mortgaged, and no way out of the trouble seemed to present itself.

In 1860 Rev. J. J. Woodbury was in charge. Not being able to obtain the minutes of the conference, the writer can give no statistics. In 1861 Rev. Charles W. Macreading, jr., was in charge. He was a very acceptable preacher, and the young people were deeply interested in him. Amid discouragements consequent upon the debt, he left for a few weeks, and his place was supplied by the Rev. Horace Moulton.

Mr. Macreading subsequently returned, and remained through the year.

In 1862 and '63 Rev. S. O. Brown was in charge. He united the profession of homœopathic physician with that of preacher. It became evident that the church could not meet its liabilities, and the conference in 1864 transferred all the members to the Millbury church. The church property was given without reserve into the hands of the creditors.

Mr. Paris Tourtellott held a mortgage upon the house, and Mr. Ezra Jones of East Douglas, and Mr. Joseph Dudley of Northbridge, had mortgages on the personal property.

Messrs. Jones and Dudley divided the property. Mr. Jones, who was a member of the church, retained the Sabbath-school library and communion service as a part of his share. The library he gave Elder Willard Fuller for the use of his sabbath-school.

After Mr. Fuller became so feeble as to be obliged to abandon preaching, he gave the library to the Methodist church at East Douglas. The communion service, which it is said was a gift from George W. Putnam, a prominent member of this church, but now of Anoka, Minnesota, was kept by Mr. Jones, and is now in possession of his widow. The tent was sold to the Brookfield church.

The house was sold at auction, and purchased by the late Stephen B. Holbrook, which he moved and made into the beautiful house that his heirs at present occupy.

# THE SCHOOLS OF SUTTON.

The common schools of this country were commenced and sustained on two distinct plans. In one section the necessity of educating the children of all, irrespective of rank or condition in life, was recognized, and schools were established by law and attendance upon them made compulsory. In other sections no provision was made by law for the establishment of schools, but the whole matter of education was left to the inclination or caprice of the people. Each plan has its advocates now, as in earlier times. The first has been attended by results which show the wisdom of its adoption; the latter by evils which reveal its short-sighted policy.

The first settlers of this state were the founders of the free school system. They had received some inspiration from the schools of learning in Europe, established for the favored classes, and more from revelation. They did not believe that knowledge, power and wealth were intended for the few, but that the avenues to their attainment should be open to all. They believed in civil and religious freedom.

It was because they saw no hope of securing to themselves and their posterity their God-given rights, that they crossed a stormy ocean, seeking a home as remote as possible from opposing influences made strong by long continued growth and prejudice; and here in this western wilderness, amid the toils, anxieties and perils attending a new settlement

so remote from sources whence supply of almost every want, aside from food, must come, they inaugurated a system of education for the masses, which, improved from time to time, gradually extended through the New England states and over a large portion of the country.

In 1642 a law was passed requiring that those chosen to manage "the prudentials of every town in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their neighbors, to see, first that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them to read perfectly the English tongue, and a knowledge of the capital laws, upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein."

It was not, however, until 1647 that a law was enacted ordering the establishment in every town of fifty householders of a public school, in which the children should be taught to read and write, and, when the families shall have increased to an hundred, of a grammar school in which the young men might be fitted for the university. A fine of five pounds, to be paid to the next school, was imposed in case of neglect to conform to the above requirements.

Great importance was attached to the moral and religious training of the young.

In 1654 it was ordered by the general court that the selectmen of the town take care that no teachers unsound in the faith be employed.

In 1671 the law imposing a penalty of five pounds upon towns neglecting to provide grammar schools, was re-enacted. This fine was afterward increased to ten pounds.

In 1683 an addition was made to the school laws, requiring towns consisting of more than five hundred householders to sustain two grammar schools and two writing schools. The penalty for failure to provide schools as the law directs was increased from ten to twenty pounds where there were two hundred families.

When common schools were first established, it was left optional with the towns to support them by taxation, or by

rate-bill,* to be paid by those sending children. The grammar schools were, in all cases, to be sustained by the towns.

For many years after the settlement of the country, the course of study in our common schools was very limited. It embraced little more than reading, writing and the elements of arithmetic, in teaching which the schoolmaster frequently used no book, but wrote the examples to be solved upon the slates of the pupils. Spelling was not considered of sufficient importance to be made a study, and the orthography of the day was as various as the fancy of the writers. The use of capitals was also left to the taste of the writers, and the old records show the pages profusely dotted with them. In printing these records *verbatim et literatim*, any modern font of type would soon be wanting in capitals, as the printers of the "Annals" of this history can testify.

The study of geography and grammar was not considered necessary for any but those designing to obtain a liberal education with a view to professional life. For the sons of toil, to be able to read and write, and perhaps cypher a little, was thought to be enough ; consequently common schools were in most of the towns maintained but a small part of the year ; frequently only three or four months.

The condition of the schools at the beginning of the last century was evidently not what the fathers had expected it would be, nor what it would have been had the laws pertaining to the education of the young been faithfully enforced.

It is evident from the records of the times that the descendants of the fathers, of the third and fourth generations, had greatly declined in both intelligence and piety. Reasons for the deterioration may be found in part in the exhausting cares incident to the construction of homes and the defense of them against hostile Indians, and in the labor required to subdue the forest and obtain a livelihood.

These cares and labors would to a great extent engross thought and energy, and enlist in the service the aid of

*See Records of Massachusetts, Vol. II., p. 203.

children old enough to lend a helping hand. Such devotion to secular affairs would naturally be attended by a waning interest in those of a more spiritual nature.

And then, teachers of the requisite qualifications were by no means equal in number to the demand. The records of some of the towns show that in responding to a legal presentment for delinquency in the matter of schools, the impracticability of obtaining a teacher was given as an excuse for failure in conforming to the requirements of law. That the delinquency was common, if not general, appears from the action of the general court in passing, in 1701, an additional act in relation to schools and schoolmasters. In the preamble to this act it is said: "The wholesome and necessary Law [see requirements of law of 1642 as given on preceding page] was shamefully neglected by divers towns, and the penalty thereof not required, tending greatly to the nourishment of ignorance and irreligion, whereof grievous complaint is made." It was at this time that the penalty for the non-observance of the law was increased to twenty pounds.

In 1718 the general court increased the penalty for failure to observe the laws, especially those with reference to grammar schools, to thirty pounds for towns containing one hundred and fifty families, and to forty pounds for those containing two hundred families.

It was in December of this year that the organization of this town was effected by the choice of the proper officers. Between thirty and forty families had settled within its limits. These came from Salem, Newbury and other towns in the vicinity of Boston, and undoubtedly represented the average intelligence of those towns, but the fact that among them not less than sixteen make their mark upon the treasurer's book, and quite a number of the other signatures can with difficulty be made out, shows how wide-spread and common was the delinquency complained of by the general court, as it respects providing the required means of instruction for the children.

When we consider that the early settlers of this town had had only the most limited advantages of schools, and some

of them none at all, we are not surprised that so little interest was at first manifested in education. There is no mention of a school until 1725, and then only in connection with a proposed sale of the school land — two hundred acres — which had been given by the proprietors in accordance with the conditions of the grant of the general court confirming the purchase of the township from the Indians.

The children may have had instruction in private schools, but no action seems to have been taken by the town in the matter of the establishment of a public school previously to 1730, when it was voted that a school should be kept for four months in four places, at the discretion of the selectmen, one month in a place.*

In 1731 it was voted that there should be school dames.

No record can be found of an appropriation for the support of a school until 1732.† The name of John Smith appears upon the treasurer's book as the schoolmaster for this year. The school was kept at the house of Mr. John Gibbs, who was paid fifteen shillings for its use. About this time the town was presented at the court for failure to employ a schoolmaster as the law required, and a fine was imposed, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Dea. Percival Hall, Robert Goddard, John Stockwell and John Bound, who appeared in behalf of the town as defendants in the case.

Nathaniel Goodwin, Daniel Greenwood and Jonathan Marsh are each paid in 1733 for keeping school one month. John Smith is also paid for teaching; time not specified. In 1734 he was called "ye town's schoolmaster," and seems to be the only one employed for 1734 and 1735.

In February 1736, Solomon Holman is paid for "going to Newbury for Mr. Parker Morse to keep school."

Mr. Morse seems to have been the schoolmaster for this year. He was succeeded by a Mr. Paige in 1737, and he by Daniel Wilkins. That the school was a "moving one"

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*See Annals, 1830.

†For the amount appropriated this and each succeeding year to 1876, see "School Tax," Part VI.

(see Annals, 1733) is evident from the bill paid by the town for board of the teacher, which bill included "keeping his horse."

That the requirements of law were not yet conformed to by the town, appears from the fact that in March 1738, Samuel Chase is paid for the money he had "expended and paid to git of the presentment for want of a school."

A committee was appointed in 1735 to see how many school-houses were wanted, but no action was taken in the matter.

In March 1740, the town voted that there be six places or squadrons where the school should be kept, provided that each squadron do build a school-house in each particular place upon their own cost or charge, or find some other house to keep the school. The places are designated.

In the May meeting of the same year in which the above action was taken, the committee of the last year for procuring a schoolmaster were instructed to find a master, and direct where the school should be kept. There had been only one public school as yet in town.

After Daniel Wilkins, we find as teachers the names of Timothy Brown, Josiah Chase, Edward Gerl, Ebenezer Dagget, Jr., and Jacob Green.

In March 1745, the town vote that the school shall be kept in each parish according to the tax paid by each, and that each parish have liberty to send to either school.

A committee was chosen in the autumn of this year to give deeds to purchasers of the school lands — the sale of which had been ordered — and it was voted that the interest of the proceeds should be forever applied for the benefit of schools in the town.

In March 1751, a committee was appointed to decide where the school shall be kept in each parish. This committee reported at the May meeting, but their report was not accepted.

It is evident that at this date the schools were still kept at private houses.

In 1752 the selectmen are instructed to provide a schoolmaster. The successor of Jacob Green seems to have been

Stephen Minot. The name of Samuel Trask also occurs, then Stephen Minot again, who was succeeded by Thomas Brown, and he by James McPherson.

In 1755, '56 and '57 Asaph Rice, Thomas Rice, Willard Wheeler and Willis Hall were employed as teachers.

In March 1761, permission was given by vote of the town to "set a school-house on the highway near to Mr. Jeptha Putnam's."

Mr. Putnam lived upon the place now owned by Asa P. Dodge.

The people in that part of the town were to build the house.

In 1766 a committee was again raised to divide the town into districts, and at the same time a proposition to build school-houses was defeated. There were at this date several schools maintained for three or four months during the year, and provision was also made for summer schools.

In 1768 one-fifth of the amount raised was to be expended for "paying school dames" for summer schools.

In 1773 the town was regularly divided into school districts, fourteen in number, and the boundaries of each are recorded.

A proposition to make the schools free was defeated, by which action it would seem that the patrons were expected to pay in part for their support. We find no evidence that a grammar school was regularly maintained at this time. The only reference to teachers of such a school that the records contain, is found in a vote passed at a town meeting in which the report of the committee dividing the town into districts was accepted, to the effect that, "no schoolmaster employed in keeping school in any particular squadron of this town — grammar schoolmasters excepted — shall instruct any scholars sent to them from other squadrons." The districts, as laid out by the committee, were not regularly numbered, but were known by the name of some prominent resident, as Captain John Putnam's district, Colonel Sibley's district, etc. The teachers were generally males; a lady's name appears only occasionally upon the treasurer's book as teacher for a few weeks in the summer. During the

excitement preceding and consequent upon the revolutionary struggle, comparatively little interest was taken in the schools. About the usual amount of money was however appropriated for their support year by year, except 1775, when nothing was granted. In 1781 the town was re-divided. The number of districts reported was fifteen.

In 1790 a committee was appointed to "new-district the school districts of the town, or make such alterations in them as they may think proper." This committee was also instructed to report what sum of money may be needed for building more school-houses.

At a subsequent meeting they reported that in their opinion the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars would be required, and recommended the appropriation of such an amount.

The report was accepted, and a committee of twenty-five appointed to make such changes in the districts as may be expedient, and to designate places for the school-houses in those districts which have failed to agree upon a suitable site. The above action was reconsidered at a meeting in November, and nothing farther done in the matter.

The treasurer's book contains no order for the payment of a grammar schoolmaster, regularly employed as such, previously to 1793.

Persons might have been, and probably were, delegated to give instruction to any who might wish to pursue the studies which were then considered as belonging to such a school. There were very few of this class of pupils before the time above mentioned. Joseph Hall, son of Rev. Dr. David, is the first and only one who seems to have been appointed grammar schoolmaster, and authorized to present his bills as such. His first bill was in 1794, for teaching grammar school in 1793, £4, 8s. 2d, and as his bill varied from year to year, it is evident that his salary depended upon the number of his scholars. About this time summer schools, for terms of four or six weeks, were established in most of the districts. The winter schools were kept from eight to ten weeks, and taught exclusively by male teachers. The course of study had been somewhat advanced. Spelling

and geography had been introduced, and were by many considered important branches of study; good hand-writing and a more extended knowledge of arithmetic were also encouraged. Each district employed its own teacher, and had the general supervision of its schools. The only official visits made the schools at this time were those of the minister of the parish, for the purpose of catechising the children. A more liberal appropriation was made for their support, and they were taught for longer terms, both summer and winter.

A desire for advantages the common schools and the grammar school, as taught by Mr. Hall, did not furnish, began to find expression in the establishment of private schools. Among the first of these were those taught in 1806 by Miss Mary T. Morse in the south parish, and Miss Caroline M. Warren in the north parish.

Miss Morse's school was for young ladies only, in which instruction was given in "Reading, writing, orthography, and English grammar; also plain sewing, marking, working muslin and embroidery; also drawing and painting in water colors and filigree work." Miss Warren's school was open to youth of both sexes, and "instruction was given in reading, writing, orthography and English grammar, rhetoric, logic, and English composition; also arithmetic, geometry, geography, astronomy and the Latin language." Young ladies were likewise instructed in the ornamental branches. In 1811 Miss Thayer advertises in the Massachusetts *Spy* her "Boarding school for young ladies," in which she promises superior advantages for the pursuit of the several branches of literature and the fine arts." Miss T. was an accomplished teacher, and her school was well patronized. These private schools had much influence in stimulating parents whose children could not have their advantages to desire means for the improvement of the public schools, and we find the town making larger appropriations for them. Teachers of higher attainments were sought for, and additional studies were introduced. But there was no regular system of instruction, and the text-books were such as families might chance to have or the teacher might choose to recommend.

The committees chosen by the districts controlled their own schools in their own way, and not infrequently rival parties existed, whose petty jealousies and opposition, when defeated, to whatever the successful one might do, operated disastrously upon the school and sometimes caused its suspension.

Many of the towns in the commonwealth had built the school-houses, assumed the supervision of the schools, and appointed committees to provide teachers, designate text-books, prescribe a regular course of study, and visit the schools.

The improvement in the schools in these towns was so marked that it was deemed desirable the plan of supervision adopted should be introduced in all the towns of the commonwealth, so in 1826 an act was passed by the legislature "providing for the further instruction of youth," in which every town was required to make choice of three or more persons of requisite qualifications to take the general superintendance of the schools, examine teachers, designate text-books, compel the attendance upon schools of all children of a suitable age, etc. This town chose committees as required by law, but many of the districts were not cordial in their support of the measures they recommended, and the harmonious blending of the town and the district system was found to be a difficult matter.

In 1828 there was a new division of the town into twelve school districts. The feeling that the town committees assumed authority over the schools which did not belong to them, is manifest in the following action of the town, as recorded in the proceedings of the March meeting, 1832.

"The attention of the meeting being called to the choice of a school committee, after general discussion it was voted to choose three persons for this committee who shall examine teachers and visit the several schools with the prudential committees, *when invited* by said prudential committee; and when thus invited, shall, on performing said duty, *be paid* a reasonable sum for their services, their accounts being audited by the selectmen, by each district who shall thus invite them, out of the portion of money said districts draw from the treasury."

It is impossible to give a history of the many private schools that were established in town after 1811, as no records were kept, and the "oldest inhabitants" can impart little information.

A few of these schools, however, are remembered, and worthy of particular mention. One of them, called "Sutton High School," was established by Rev. George A. Willard, in 1835, in the hall of the brick mansion built by Mr. James Freeland, afterward removed to West Sutton and continued several years. Mr. Willard was a superior teacher, as several of his former pupils now resident in town can testify. Mr. Willard was succeeded by Charles A. Peabody.

During the autumn of 1850, Mr. Newell Wedge was induced to open a select school in Wilkinsonville, through the solicitation of Dea. John McClellan, Rev. L. B. Goodwin, Seth Hartwell, William Newton, William Hall, Asa Woodbury, Horatio Slocomb, Mr. Cowan, Hon. William R. Hill, Joshua Armsby and others.

In the spring of 1851 this school, which was in successful operation, was suddenly and unexpectedly closed, in consequence of the hall in which it was held being fitted up for tenements. It was, however, resumed and kept at different places — at the bank room, and at Saundersville through the liberality of Mr. Esek Saunders, who gave the use of his school-house for the purpose. Mr. Wedge also taught in his own house, and several terms in a building near by, fitted up for his school; also in the school-house at the centre, and the new school-house at Wilkinsonville. The number of his pupils varied from thirty, the first term, to sixty at the end of the third year, at which time he was assisted by Mrs. S. E. Wedge.

In the autumn of 1869 he again taught a select school in the school-house at Wilkinsonville, with sixty-three pupils, twenty-six of whom were over fifteen years of age. Of those who have been under the instruction of Mr. Wedge, more than seventy are known to have engaged in teaching, many of whom were eminent in their profession. One taught in the normal school of Rhode Island, one in the normal school of Westfield, and two are now teaching in the public schools

of Worcester. Two, while attending his school, volunteered for the defense of their country in the war of the rebellion. Many others who had been his pupils entered the army. Two served in the signal corps; five became captains. One has represented this town in the legislature.

Mr. Henry J. Crippen, who was a pupil of Mr. Wedge in his school at Grafton, taught a private school at the center. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college.

Mr. A. W. Putnam was also a successful teacher in our public schools, and also in private schools.

In 1849 a committee was appointed to make a revision of the school districts, if upon examination it should be deemed expedient. This committee reported a revision in 1850, which report was accepted in part, and as a whole in 1851. The number of districts reported was thirteen, and their boundaries as then defined are substantially those of the districts of the town at the present time. The appropriation made by the town from year to year for the support of its schools has upon the whole been liberal, but the equitable division of the money has been a matter of difficulty, from the fact that the wages paid teachers have been determined by the prudential committees, and those paying the highest have insisted upon the same number of school weeks as those paying the least wages. The school committee were powerless in the matter, as the town by vote placed the employment of teachers in the hands of the prudential committees. An attempt to secure something like uniformity was made by the introduction in the town meeting of March 1850, of the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the money raised and appropriated for the support of schools be subject to the order of the selectmen, and be divided among the several school districts in such a manner as that each district shall have a school or schools of equal length. No male teacher shall receive from the public funds more than twenty-two dollars per month, and no female teacher more than ten dollars per month, exclusive of board. If a female be employed in the winter where there is no male teacher, she may receive fifteen dollars per month."

This resolution was adopted, but at the next May meeting the vote adopting it was reconsidered, and the following order made with reference to the division of the school money: "One-third equally among the districts, the other two-thirds by the number of families in the several school districts."

This method of dividing the money was, after several years' trial, found to be defective in its working, and abandoned. Another plan, and one which still prevails, was adopted, by which the school committee were instructed to divide the money as follows: "One-third equally among the districts, one-third upon the average attendance in each district, and one-third at the discretion of the committee."

From 1800 to 1876 the town raised $113,511. If to this we add the amount received from the State since the establishment of the school fund, the interest on the Cole legacy, and the dog money, we shall have an aggregate of not less than $125,000. This is a large sum for a rural township like this to expend upon its schools, and ought to have placed them in an efficient condition to afford instruction in all the common branches of study, and also furnish facilities for the prosecution of the higher branches taught in grammar schools.

But the common schools of the town have not been in the past what they should have been, nor are they to-day what they ought to be, in view of the generous appropriations made for their support.

There are causes for their inefficiency, and these will be, and ought to be, without prejudice, investigated.

This town has by a large majority of its voters continued to favor the district system, and placed the employment of the teachers of its schools in the hands of its prudential committees. In reference to the wisdom of this plan there are honest differences, and many of the earnest friends of our common schools think it the best that can be devised.

If it is better than the town system, the schools of this and the *few* towns in the State which adhere to it should surpass in excellence all others. We find the schools in those towns in the most efficient state in which teachers only

of superior qualifications are employed, and retained as long as possible in the same place.

In a few of the schools of this town the best of teachers have been employed, and in some instances retained for many successive terms, and these schools will compare favorably with those of any town, but in many cases teachers with no fitness for their work have been engaged, and not infrequently a new one for each term. Schools cannot prosper under such management, and the wonder is not that they are no better, but no worse.

In searching for the causes of the present condition of our schools, we shall also find that the town committee have sometimes been incompetent, and sometimes when competent derelict in duty. Many who have been upon this committee have possessed all the requisite qualifications, and been deserving of high commendation for their "work's sake," but it is at the same time true that others have been men of no special fitness. These have sometimes allowed teachers to remain who should have been promptly dismissed, either from inability to judge of their qualifications, or fear of offending some of their political constituents. The office has been altogether too much a political one, and held not infrequently by men whose only recommendation was loyalty to party. Such have taken little interest in the schools — visited them only *occasionally*, and then disgusted both teachers and pupils by talking politics when there was any one to converse with, and closing the scene with a "few remarks," suggestive only of the fact that the speaker had nothing to say. The office of school committee should be wholly removed from party politics, and filled by those who know what education is, and the best means of securing its advantages — by those only who have *time* for the faithful discharge of the duties involved.

There are other causes which might be mentioned that have had much influence in retarding the progress of our schools, and preventing the attainment of the standard of excellence they ought to have reached; these will readily suggest themselves to the mind inclined to institute inquiry, and desirous of applying a remedy.

But while admitting that our schools are not what they ought to be, we note with pleasure the fact that, comparing them with the past, they show improvement in many respects; upon the whole *great* improvements.

As it regards these improvements, Mr. Wedge, in his suggestions, mentions the tasteful and commodious schoolhouses which have taken the place of the rude structures of olden time — the attractive furnishing of most of these houses — the introduction of maps, blackboards and apparatus affording facilities for the illustration of the various branches of study, text-books adapted to the wants of scholars of every grade, singing and drawing, the encouragement of a taste for the useful and beautiful, less severity in punishment, more governing by love, and an appeal to the reason of a child rather than his sense of physical pain. As furnishing incentive to improvements and imparting hints as to the direction in which they should be made, Mr. Wedge also mentions with commendation the work of the State Board of Education in collecting and sending into the towns important facts relative to what is being done elsewhere, as well as at home, in the matter of education, and likewise in endeavoring by means of detectives to learn whether the school laws are enforced. He likewise refers to the libraries with which most of the schools were at one time furnished, as calculated to foster a taste in the minds of the young for general literature, and expresses regret that they were not appreciated more highly, and maintained. In referring to the disposition which was made of them, he notes with indignation the fact, that in one of the districts the people voted that the "school library be sold for old paper."

On several of the above topics he enlarges, and we should be glad to give place to his reflections if the space allotted for this article would admit.

For the gratification of the antiquarian of one hundred years hence, and the benefit of the future historian, we append a list of the text-books in use in our common schools in 1876:

Readers, the Franklin series; Speller, Monroe's Practical; Arithmetic, Greenleaf's new series; Geography, Warren's

primary and common school; Grammar, Harper's language series; History, Scott's United States; Writing, Payson's writing books, six numbers.

## HIGH SCHOOL.

By I. B. Hartwell.

In this brief historical sketch of the efforts of the friends of a more liberal education, and the action of the town which culminated in the establishment of our present popular high school, we shall omit, here and now, the history of such boarding, select and private high schools as from time to time have been sustained by subscription, and confine these notes to such facts as have reference to high schools recognized by legislative acts, and maintained by the town in its municipal capacity. We regret the necessity for this omission, for these subscription schools, by introducing some of the higher branches, induced a more correct appreciation of such branches, and created a demand for high schools.

The historians of our common school system begin by referring to the legislative acts of the Massachusetts colonists in 1647, as the inception and foundation of that system. By this early legislation the support of schools was made compulsory, and the means of education became *common* and *free*. The same legislation laid the foundation for the high school, for it included an enactment requiring every town of one hundred families or householders to set up and maintain a "Grammar school," under a master competent to instruct youth in such branches as were required to fit them for the university.

In obedience to these enactments "Grammar schools"*

* No text-books on *English* grammar had been prepared and introduced into the schools of Massachusetts eighty years ago. And it was thought that a knowledge of grammar could be acquired only by the study of Latin *Accidents* as found in Latin grammars. Hence high schools in which the languages and mathematics were taught, were called *Grammar Schools.*

were maintained in many of the towns of Massachusetts during the remainder of the seventeenth and the larger part of the eighteenth century; but in the latter part of the last century and early part of this, seminaries of learning of a higher grade than "grammar schools" but inferior to universities or colleges, and called academies, began to be incorporated and put in operation in various parts of the State, some of which were well endowed and became permanent institutions. And because they had better instructors and other facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the languages and other higher branches than were found in the "grammar schools," the latter were pretty generally discontinued. Young ladies and gentlemen desiring a higher culture than they had obtained in the common district school, and ambitious for the prestige and fame which the academy was supposed to confer upon its students, *resorted* to the academy; while the children of the more wealthy, particularly lads in a course of preparation to enter the college, were *sent* to the academy. And the comparative poverty of the inhabitants of the rural towns and districts did not preclude the expenditure of the moderate sum necessary for a few terms of academic attendance of their more promising youth, where there was a just appreciation of a higher culture, and an earnest desire therefor.

During what may be called this academic period the statute school acts, in reference to "grammar schools" from time to time revised and amended, but never as we think repealed, had become inoperative and nearly obsolete. And not until after the passage of the act establishing the State school fund in 1834, and the establishment of the school board in 1837, and not until after the zealous and efficient efforts of the late Horace Mann, the great apostle of a reformed common school gospel, aided by a more stringent legislation and the increasing wealth of the cities and large towns, did high schools, properly so called, and as defined in our statutes, begin to be established. And even so late as 1863, nearly twenty years after the statutes had assumed substantially the same form and meaning that they now have, by which, at that time, one hundred and twenty-eight towns

in the commonwealth were required under penalty to maintain a high school, forty-six of these towns, including Sutton, were delinquent, either by having no high school or by not having such an one as conformed to the requirements of the statutes.

Hoping that these preliminary considerations may help in forming a more correct judgment of the action, or want of action, of the town of Sutton in the premises than would be otherwise entertained, we come now to a special history of our *High School*, beginning with its embryonic state.

Because the wish is often parent to the thought, the thought to action, and the action to beneficial results, we are pleased to find in the report of the school committee for 1859, Foster Freeland, chairman, a strongly expressed wish that Sutton might have the advantage of grammar school* instruction; and a recommendation that the excess of school money raised by the town, above a specified amount, then deemed sufficient for the common district schools, should be appropriated to the establishment and maintenance of two "grammar schools;" and this followed by a suggestion that the school acts should be so amended as to give the income of the State school fund to the several towns of the Commonwealth to aid in the maintenance of such schools.

In the warrant of the selectmen, Horace Leland, chairman, for the annual meeting of 1860, we find:

"Art. 13. To see if the Town will establish a *High School* or act or do any thing relative to the same."

It is believed that the article was inserted in the warrant by the selectmen in compliance with the request of the late Paris Tourtellott.

Mr. Tourtellott strenuously defended the affirmative of this article, on the position that, first, Sutton should wipe out the stigma on her fair fame for dereliction to legal duty. Second, that the town was liable to a fine of four thousand ($4,000) dollars† for neglecting to maintain a high school,

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* It is evident from the context that Mr. Freeland used the term Grammar School in its original sense.

† See Section 2d and 14th, Chapter 38, General Statutes.

and lastly, that the more advanced scholars in town sadly needed such a school.

The negative was defended by arguments not even now wholly removed, which were concisely, correctly and candidly set forth in the following quotation from the report of the school committee, Foster Freeland chairman, for the year ending March 5th, 1860, and presented to this meeting:

"Your committee concur in the opinion that whatever is appropriated for this noble cause"—a higher education—"considering the territorial structure of our town and the sparsely located *proper* recipients of High School privileges, the greatest good *to all the inhabitants of the town* will be attained *by the division of the fund* in the districts.*"

Notwithstanding the above "opinion," the chairman of the school committee did not oppose the establishment of a high school, but seemed rather to favor the enterprise, by showing how his own objections might in part be overruled, by having successive terms or successive years of a high school, by equitable rotation, in different parts of the town. After a fair and full discussion, it was voted by a large majority to pass over the article and postpone the subject indefinitely.

But by this discussion, if not by the vote, something was gained in the right direction; for it at least vitalized the question, and many who voted for postponement were unwilling to accept the conclusion that Sutton was not to have, for many years in the then future, a legally established high school. For several years, and during our unhappy civil war, when large sums of money were required for defending the flag of the Union, though the question was not formally submitted to the town, yet it was informally discussed by its citizens, and was not totally ignored in the yearly school reports.

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* The term "fund," as appears from the context, was intended to include all school money raised by the town, received from the income of the State school fund and all other sources.

Nor was the secretary of the State Board of Education remiss in charging upon delinquent towns what he considered an unwise, niggardly and reprehensible economy, in refusing to appropriate money as required by law.

Previously, and during these years, there had been and was a partial and imperfect compliance with the intentions of the statutes, by employing occasionally in several of the school districts teachers amply qualified in the higher branches, in which instruction was given to the more advanced scholars. Prominent among these teachers was our respected citizen, Newell Wedge, a graduate of Amherst, who came to this town in 1849, and has been a popular and successful teacher of subscription high schools.

It is not within the scope of this article to consider the wisdom of making laws with penalties annexed, without providing means which shall be swift and sure in penal infliction. It is apparent, however, that our legislature thought our school acts might be improved in relation to a penalty which had seldom, if ever, been inflicted on delinquent towns; from the recommendations of the State school board, it enacted (see section 1st, chapter 142, acts of 1865), "That no distribution or apportionment of the annual income of the State school fund should be made to towns not complying with certain requisitions of chapter 38, sections 1 and 2, general statute, including the maintenance of a high school."

(The apportionment to Sutton at this period, 1865, was $116.85, and was increasing yearly; in 1875 it was $290.95.)

This act was a *coup de maitre*, the effect of which Sutton could not easily evade. It said virtually — *To them that do shall be given, but from them that do not shall be taken that which they expect to have.*

Not far from this time, it having been noticed that recent school legislation originated with the school board, the school committee initiated a correspondence with the secretary of the board, Joseph White, Esq., reiterating the substance of the "opinion" heretofore quoted, that no *one* high school could be so located as to be practically *beneficial to all the inhabitants of the town*, according to the wording of the

statute, because the centers of population were on the extremities of the town and widely distant, and that the honorable secretary was stopped from recommending a moveable, a rotary, school, by his own emphatic condemnation of peripatetic high schools.

It was deemed too obvious then to be mentioned that the expense of two or more high schools would be disproportionate to the ability of the town, and the beneficial results to *all the inhabitants*.

The influence of the board was solicited in favor of several suggested amendments of the school acts, which, while they would not relieve such towns as Sutton from an expense equivalent to that of maintaining a high school, would provide for a more equitable distribution of the benefits procured by such an expense to "*all the inhabitants of the town*."

Not having the correspondence before me, and relying on memory for the substance of the same, it undoubtedly had some expressions which justified the secretary in saying in his reply that our construction of the statute was unwarranted; that *benefit to all the inhabitants* did not mean a direct and equal benefit to each individual, or to each district even, but a general benefit, direct and indirect, to all the inhabitants, and that the contemplated school should be open and free to all the pupils of the town, qualified to enter upon the study of the higher branches. The secretary also suggested that we were not prevented by the statute from having two or more high schools; and lastly, that Sutton was in a delinquent company that was rapidly diminishing, there being only thirty-seven towns* that failed to comply with the statute requirements in the matter of high schools.

In 1866 the school committee submitted informally to the selectmen, I. A. Dodge chairman, several articles on school

* These were reduced to two or three in 1873. By an act of 1866, chapter 208, section 2, towns maintaining a high school thirty-six weeks in each year, instead of forty weeks, as required by section 2, chapter 38, general statute, were not liable to forfeiture of their share of the income of the State school fund. But the fine designated in section 14, chapter 38, general statute, though by no means imminent, is very gently impending over all towns required to maintain a high school, which do not maintain the same forty weeks in each year, exclusive of vacations.

matters, to be inserted in the forthcoming warrant for the annual meeting, two of which were substantially as follows:

1st. To see if the town will *establish* a high school, or act or do anything relative thereto.

2nd. To see if the town will raise and appropriate five hundred dollars, to aid the pupils in Sutton in prosecuting their studies in the higher branches in some of the high schools and academies of the neighboring towns, or act or do anything relating thereto.

Objection being made to the word *establish*, in the first article, that it might appear to the voters as imposing a prospective permanent tax, the article was amended by substituting the word *maintain*, as not necessarily implying more than a temporary tax.

Thus amended, the article was put in the warrant as number seventeen. The second article was rejected, as having no features which the town would be likely to receive with favor.

In the annual meeting which followed, March 19, 1866, and during a temporary absence of the writer, who had hoped for a discussion that might indicate the sentiments of the leading men of the town, article seventeen was hastily reached and passed over without comment by an indefinite postponement.

By an act of the legislature of 1869 the school district system was abolished throughout the State, very much to the satisfaction of the State school board, but very much to the dissatisfaction of more than two-thirds of the voters of Sutton. By an act of the legislature of 1870, "Towns which had not voluntarily abolished the district system," were permitted, by a two-thirds vote, to return to that system; very much to the satisfaction of more than two-thirds of Sutton's voters, who very soon re-established what they had reluctantly abandoned. This going out of and into the district system was the occasion of not a little discussion and party feeling, of some necessary and more unnecessary expense, and of serious injury to the cause of education. The excitement consequent to these measures seemed to

obscure the interests of our prospective high school, for the school reports made no favorable allusion to the subject until 1873.

During the session of the legislature of 1871, our respected fellow-citizen, Edwin H. Hutchinson, Esq., then a member of the house, had a conference with the secretary of the Board of Education, with a view to have the act of 1865 so amended, that on condition that such towns as Sutton provided for instruction in the higher branches by other means than that of maintaining a high school, they might be relieved from the forfeiture of their proportional part of the income of the State school fund. A bill emanating from the State school board, to establish a *school fund* by a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the Commonwealth, was introduced into the legislature of 1873. The consequence to Sutton of the passage of such a bill is shown in the following quotation from the report of the school committee of 1872–3:

"For many years the town of Sutton has been delinquent in relation to a high school; and, as a consequence, that which would otherwise be our share of the State school fund, amounting, perhaps, to two hundred dollars, has been withheld from us. Let us also add to this consideration that a bill has been lately introduced into our present legislature to establish what is called the half-mill school fund. If the bill passes to be enacted, as is probable,* it will increase the annual state tax on Sutton about six hundred dollars; but from the school fund thus raised by a half-mill † tax on the whole Commonwealth, Sutton will receive back annually about fourteen hundred dollars, on condition that the town comply with statute requirements in reference to a high school, etc.; otherwise the town must raise six hundred dollars annually for the support of schools in other towns of the commonwealth. With these considerations before us, it seems but little less than suicidal folly for the town to delay any longer the maintenance of a high school. And such a school need

* No bill of the kind has yet been passed to be enacted.

† Half-mill on one dollar.

not subject the town to a very great expense; indeed the balance in our favor from the 'half-mill school fund,' if the bill becomes a law, and our share from the old school fund [then withheld] may be made to pay nearly all the extra expense of a high school, besides conferring on the town all the benefits which may result from such a school. * * * * * * * And this school may be conducted in our common school-houses, one year in one part of the town, the next year in some other part, and so on; and may take the place of what are now called 'grammar departments' (in our common schools)."

About the time the above extract was written, the school committee prepared the two following articles, which, with the approbation and concurrence of the whole school committee and board of selectmen, William Abbott, Esq., chairman, were inserted in the warrant for the approaching annual meeting:

"Article 14. To see if the town will *maintain** a high school according to the requirements of statute law, or act or do anything in relation to the same."

"Article 15. To see if the town will raise money for the maintenance of a high school."

After a dispassionate discussion and a more detailed statement of the case than is found in the foregoing extract, the affirmative of both articles was sustained by an almost unanimous vote of the persons present and voting.

Under article 14—"Voted that the town will maintain a high school to hold one term of three months at Wilkinsonville, one term of three months at Sutton Centre, one term of three months at West Sutton, and one term of three months at Manchaug Village."

Under article 15—"Voted to raise and appropriate five hundred dollars for the maintenance of the high school."

No single action of the town for the previous fifteen years afforded such joy and exultation to the writer as did

* Remembering how the word establish had been rejected, as ominous to a certain class of tax-payers of a permanent incubus, the word maintain was here used.

the *birth* of our beloved high school. We trust that it will not be thought that we impute to Sutton such sordid motives as are not found elsewhere, if we say that doubtless some of the votes in the affirmative were given from motives of economy. But the success of the measure was principally due to a higher standard of *public opinion*, and an appreciation of a higher culture and a demand therefor. Many good citizens had labored to bring about this improvement in public opinion, prominent among whom were Rev. H. A. Tracy and James W. Stockwell, Esq. Agreeably to the foregoing vote the first term of the high school was commenced at Wilkinsonville, April 14th, 1873, under the tuition of Walter A. Wheeler. It was well known that this district alone could furnish only a small number of pupils qualified to enter with profit on the curriculum of a veritable high school, and earnest efforts were made to bring in scholars from other districts, with indifferent success. The whole number of scholars registered was 26. Average attendance 23.7. By the consent of all concerned, the next or fall term was held at West Sutton, under the charge of Miss M. E. Manly. Whole number of scholars 42; average attendance 32.5. The winter term at Sutton Centre; whole number of scholars 40; average attendance 34.45; under charge of Miss Fannie E. Lawrence. For a further account of our first year's experiment, we quote from the report of the school committee for the year ending March 1874.

"During six [seven] years previous to the last annual meeting of the town, that which would have been its share of the income from the State school fund, amounting to $200 at first, and finally to $245 yearly, was withheld, as a punishment for our delinquency in the matter of a high school. Immediately after your vote, at our last annual meeting, to maintain a high school, we notified the secretary of the Board of Education of the same, and, better than we expected, and before our official and certified returns were made, and even before our high school had been in session the legal time of nine (school) months, as a reward for our repentance and good intentions, we received through our town treasurer our share of the income of the State school

fund, amounting to $244.92. This amount pays very nearly the extra expense of our high school over what the grammar schools [departments] superseded by the high school would have cost. In this, our first experiment, the high school has had three sessions in three different places, and under three different teachers. We recommend that hereafter the high school be at one place only during the year, and that it be under the charge of one and the same teacher. About forty per centum of the pupils of the high school at Sutton Center, thirty per centum at Wilkinsonville, and still less at West Sutton, were engaged in the study of the higher branches. We believe that the qualifications of our high school teachers have been amply sufficient to meet the demands of their pupils, and we also believe that by continuing our high school, the number and qualifications of its pupils in the higher branches will greatly advance."

At the time the above was written, the committee had some fears about the next vote of the town on the high school question.

The three terms of the school, with the vacations, had consumed the whole school year without reaching Manchaug, but it was the intention of the school board that the first term of the second year should be held at Manchaug, according to the vote of the town.

At the annual meeting of 1874 it was "Voted to maintain a high school, and the same be held at Sutton Center during the year."

Manchaug, for some small consideration, had very generously waived her right to the next term of the high school before the vote was taken.

The vote of the town at this meeting was reassuring, and the second year of the high school, Walter A. Wheeler preceptor, began at Sutton Centre in a newly repaired and pleasant school-room, under more favorable auspices, that were fully justified, as is shown by the following report of the school committee, ending March 1875:

"Whole number of scholars, summer, 25; fall, 27; winter, 32. In the higher branches, summer, 23; winter, 27.

"We take this opportunity to present thanks and congratulations to the town for having two years ago inaugurated a high school, and if the success of the experiment for the first year was sufficiently satisfactory to procure a strong vote in favor of its continuance, much more does the experiment of the second year justify the town in liberally sustaining and advancing the interests of the Sutton high school. We frankly, and in justice to the tutor, admit that our present success is largely owing to our good fortune in securing the services of Mr. Wheeler, whose genius, sympathies and qualifications so abundantly prove that he has not mistaken his calling."

At the annual meeting of 1875, it was "Voted, on motion of I. B. Hartwell, that the high school be maintained at Sutton center the ensuing year."

The success of the school in the third year of its existence is apparent from the following extracts from the report of the school committee, James W. Stockwell chairman, for the year ending March 1876:

"The high school, Walter A. Wheeler teacher, has had a year of continual prosperity. Started as it was in 1873, as an economic arrangement for obtaining the share of the State money which we had hitherto forfeited through nonfulfilment of law, it has proved not only our wisdom in establishing and maintaining it, but the wisdom of the State law which we had neglected.

"The average whole number of scholars for the three terms has been thirty-five.

"We have added to the number of branches of study taught, Ancient and Modern History, and English Literature and Composition. A regular course of study has been prescribed, and five scholars, Mary E. Sibley, Sarah J. King, Frances J. W. Freeland, Sarah A. Waters and Charlotte E. Lackey, complete the course with the close of this term, and will receive the diploma from the committee that their scholarship richly merits.

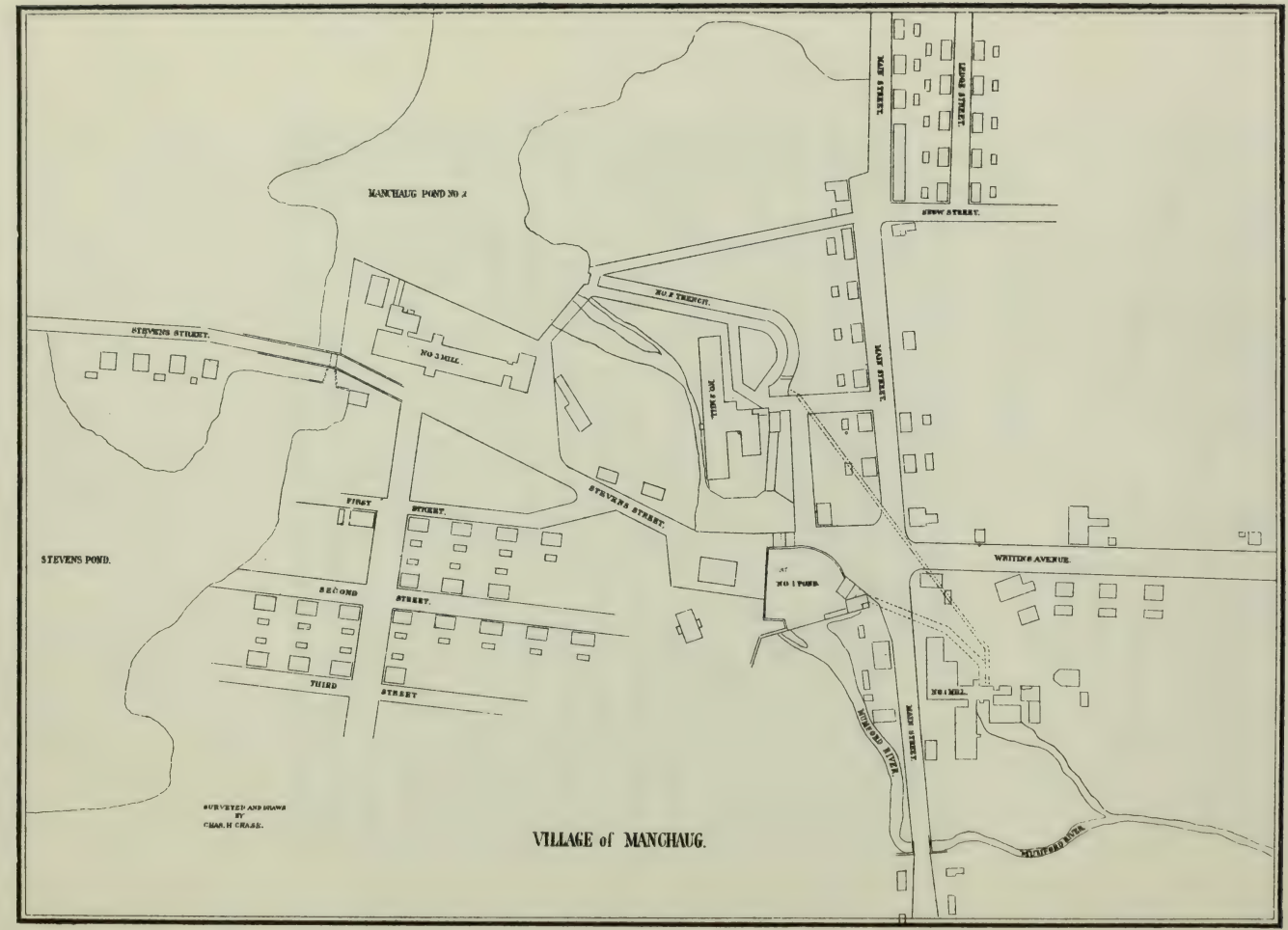
"If it were possible to say more in praise of Mr. Wheeler, as a teacher, than was said by the school committee last year, we would gladly do so. We can only add that, besides his

rare faculty of imparting knowledge, *and the love of it*, he is, as a moral teacher of our youth, a fit exemplar of the duties and virtues" [inculcated by the founders of this Commonwealth.]

Signed, JAMES W. STOCKWELL,
M. E. CROSSMAN,
C. L. THOMPSON,
*School Committee.*

SUTTON, March 4, 1876.

It is but a tribute due to I. B. Hartwell, Esq., who kindly prepared the foregoing "historical sketch," to say that no one in town has labored more earnestly, both in a private and public capacity, to improve our common schools, to foster the desire for a more generous course of study than they afford, and to furnish facilities for the gratification of such desire. He was chairman of the school committee during several years preceding the establishment of the high school, and at the time when the agitation attending the discussion of the matter was the greatest, and brought all the influence which his position commanded, to bear in support of the measure. His faith in the good sense of the people, and in their ultimately favorable action, never faltered. And when by an emphatic vote the measure he, with others, had so long advocated, was carried, and the high school became a fact, his efforts to gain it popularity and thus place it upon a sure basis, were as untiring as were those to secure its establishment. At the hold it has taken upon the public mind, and at the influence it is having in elevating the standard of education in the town, no one rejoices more than he.


MANCHAUG POND NO 2
MAIN STREET.
PROSPECT STREET.
NEW STREET.
NO 2 TRENCH.
STEVENS STREET.
NO 3 MILL.
NO 2 MILL.
MAIN STREET.
FIRST
STREET.
STEVENS STREET.
STEVENS POND.
WHITE'S AVENUE.
AT
NO 1 POND.
SECOND
STREET.
NO 1 MILL.
THIRD
STREET
MAIN STREET.
SUTTON RIVER.
MILLBURY RIVER.
SURVEYED AND DRAWN
BY
CHAS. H CRAGG.
VILLAGE of MANCHAUG.

# HISTORY OF SUTTON.

## Part IV.

### MANUFACTURES.

It is a well known fact that England, for a long period, discouraged manufacturing in her colonies. She thought by so doing to increase the demand for her own products, and make her dependencies more dependent. The policy was a short-sighted one, and in the end brought upon her disaster instead of profit.

Among the American colonies the manufacture of such articles as were needed for home use had, from their first settlement, been encouraged by the colonists, and iron works had been established in several places, and certain of the coarser kinds of woolen goods were also made. There were a few paper mills, and many who had wrought at some trade before coming to this country, were engaged in a small way in the business with which they were familiar; but so restrictive were the laws of parliament with reference to the products of American manufacture, that the industries of the people had mostly been employed in other pursuits.

When the measures of the mother country became too oppressive to be endured, and were set at defiance, first by a non-importation agreement among the merchants of the leading commercial cities, and later by open opposition, it was evident that something must be done, and promptly done, to stimulate home manufactures.

The first provincial congress of Massachusetts, which met at Salem, October 5, 1774, took the matter in hand, and appealing to the patriotism of the people, strongly recommended the production of wool, the raising of flax and hemp, the making of nails, steel, tin-plate, fire-arms, saltpetre, gunpowder, paper, glass, buttons, salt, combs, cards, and the establishment of all such arts and manufactures as might be useful to the people.*

As early as 1768 the people of this town, in hearty sympathy with every movement designed to relieve the colonies from dependence upon England for necessary articles of wear and use, passed a resolution encouraging manufactures.†

Most earnestly did the people set themselves at work to provide for their necessities. Every house was a manufactory of cloth, every farmer a producer of wool and flax. As the carding was all done by hand, it was natural that the first manufacturing of the town should be the production of those articles most needed in making woolen and linen cloth. So we find

HAND CARDS

among the first, if not the first articles manufactured in Sutton. These were made by Jonathan Hale, who came from Newbury not far from 1747, his name appearing upon both the church and town records that year.

Deacon Leland describes the manufacturing process as follows: the teeth were made by hand, several wires being placed in a bundle and the whole cut off with shears the desired length; then taken and bent or doubled ten or twelve at a time over an iron guage by the thumb, which was covered with a leather cot for the purpose. The wires were then taken one by one and crooked; sometimes by the thumb and finger, and sometimes by a small machine which was of very simple construction. The leathers were lined and then pricked by a punch containing only two needles. This method of pricking continued until about 1765 or 1766,

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* See "Journals of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts," pp. 63, '4, '5.

† See "Annals," p. 86.

when a machine was introduced which did very rapid work. This machine had punches corresponding in number with the length of the card; the bar in which they were placed had an upward and downward movement, so regulated that the puncture was made the instant the leather or leaf was fed up by an ingenious contrivance to the required point. The machine was the joint invention of Jonathan Hale, Elisha Goddard and Peregrine White.

Mr. Hale used to peddle his cards, carrying them, in large bags, on horseback. Mr. Hale removed to Coos, New Hampshire, in 1771, and the business of card making was carried on in town for two or three years by Joseph Rockwell, born in Middletown, Connecticut, who learned his trade of Mr. Hale.

Rockwell employed Simon Willard of Grafton, who with his brothers Ephraim and Benjamin, were clock-makers, to construct a machine for cutting and crooking the teeth at the same time. The wires were fed up by hand; the machine cut and crooked only.

Rockwell went from Sutton to Philadelphia, where he continued his trade. He was succeeded in the card-making business by —— Sibley, who made a great improvement in the machine for cutting and bending the teeth. Mr. Sibley continued the business until about 1795, from which time nothing farther was done in that line in town.

Mr. Sibley used to carry his cards about the country for sale, in a horse-cart. He said he believed Mr. Jonathan Hale, senior, was the first manufacturer of cards in this part of the country.

### COMB MAKING

was introduced in town about 1780, by Simeon Carpenter, who came from Attleboro', and continued by him until 1815. Levi and Jonathan Fuller, who came from Attleboro' about the same time with Mr. Carpenter, were also comb-makers by trade, and carried on the business for many years. These combs were made from horn, bone, ivory, tin and lead. Deacon Leland remarks, "Mr. Carpenter says that there was a belief that red hair combed daily with a lead comb

would become black; and many people, male and female, have directed him to make them for the purpose of getting rid of a carrotty top."

Combs were also manufactured by one of the Chases, on the place now occupied by Andrew Boyce, in the Slocomb district.

SCYTHE, HOE AND AXE

making were also carried on at an early date — scythe making in particular. All these were at first beaten out by hand, afterward by the trip-hammers, operated in some cases by water-power and in some by horse-power.

There are several places in town which lay claim to the introduction of the first trip-hammer.

Mr. Oliver Hall says the first was put into operation by horse power by Mr. Nathan Putnam, who had a scythe shop near the house in which Mr. Hall now lives.

Mr. Putnam afterwards erected a building (the foundations of which may still be seen) on the stream emptying into Manchaug pond, just below the village of West Sutton, a little west of the road to Manchaug, in which he had a trip-hammer operated by water-power. He forged his scythes in this building and finished them in the shop near his house. Scythes, hoes and axes were made at West Sutton — hoes and axes by Elder Samuel Waters and his son-in-law, Amos Waters, and axes by Cornelius Putnam.*

Scythes and hoes were also made by Abel Chase and Nathaniel Whitmore and sons, on the place now owned by Lewis Griggs. Scythes were likewise made near the place where Estes Putnam now has a shingle mill; at Marbleville by some of the members of the Marble family; at Manchaug by Joseph and Cornelius Putnam and Colonel Reuben Waters; in the union district by Joel Lackey; at South Sutton, and in what is now Millbury, on the stream running from Crooked Pond, which will have more particular mention in connection with what will be said upon the early manufacturing along this stream.

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* See "Homes of Sutton," pages 185, 186.

That few towns in this State, as early as 1793, surpassed Sutton in manufacturing enterprise, is evident from the fact that at that time there were within the limits of the town, one paper mill, one oil mill, ten grist mills, six saw mills, seven trip-hammers, five scythe and axe shops, one hoe maker, six works for manufacturing potash, and several nail makers.*

The fine water privileges along the outlet of Crooked Pond (now Singletary Lake) were at an early date utilized for manufacturing purposes. The first privilege, where W. H. Wheeler's cotton mill stands, was occupied by the grist mill built by John Singletary, who bought the "mill-lot" of Ebenezer Dagget,† to whom it was given upon condition that he should "keep a grist mill for the use of the town." The grant of this lot carried with it the "privilege of the stream to the lower falls." The exact date of the building of this mill cannot be ascertained. Mr. John Singletary came to town about the year 1720, and undoubtedly bought the right of Mr. Dagget, and built the mill soon after. He and his son Amos, who succeeded him, owned the mill for many years. It had two run of stones, and the supply of water being unfailing, was, in very dry seasons, for a long time the only mill in town where grinding was done. On the next privilege it is said there was a blacksmith shop, with a trip-hammer, in which scythes were made on a small scale, and perhaps other articles used on a farm. The next privilege, where the mill of M. A. Lapham now is, was occupied by the paper mill of Abijah Burbank. This was the first paper mill built in the county, and the fourth or fifth in Massachusetts. Its erection appears to have been suggested by a resolution passed in a convention of the committees of correspondence and delegates from the several towns of the county of Worcester.

The convention held its first session August 9, 1774, and adjourned from time to time, holding its last meeting May 31, 1775. At this meeting the resolution above mentioned was passed, and was as follows:

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* See Whitney's History of Worcester County.

† See "Annals," pages 18 and 22.

"Resolved, that the erection of a paper mill in this county would be of great public advantage; and if any person or persons will undertake the erection of such a mill and the manufacture of paper, that it be recommended to the people of the county to encourage the undertaking by generous contributions and subscriptions."

In view of the interest displayed by the public, and the encouragement given, Mr. Burbank immediately set about building a paper mill, which was finished in the early part of the year 1776, and put in operation in June of that year.

November 13, 1777, the following advertisement appears in the Massachusetts *Spy:*

"The Paper Mill and of consequence the Printing Office in the county must immediately stop unless the good people its inhabitants are more careful in preserving their Rags. The advanced price of Three Pence per pound, for clean Linen or Cotton and Linen Rags is now given by the Printer, which, together with the invaluable benefit the public must derive, from having a plentiful supply of Paper, Books, &c. he flatters himself cannot fail of the desired effect."

In May 1778 Mr. Burbank informs the public that "The Paper Manufactory at Sutton is now carried on to great perfection. The good people of this county are desired to be careful in saving their rags, as by that means the Paper makers will be enabled to supply them plentifully, with as good paper as can be made in the State."

And again in June of the same year "Abijah Burbank, *Hereby informs the public*, that he has lately procured a workman who is a Complete Master of the art of Paper Making, and hopes for the future (provided the good people of this county will be careful to save their rags) to be able to supply them with as good Paper as any Paper Maker in the State, and at least as cheap. N. B. Two shillings per pound given for Calves Pates, at the Paper Mill in Sutton, or at the Printing Office in Worcester."

Advertisements for rags appear frequently in the *Spy*, for the nature of which see "Annals," page 112.

This mill was, during most of the revolutionary war, the main dependence, and at times the sole dependence, for paper, of the printing office of Isaiah Thomas in Worcester.

Its capacity, according to Deacon Leland, was thirty reams per week, during eight months of the year. It was not kept in operation during the coldest weather.

Mr. Caleb Burbank, son of Abijah, was associated with his father, and succeeded him in the business of paper making, increasing somewhat the production, and greatly improving the quality.

Mr. Burbank kept a team employed distributing his paper in this State, Rhode Island and Connecticut. He was also a publisher of books, among which are a hymn book containing the psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs of Isaac Watts, and various school books.

Just below the paper mill was an

OIL MILL,

jointly owned by Jonathan Holman, Abijah Burbank, Jonathan Waters and Andrew Elliot. The building of this mill was begun in 1769, as appears by a charge in the memorandum book of Colonel Holman, in which he makes note of money due him for getting timber for the oil mill.

The same book contains several entries giving the number of gallons of oil sold to various persons, by which it is seen that quite an extensive business was done.

Just below this was a carding and fulling mill; still further down the stream a powder mill, which seems to have been run but a few of the first years of the revolutionary war. We learn the disposition made of this mill by the following advertisement from the Massachusetts *Spy*, of date July 15, 1779:

"We the Subscribers being a Committee appointed by the General Court, to make sale of the Powder Mill and appurtenances thereto belonging, in the town of Sutton, either by private sale or public vendue: Do hereby give public notice to all persons inclined to purchase the same, that said Mill and appurtenances are to be sold at private sale, at any time between this and the last Wednesday of August next; and if not sold at that time by private sale,

then to be sold at public vendue at the premises. The sale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon on said day, if not sold before.

"Said Mill and appurtenances may be shown to any person inclining to purchase the same by Captain Abijah Burbank, living near the premises.

AMOS SINGLETARY,
SETH WASHBURN,
EDWARD DAVIS."

Next to the powder mill was a gun manufactory; changed afterward into a manufactory of scythes, axes, saws, mill-irons, steel plates, etc., in which an extensive business for that day was done.

TANNING AND CURRYING

was also carried on by John Morse, Captain Joseph Griggs, and possibly others whose names have not been brought to our notice.

PRINTING

was done previously to 1813, by Sewall Goodrich, in a building which stood near the residence of Mr. Tyler Waters, in the part of the town which became Millbury the above date.

THE BOOT AND SHOE

business was also quite extensively carried on at the centre of the town, and something in the same line was done in several other places.

As early as 1837, according to statistics furnished for "Barker's Historical Collections," there were made 9,314 pairs of boots and 51,968 pairs of shoes, of the value of $55,656.

The business was started not far from 1835, and carried on by various parties, the principal of whom were Simon J. Woodbury, N. G. King, W. C. Chase and F. F. Sibley, B. L. and Henry C. Batcheller, B. F. and D. A. Tenney, Loren C. Howard and E. A. Dudley, afterward L. C. Howard alone.

In 1855 the business had increased to such a degree that it amounted to about one thousand dollars a day, but soon

began to decline in consequence of the tendency to concentrate in large places and in the hands of large capitalists. The small manufactories could not compete, and were forced to close their shops. Nothing in this line of manufacture is now done in town, only in the way of finishing, which is still continued by quite a number of persons.

There have also been shops in various parts of the town for carriage-making, for the manufacture of cabinet furni-

E. S. MARBLE'S SHUTTLE SHOPS.

ture, chairs, etc., but nothing very extensive has been done in either of these lines.

The places where manufacturing is at present carried on will now have particular mention.

### Marbleville.

Joseph Hathaway began the manufacture of shuttles at this place. He sold to Mr. Ezra S. Marble, who carried on the same business until his death, making from five thousand

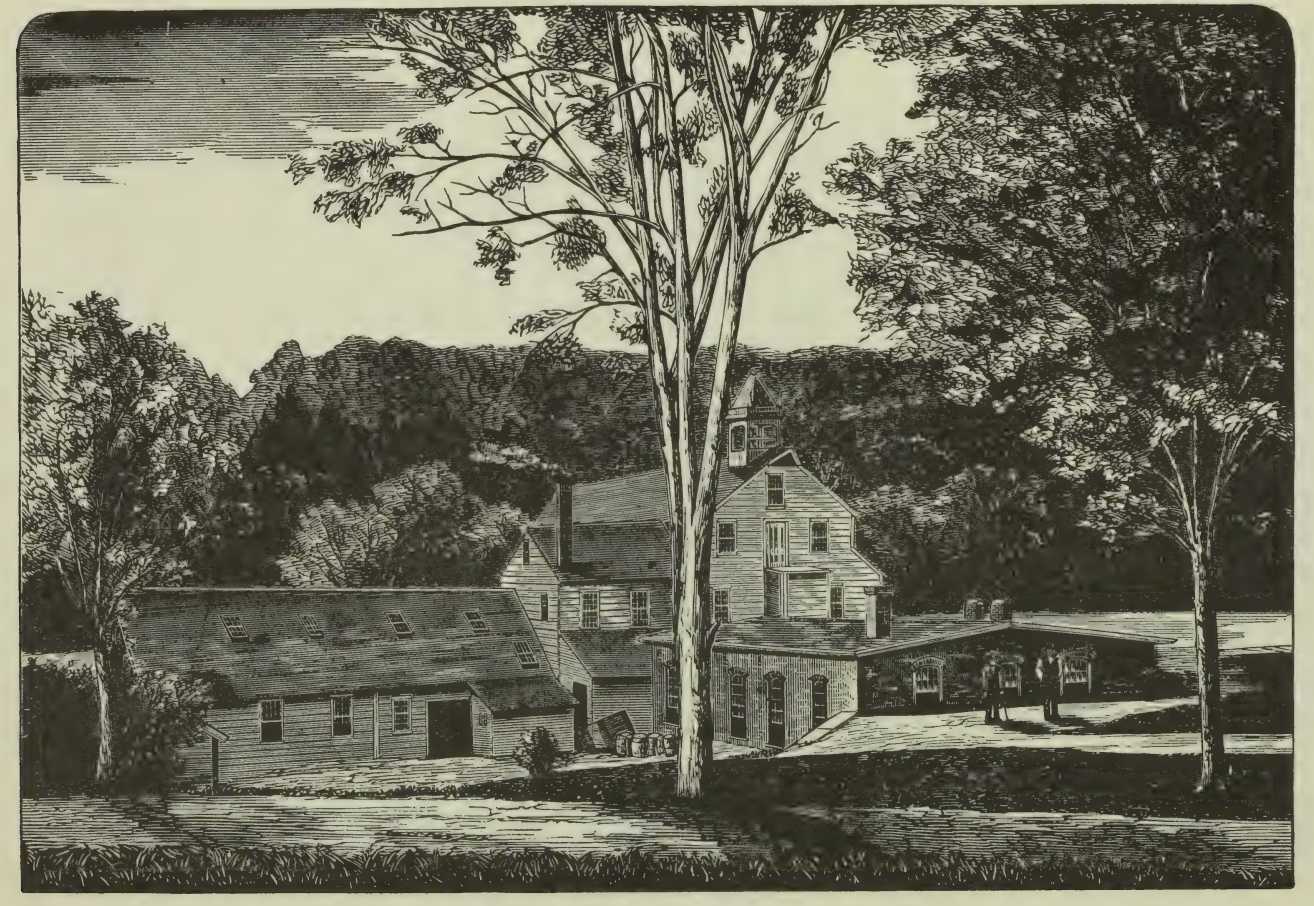
to seven thousand dollars worth of shuttles per year. Since his death the business has been continued by his son, Ezra W. Marble, who suffered a heavy loss by the burning of the shop in 1874. He rebuilt in 1875 and resumed business in the spring of 1876. He has invented and patented an ingenious contrivance for holding the bobbin, which is attached to the spindle, making his shuttle one of the best, if not the best now in use.

### Woodbury Village.

Where the Woodbury factory now stands, there was, in the early settlement of the town a saw mill, built and owned by Deacon Percival Hall, then owned by his son Willis. Captain Josiah Hall built a new saw and grist mill there in 1797. The mill work was done by Captain Francis Putnam. Captain Hall sold to Captain David Dudley in 1813. Capt. Dudley, Charles Hale, Luther Woodbury and Leonard Woodbury commenced manufacturing scythes there the same year, continuing the business two or three years, when they sold to Captain Asa Woodbury, who continued the same business a few years.

The old building was repaired, enlarged and changed into a woolen mill or factory, burnt in 1835, rebuilt soon after, and operated by him and Henry Boyden, under the name and firm of Woodbury and Boyden. It was afterwards operated by Woodbury alone.

It was burnt in 1855 and rebuilt in 1856. The new mill was first operated by Woodbury, Brown and Cooper, owned by Woodbury, and afterwards run by him alone. Stockwell and Prescott run the mill for him a while. Hall and Prescott hired the mill and run it for a year or so, making very nice jeans. After the death of Captain Woodbury it was sold at auction to Crawford and Fisher, and run from 1866 to 1871 by Crawford; rented to Wright, Messenger and company, who run it a while, I. R. Barber acting as agent. They underlet to John Ross. It was next hired by John C. Scott, who now runs the factory, making satinet. He lives in Millville. The agent or superintendent here is Winfield Scott. Captain Woodbury made a very superior article of Kentucky jeans for many years.



F. B. SMITH'S MILL.

## Pleasant Valley.

A carding and fulling mill was built at this place by Thomas Harback about 1776. His son, Thomas, jr., built in 1822, near the site of the old fulling mill, a factory for the manufacture of broadcloth, and here, first in town, was cloth woven by powerlooms.

Farmers in the vicinity were astonished at the ease and rapidity with which wool could be worked into cloth by machinery, and when an offer was made to take their wool and work it on shares into better than home-made cloth, many availed themselves of the opportunity, and gradually wool-spinning by hand, except that of yarn for knitting, ceased. The factory was next owned by Mallalieu, Roberts and Graham, then by the Goodale manufacturing company. They sold in 1836 to Freeman and Sibley. In 1837 the company was incorporated as the Sutton Woolen Mills' Company, and the property was mortgaged to Francis Sibley. In 1841 the factory was burned, and Sibley took possession on his mortgage soon after. He sold to Stephen B. Holbrook and Sumner F. Sutton in August 1845, who built in 1846 the main building of the present factory.

Partridge and Wakefield rented and operated it from 1846 to 1849, manufacturing print-cloths. They also built the small house and saw mill.

William Yearnshaw made bags there; Leander Lackey made bits, bit-stocks, etc.

William Nolan manufactured print-goods in 1850.

Holbrook made cotton flannel.

John M. Daniels and son made satinet warps from 1860 to 1864.

H. H. Chamberlain engaged in wool-cleansing and the manufacture of woolen warps and cotton yarn. Holbrook sold to James C. Southwick, and he to George C. Ripley of New York, he to E. B. Stoddard of Worcester, Stoddard to Holbrook, and he to Smith, the present owner, September 1870.

Mr. Smith has made many improvements in the mill; built a picker-room of brick, fire-proof, forty feet by thirty feet, an engine-house, forty feet by fifteen feet, and put in a fine engine of thirty horse-power.

The fall is twenty-seven feet, and could be connected with the privilege above, which is twenty-two feet, making forty-nine feet. The wheel is forty horse-power. The capacity of the mill for the manufacturing purposes to which it is now devoted, is one ton of shoddy or fifteen hundred pounds of flocks per day.

### Wilkinsonville.

Asa Waters of Millbury purchased of Jeremiah Stone, in 1815, what was known as the Dudley farm, including water power, etc. Said Waters deeded the premises to David Wilkinson of North Providence, Rhode Island, by deed bearing date of April 1823. Mr. Wilkinson built the east part of the stone factory the same year, and in 1828 added the west end, and in 1832 the brick wing, twenty-four by twenty-five feet.

The main building is one hundred and eleven feet long by thirty-eight feet wide, four stories high with attic.

During Mr. Wilkinson's administration the place was very much improved in the erection of the hotel buildings, the Episcopal church and several dwelling houses. A bank was also established through his effort and influence, and chartered by the legislature. In the year 1829, when the manufacturing interests throughout New England were in a depressed condition, the financial affairs of the proprietor of the village were such that the property passed into the hands of Samuel Slater and sons. In 1832 an act of incorporation was obtained, under the name of Sutton Manufacturing Company. The capacity for manufacturing purposes has increased from time to time, and is now ten thousand spindles and two hundred and forty-one looms.

The annual production is two million yards sixty-four square printing cloths, which are sold at different printing establishments in New England, New York and Philadelphia.

It was during the time of Mr. Waters' ownership that the first dam was built; also a saw mill, grist mill, and a small factory for manufacturing cotton yarn. The latter was destroyed by fire in 1822. H. N. Slater of Providence is

the treasurer of the corporation, G. H. Searle the superintendent of the mill at the present time. The name of the post office is Wilkinsonville.* We are told that Deacon Jonathan Leland, Simon Hutchinson, John Morse and Sylvester Morse operated the mill that was burnt in 1822, and that John Morse was the agent.

### SHUTTLE WORKS OF D. T. DUDLEY AND SON.

These works are situated in Wilkinsonville, on the road from the village to Millbury. They were built in the fall of 1866 by Warren Wilder.

January 1, 1867, D. T. and H. T. Dudley purchased a two-thirds interest in the business and carried it on with Mr. Wilder until the fall of 1867, when the partnership was dissolved, the Dudleys purchasing the whole property, and carrying on the business under the name of D. T. Dudley and son.

At first they manufactured shuttles only, employing six or seven hands. But the business was soon enlarged. Machinery was introduced for making shuttle irons, and the business increased to such an extent that seventeen hands were employed.

The machinery is operated most of the year by water-power, furnished by streams from what are known as the Sutton and the Sibley reservoirs, uniting at Woodburyville. A steam engine has been provided for running the machinery when water fails.

There is a large demand for their goods, which are sent to all parts of the United States, the Canadas, South America and Mexico.

The buildings are wooden structures. In the main one, which is two and a half stories high, shuttles are made; in the low building adjoining this, the shuttle irons are forged. About one hundred feet south-east of this is another building two and one-half stories high, used for storage and drying purposes. The dwelling which stands near this building is occupied by the junior partner.

* By William R. Hill.

The senior partner is the son of David Dudley, Esq., and has been, since 1842, engaged in the shuttle business, with the exception of a few years in which he acted as station agent for the Providence and Worcester railroad, and at the same time carried on quite extensively the flour and grain business.*

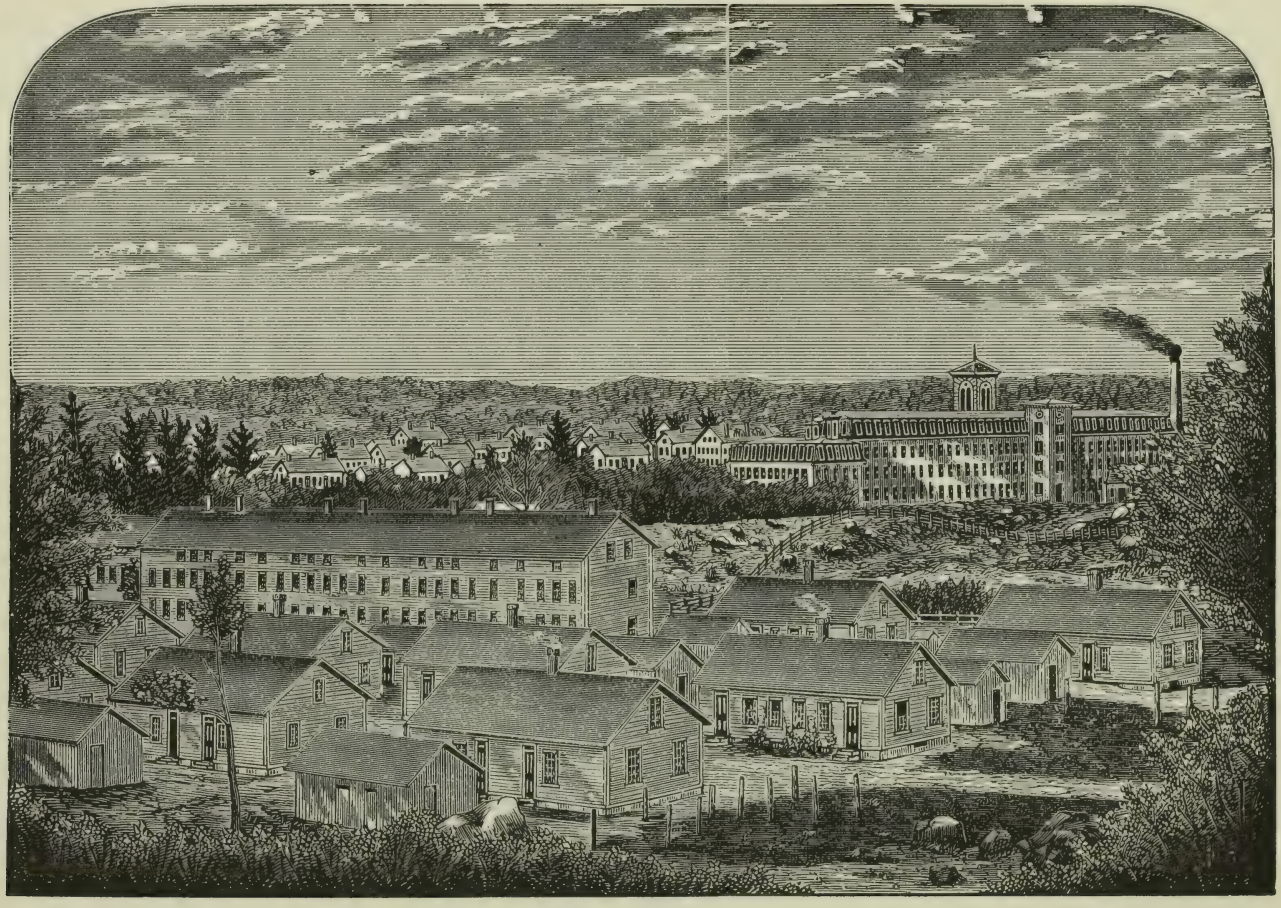
## Manchaug.

By Charles H. Chase.

The village of Manchaug is, under the blessing of Divine Providence, largely the result of the sagacity, energy and successful industry of her own people, who have just reason for the exercise of an honest pride in their achievements. Like most manufacturing places, its capital was originally furnished from outside sources. But capital, unless well employed and carefully managed, will not bring thrift to a community. That Manchaug has prospered to a degree that places it in the front rank of manufacturing villages, is undoubtedly due to the fact that those who have managed the capital invested and wrought in its interests, have done so with an intelligent understanding of the true means of success, and ability and will to put them in exercise. Some of the reverses incident to manufacturing have been experienced, but upon recovering from their effects, renewed prosperity has been enjoyed. The capital invested has, upon the whole, proved a productive force second to none in the State.

The business has been managed with a thrift and exactness seldom attained; and with the fact steadily in view that "this is a progressive world," those who have had the management of affairs have ever been desirous to profit by all improvements in machinery and processes of manufacture, and to keep fully up with the demand of educated labor. They have also done their utmost to promote the interest of their employes in the matter of wages, hours of labor, and mental and physical culture, never forgetting that the interests of employer and employed are identical.

* From data furnished by D. T. Dudley, Esq.



MANCHAUG VILLAGE.

The village of Manchaug (as also the pond) derives its name from a noted Indian chief who was drowned in the pond now known by that name, and is situated upon the north branch of Mumford river, a tributary of the Blackstone. Its hydraulic power is derived from this stream, which is, in reality, the outflow of a chain of ponds lying within a radius of four or five miles, and covering an area of one thousand acres, nearly. Among the number may be mentioned Manchaug pond, Douglas reservoir and Stevens pond, which, in addition to being fed by perennial springs, have a large and increasing supply from other extensive sheets of water. The extent of country drained is estimated as follows: Douglas reservoir, six to seven thousand acres; Manchaug reservoir, three thousand to three thousand five hundred acres, and Stevens reservoir, one thousand five hundred acres. The quantity of power derived is attributed to the springs alluded to, and the great and rapid fall of the river, which in less than one-fourth of a mile is eighty-three feet. The remarkable advantages of this stream as a motive power have been increased by building a dam at the outlet of each of these ponds or reservoirs, which give the water an additional fall of several feet.

It was about the beginning of the year 1826 that a number of gentlemen from Providence, Rhode Island, on their way to Worcester and Boston, conceived the idea of utilizing this stream for the purpose of manufacturing. Upon a more extensive examination and inquiry, they found that the most eligible site for commencing operations was the land at that time owned by Aaron Elliot, who carried on the business of manufacturing scythes by hand, and upon the completion of a dozen, would take them on foot to Boston and Worcester for sale, returning in the same way. Readers will readily understand that this was before the introduction of steamboats and railroads.

After many interviews with Mr. Elliot a sale was effected, and in January 1826, the deed conveying forty-eight and one-half acres was passed from Aaron Elliot and his wife, Susan Elliot, to Jonathan Congdon, Randall H. Green and Samuel Congdon (merchants), all of the city of Providence,

State of Rhode Island. This land was all clear or pasture land. It was bounded nearly as follows: Beginning at the bridge which crosses the river at the lower part of the village, on the road from Douglas to Sutton, and running easterly by the river to land of Simeon Morse, and northerly twenty-six and three-quarters rods; then westerly nineteen rods to said road, crossing the same, and by said road to land of Enos Buxton, and by land of Enos Buxton one hundred and seven rods, then southerly eighty-nine rods, and then easterly forty-nine and three-quarters rods to bridge or place of beginning.

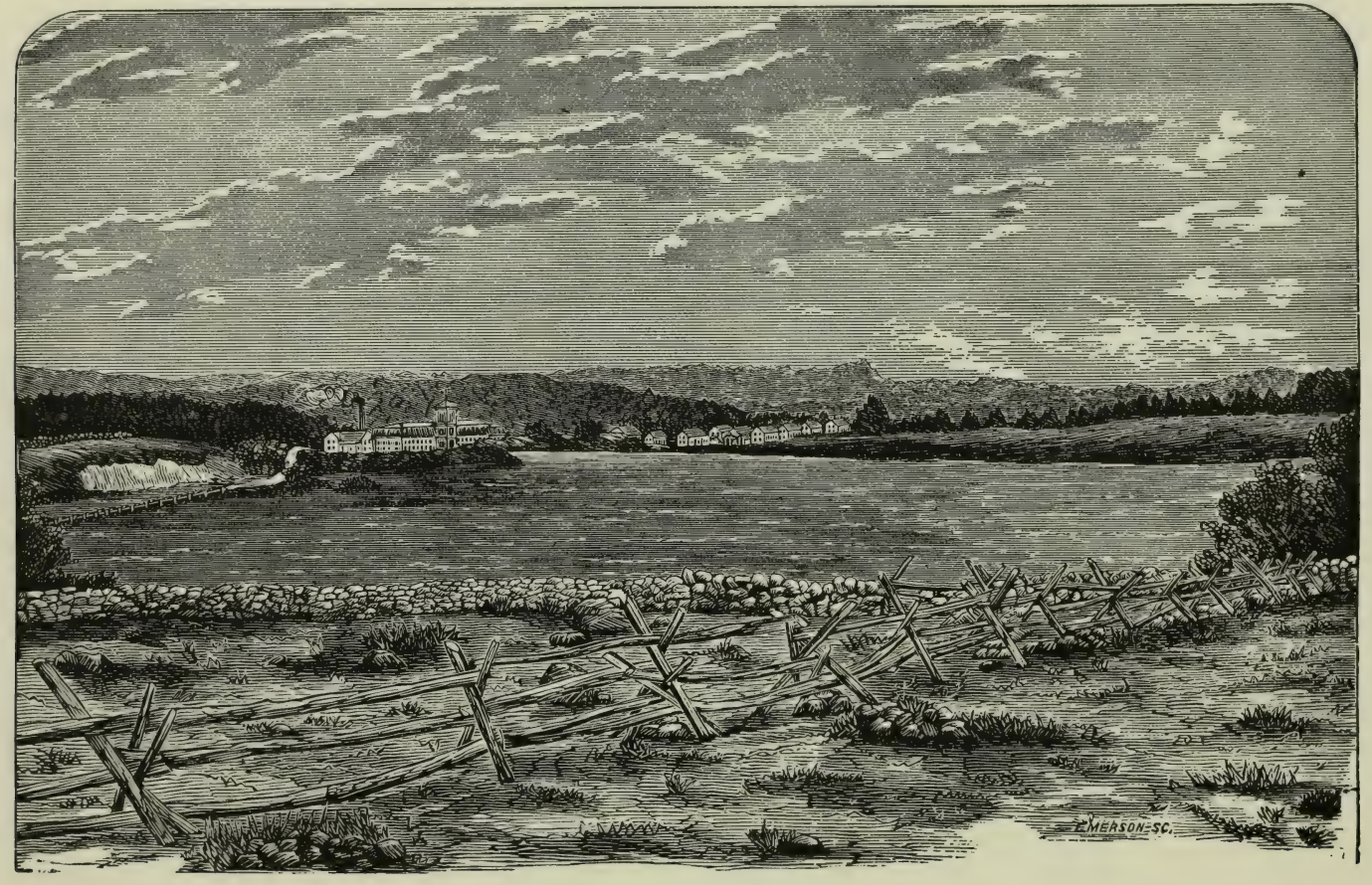
We are more explicit in regard to these boundaries because they are the nucleus of this manufacturing enterprise. There was purchased at the same time an additional tract of woodland, said to contain about fifty acres, of the same parties, and on the twenty-sixth day of May following, there was purchased by the same parties, of Simeon and Azula Morse, thirty-eight and one-half acres adjoining the above mentioned property, and on the twenty-fifth day of January 1827, still another purchase was made of Darius Putnam of twenty acres.

Matters beginning to assume the aspect of a determined manufacturing business, we find that Arnold Congdon was admitted as a partner in the business.

The lower mill, as it was then called, but as termed at the present day number one mill, was drawing to completion, as was also the upper or number two stone mill, as it is now designated. The wooden mill, which stands on the opposite side of the road from the number one mill, was completed the following year. Theodore and Luther Stone were the master masons, and Archelaus Stone the master carpenter. The number one or lower mill, when completed, was arranged as follows: The first floor was devoted to carding, and the cards in use at that time were what are termed twenty inch—thirty-six inch are used at the present day; the second floor to spinning and dressing, and the third floor to weaving.

The old wooden mill, or as it is termed at the present day the "Bee Hive," had dressers on the first floor and forty-eight looms on the second floor. The upper or number two

MANCHAUG POND, FROM LACKEY'S HILL.




STEVENS' RESERVOIR.

mill, is arranged as follows: First floor, spooling and warping; second floor carding, and third floor spinning.

In each of these mills were what are termed old fashioned breast wheels, located in the basement of each mill, which furnished the motive power.

Colonel J. P. Eddy of Providence was the resident manager at this time.

In addition to the mills were three brick dwelling houses, situated upon what is now known as Brick Lane, the building now known as number one boarding house, the two and one-half story dwelling which now stands nearly south of the agent's house, the two story dwelling house nearly north of the agent's house, the two double gable roof houses opposite, and the small shingled cottage opposite what is now the ice house.

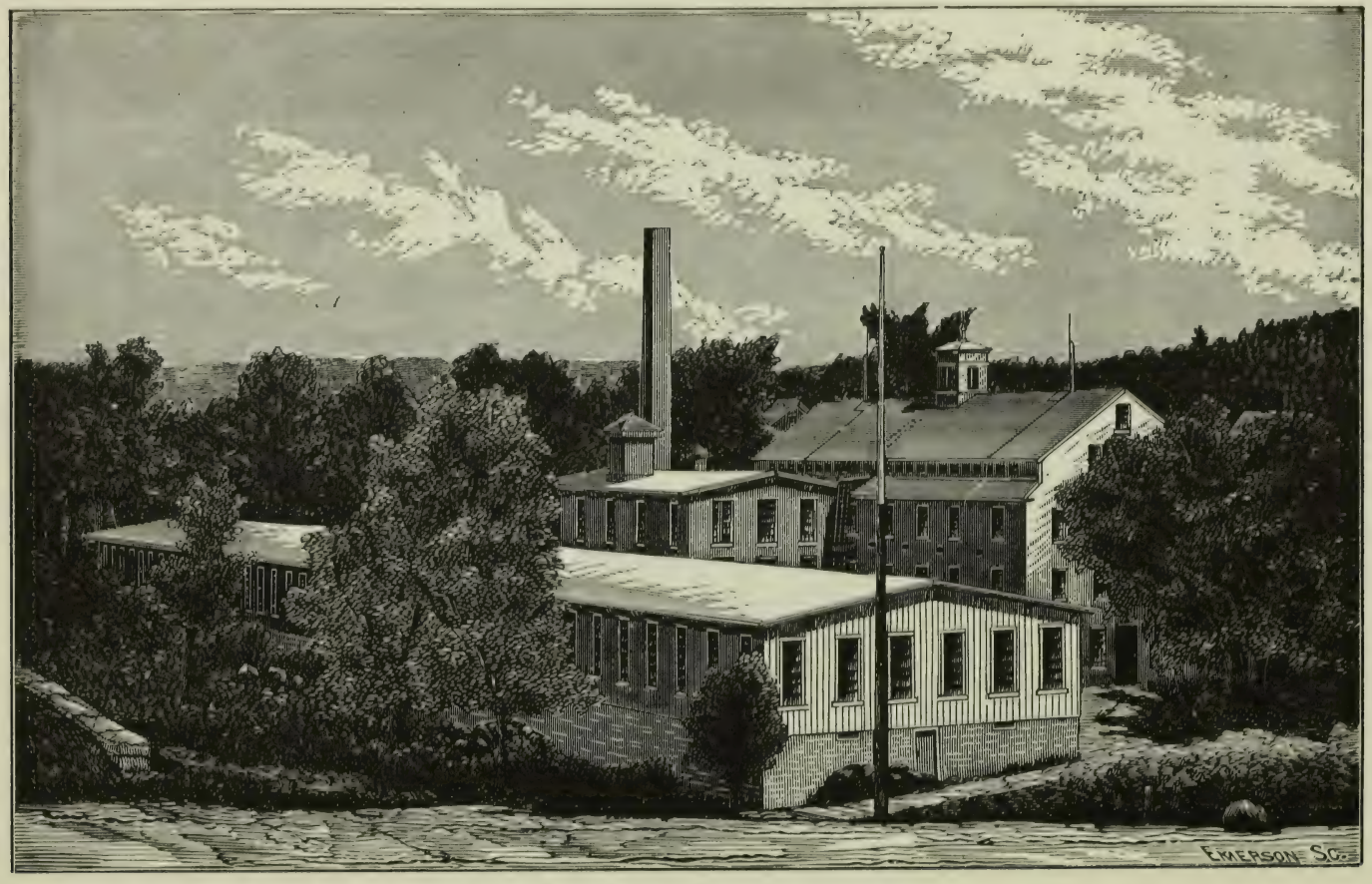
The dam at the upper or number two mill, had a fall of twenty-three and one-half feet, and the breast wheel, which served as a driver, or furnished the motive power, was twenty-four and one-half feet in diameter. This being located in the basement, was, in the year 1847, taken out and a new one (built by Veranus C. Hooker) substituted, and placed in a wheel-house built of brick, which formerly stood on the site of the granite one now in use. The brick wheel-house was removed in 1866, and the granite one referred to built in its place. The old breast-wheel giving way to the march of improvement, was replaced by an iron turbine. The wooden weave shed, three hundred feet by fifty feet, containing three hundred forty-inch looms, was built in connection with number two stone mill, by James Woodward of Norwich, Connecticut, in the year 1871. The old breast-wheel in number one or lower mill, continued to furnish the power for that mill until September 2, 1856. It was at this time that the idea was conceived of building a wheel-house to number one mill, which was carried into effect, and July 1, 1857, saw it completed, and a wheel twenty-eight feet ten and one-eighth inches in diameter, fourteen feet wide on face, was placed in position, and made three and eighty-four one-hundredths revolutions per minute.

Additions having been made to mill number one, and the machinery largely increased, the building of another wheel became a necessity, and in 1866 a duplicate one was placed in position, and these continued to furnish the power until 1876 (with the help at intervals of a twenty-inch Corliss engine, forty-eight inch stroke, in connection with three Harrison boilers, two of fifty and one of seventy-five horse-power), when the wheels were replaced by a turbine of the Swain pattern, which now occupies the original wheel-pit in the basement of number one mill.

We will now return to the original members of the firm as it stood in 1827.

February 12th, Welcome and Samuel Congdon becoming members of the firm, the standing was as follows: Jonathan Congdon, one-fourth; Randall H. Green, three-eighths; Arnold Congdon, one-eighth; Welcome Congdon, one-eighth; Samuel Congdon, one-eighth.

May 17, 1828, Baxter Morse sold to the Manchaug company, as constituted above, twenty-eight acres of land. This completed the purchase of real estate, as far as known, by the originators of this company. A successful business is supposed to have been done by the gentlemen composing the company, until July 29, 1829, when they sold out all their interest to Peter Pratt and William R. Staples, they in turn transferring it, May 1, 1830, to Samuel Shore, previous purchases and improvements having augmented this estate to nearly two hundred acres improved and wood land, three cotton mills, eleven dwelling houses, etc. Unfortunately, February 1, 1834, after a somewhat checkered experience, Samuel Shore transferred all the above property by deed of assignment to John Whipple and Dexter Thurber for the benefit of his creditors. The assignees above named, on the 28th of May 1835, sold to Olney Whipple of North Providence all the above property, and August 21st of the same year, Benoni Cook, Isaac Brown and Dexter Thurber (manufacturers), Earl Douglass Pierce (gentleman), and Lewis Dexter (yeoman), all of Providence, with the exception of Lewis Dexter, who was a resident of Smithfield, Rhode Island, purchased the entire property, and Charles




MIDDLE, OR NUMBER TWO MILL.

Thurber was appointed resident manager. Under his management the business was materially improved, and quite successful until September 13, 1839, when he died, Mr. Dexter Thurber assuming the management, and continuing in that capacity until October 1, 1841, when Messrs. Asahel Wall and company, together with Stephen Randall as resident manager, leased the mills, agreeing to furnish eighty-seven and a half pounds of print cloth for every one hundred pounds of cotton, and to receive two and three-fourths cents per yard for manufacturing the same; the owners keeping in repair all dams, flumes, permanent shafting, wheels, etc., and furnishing all necessary supplies for the maintenance of the same. This they continued to do until April 1, 1843, when the contract was annulled, and the business was again conducted under the management of the old company, Mr. Randall continuing in the capacity as manager until 1846. Messrs. Thomas and Colt leased the mills for the manufacture of print cloths, and continued from July 21, 1846, until March 29, 1847, when Mr. Colt took the lease, and continued until May eighth to manufacture by the yard on the same terms as A. Wall and company (two and three-fourths cents per yard); they, as in the case of Wall and company, having the waste. Thread was manufactured at number two mill, and woven into print cloths at the other mills.

At this period the village of Manchaug consisted of the following: two stone mills, one wooden mill, one store, one school-house, thirteen dwelling houses.

During the previous year Earl Douglass Pierce, one of the owners, died, and John Pitman, executor of his will, sold to Cook and Brown of Providence, and Lewis Dexter of Smithfield, all of Rhode Island, his interest, which at this time was one quarter, for $18,750 cash. September 1, 1853, James M. Cunliff of Providence was admitted as a partner, having been in 1848 appointed resident manager, which position he held until April 1, 1870.

Scott W. Mowry was also admitted as a partner at the same time with Mr. Cunliff, Mr. Dexter Thurber retiring

from the copartnership and returning to Providence, where he died May 23, 1871, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Mr. Mowry remained as a partner in the business until March 24, 1864, when he retired. It was during the administration of Mr. Cunliff that several valuable improvements were made in connection with this property. An addition was made to the lower or number one mill in 1855, of granite, two stories high, of the style called "Rough Ashlar," fifty feet by one hundred and eighteen feet. It was built by Lafayette Reynolds of Pascoag, Rhode Island.

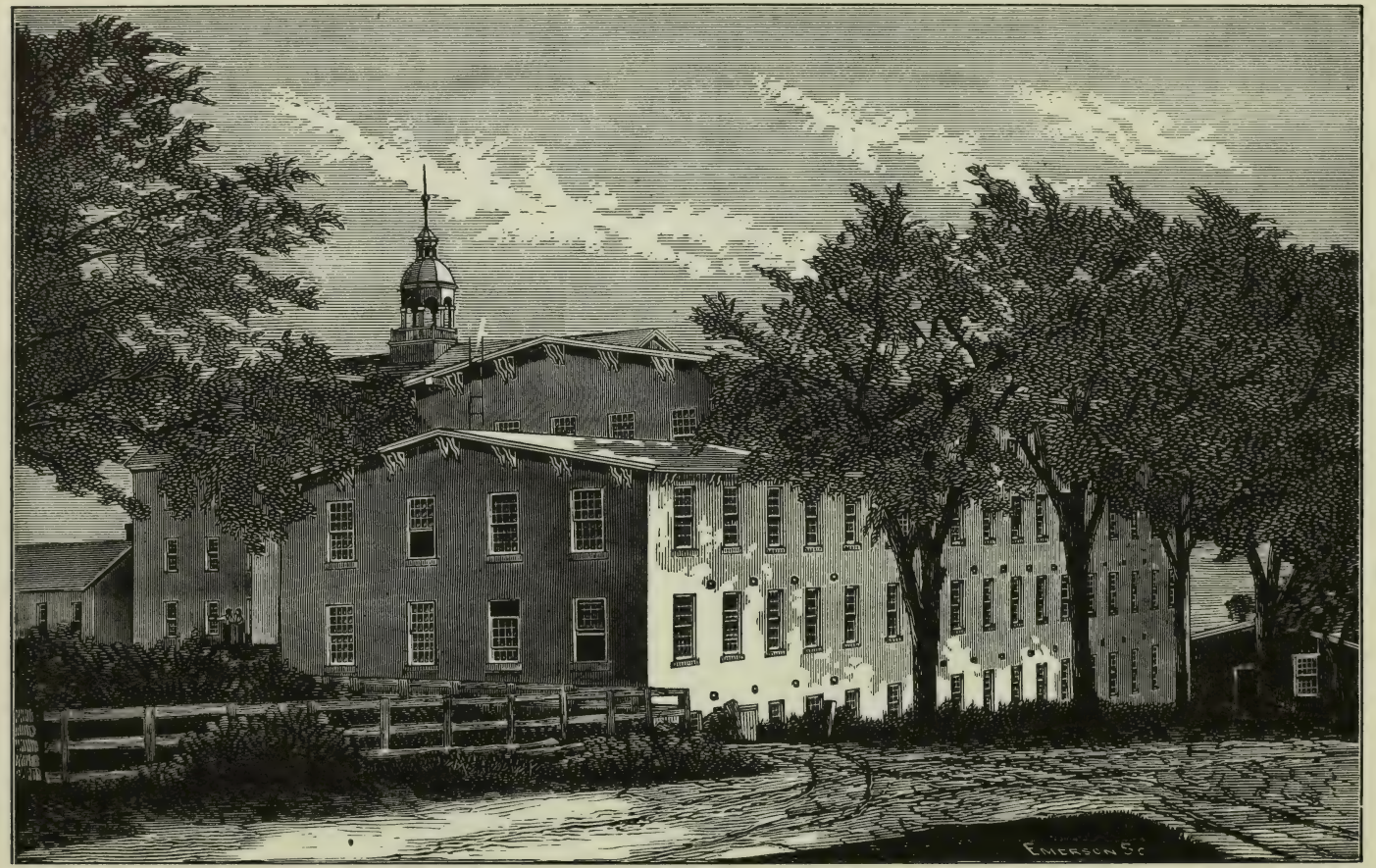
In 1862 a further addition of four stories of granite, seventy feet by one hundred and forty-three feet, was built by John Peck, now of East Providence, Rhode Island. Upon the completion of the first addition of the old or number one mill, the machinery in the wooden mill referred to as one of the three original mills, was removed into it, as it was found that the wooden structure could not sustain the wear and strain put upon it by the motion of so much machinery.

It was after this removal that this mill was changed into a tenement house (a portion of it being reserved as a storehouse for surplus machinery). In 1868 the foundation of the new or number three mill was laid, and the building erected under the care of Nathan Staples and sons of Lowell.

It was constructed of granite obtained from the quarries of this village, and is of the style called "Rough Ashlar."

All the machinery for this mill was manufactured by the Saco Water Power Company of Biddeford, Maine. The motive power is funished by a forty-two inch turbine, manufactured by the Swain Turbine Manufacturing Company of Lowell, and a twenty-three inch Corliss engine, sixty inch stroke, with two Corliss boilers of one hundred and forty horse-power each.

The dimensions of this mill are as follows: three hundred and ten feet long, fifty-two feet wide, four stories high with two towers to connect the several stories, twenty feet square. A picker house eighty-four feet long by forty feet wide, three stories high; one boiler house forty-eight feet long by thirty-six feet wide, one story high.




LOWER, OR NUMBER ONE MILL.

After the completion of this mill, print cloths were manufactured until the summer of 1873, when there was a change to what is known as "Fruit of the Loom."

Mr. James M. Cunliff, after a successful management of twenty-two years, retired, leaving it in the hands of his son, Lemuel H. Cunliff, under whose superintendence the interests of the company became somewhat clouded. He remained until January 1, 1873, when he resigned. Previously to this time Cook and Brown had retired from the firm, and Mr. Lewis Dexter having died, his interest was purchased by his son, Mr. Lewis Dexter, who became treasurer of the company, a position he holds at the present time. At this period Messrs. B. B. and R. Knight of Providence, Rhode Island, purchased an interest, and the other parties retired, with the exception of Mr. Dexter, the firm then standing, as at the present time: "Lewis Dexter, B. B. and R. Knight."

Messrs. B. B. and R. Knight, in addition to their ownership in this property, are the owners of the following villages and mills. Dodgeville and Hebronsville, Mass., Grant mills of Providence, Pontiac mills, in connection with which is their bleachery, to which all the goods manufactured at their various mills are sent to be bleached; and White Rock mills of Westerly, Rhode Island. The senior partner, Knight, was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, October 3, 1813, and the junior at Warwick, January 8, 1826, and have been from boyhood engaged in the cotton business. Upon the retirement of Mr. Lemuel H. Cunliff as manager, Mr. S. I. Abbott, who was at this time his assistant, assumed the entire management, and continued until October twenty-fifth of the same year, when he resigned to accept the management of a mill at River Point, Rhode Island.

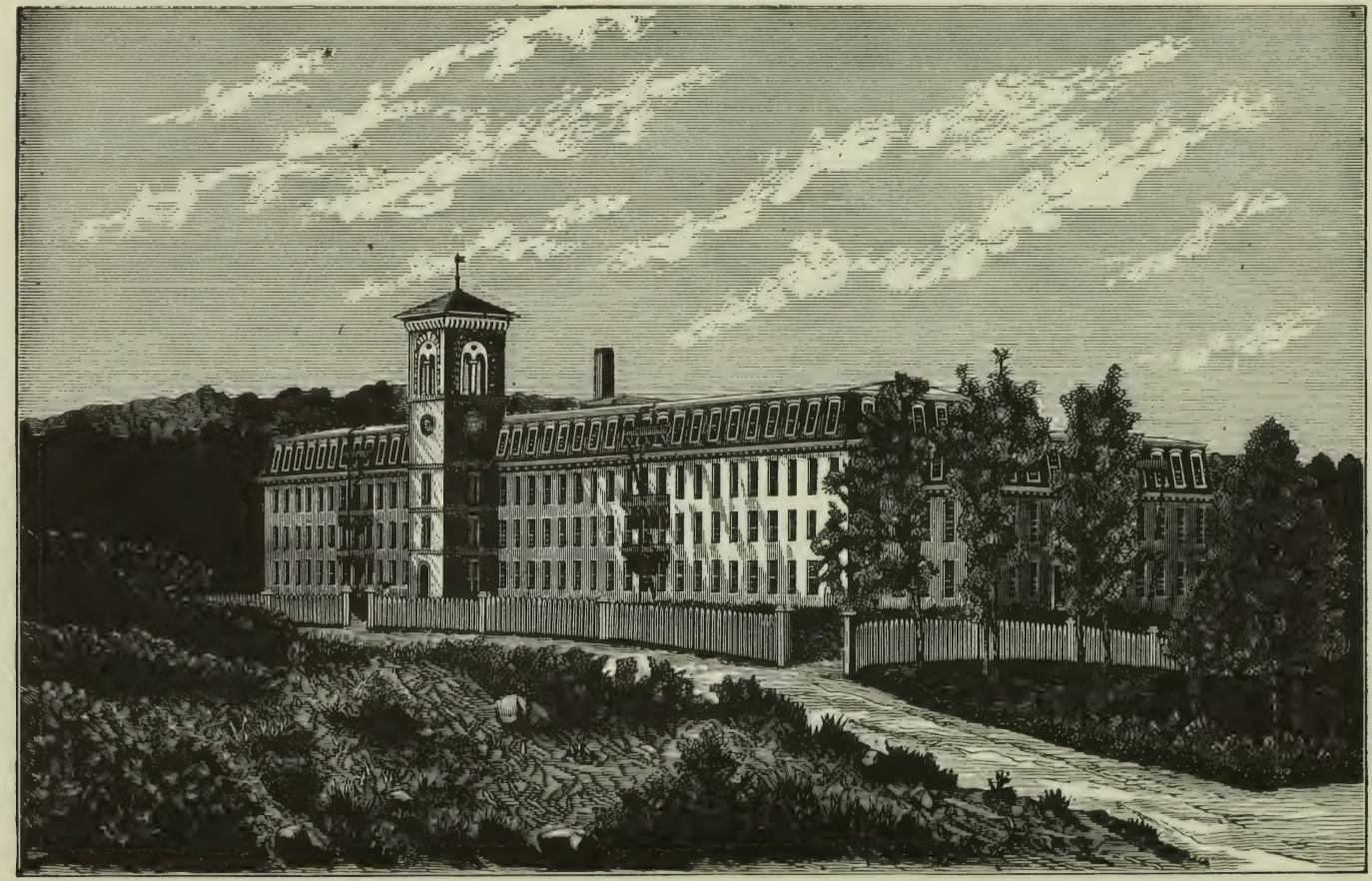
With the increase of wealth and skill in manufacture, and the entrance upon the stage of action of young men of enterprise and ability, new projects were formed, and it was evident that none but a man of ability and strict business integrity could assume the responsibility of the large property and make it a successful and profitable business. Hence the owners were anxious to secure the services of a man who

could meet the requirements of the time and place. After several interviews with different parties, Robert McArthur, at the time located at Millville, New Jersey, was induced to accept the management. Mr. McArthur assumed the entire control as resident manager and agent in the fall of 1873, and continues as such at the present time. It is but justice to Mr. McArthur to say, that through his untiring energy and careful discrimination, the business has been made successful.

This company has an interest in numerous reservoirs and ponds; some they own entire, and others have been constructed in the interest of several parties whose business derives a benefit from the flow of water which passes down this stream. Manchaug pond originally covered about two hundred and fifty acres, but in 1852 a heavy stone wall was put in at the outlet for the purpose of enlarging its capacity, increasing the fall, and also for the better security of the dam; in the construction of which over one thousand cords of heavy stone were used. A heavy stone culvert nearly fifty feet long was built at the same time. This wall, or dam, cost $2,500. It was raised ten feet four inches above the gate sills of the old dam, and the pond now covers an area of three hundred and eighty acres. The names of the parties owning the land overflowed, and number of acres belonging to each, are given below:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lewis Torry, | 3 acres. | Asa Putnam, | 2 acres. |
| John Waters, | 21 " | John Titus, | 1 1-2 " |
| Peter Stockwell, | 16 " | John Buxton, | 1 1-2 " |
| Oliver Adams, | 12 " | John Rich, | 1 " |
| Pelatiah Parker, | 8 " | Luther Goddard, | 1 " |
| Joseph Putnam, | 8 " | John Rich, Jr., | 1 " |
| Cyrus Putnam, | 5 " | Elijah Bigelow, | 1 " |
| Simeon Larned, | 3 " | Geo. A. Tourtellott, | 1 " |
| Willard Fuller, | 3 " | Lot Simpson, | 1-2 " |
| Nathan Waters, | 4 " | Joseph Wallis, | 1 1-2 " |
| Benjamin Dudley, | 2 " | | |

The dam which originally furnished the water-power of number one mill, and was located at a point near where the



NEW, OR NUMBER THREE MILL — FRONT VIEW.

company's office now stands, was changed from that location some one hundred feet further down the stream and enlarged to its present dimensions. The stone bridge is located, at the present day, nearly on the spot occupied by the original dam. The stone bridge mentioned was substituted in place of an old wooden one. The stone bridge on the Douglas road was built in the year 1875, and during the freshet of the succeeding spring was carried away, but was immediately rebuilt.

In 1864 a large granite dam and roll-way were built nearly opposite what is now the number three mill. Mr. Ivory Stevens supervised the construction of this dam, and this pond took the name of Stevens' pond, retaining it to this day. It covers in the aggregate about one hundred acres, having been raised several times since the dam was originally built.

The amount of the property overflowed by the Stevens pond, so called, and the names of the owners, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Parker, | 2 1-2 acres. | Manchaug Co., | 7 acres. |
| Ezra Jones, | 4 " | Leander Putnam, | 4 " |
| Aaron Stockwell, | 6 1-2 " | Ira Darling, | 1 " |
| E. E. Hall, | 6 " | Reuben White, | 1-2 " |
| J. Marsh, | 8 " | William Abbott, | 1 " |
| Wm. Walker, | 6 " | Elijah Bigelow, | 30 " |
| Obed Morse, | 14 1-2 " | —— Tourtellott, | 6 " |

In the spring of 1866 a new reservoir was commenced upon what was called the Tucker stream; and about forty rods below the site of what was known as Tucker dam, a new stone dam was built three hundred and twenty-five feet long, exclusive of the roll-way, which, when completed, will increase its length some fifty feet. This reservoir covers about sixty acres. It is now in contemplation to put in still another reservoir directly opposite the one alluded to above, which will cover about eighty acres.

In illustrating the progress made by this company in the manufacture of cotton goods, a statement giving the average number of yards produced from year to year may not be

amiss, and it certainly will be interesting to our readers to notice to what extent this business has been increased. Such a statement is given below.

| Years. | No. of Yards. | | Years. | No. of Yards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1826, | No record of products. | Prints, | 1855, | 1,650,375 |
| 1827, | " " | " | 1856, | 1,676,304 |
| 1828, | " " | " | 1857, | 1,688,016 |
| 1829, | " " | Prints, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$, | 1858, | 1,377,840 |
| 1830, | " " | " " | 1859, | 2,046,960 |
| 1831, | " " | " " | 1860, | 2,444,832 |
| 1832, | " " | " " | 1861, | 1,550,780 |
| 1833, | " " | " " | 1862, | 1,735,500 |
| 1834, | " " | " " | 1863, | 926,244 |
| 1835, | 640,650 | " " | 1864, | 1,980,750 |
| 1836, | 610,640 | Cambrics and Prints, | 1865, | 2,450,875 |
| 1837, | 674,485 | " " " | 1866, | 3,000,540 |
| 1838, | 605,762 | " " " | 1867, | 3,960,850 |
| 1839, | 684,680 | " " " | 1868, | 4,083,480 |
| 1840, | 634,775 | " " " | 1869, | 4,084,716 |
| 1841, | 818,720 | " " " | 1870, | 4,065,320 |
| 1842, | 1,070,540 | " " " | 1871, | 5,260,670 |
| 1843, | 1,320,680 | Muslins and Prints, | 1872, | 6,080,480 |
| 1844, | 1,250,450 | Fruits, | 1873, | 5,328,790 |
| 1845, | 1,350,800 | " | 1874, | 5,480,293 |
| 1846, | 1,280,490 | " | 1875, | 5,567,549 |
| 1847, | 1,270,850 | " | 1876, | 6,328,050 |
| 1848, | 1,290,840 | | | |
| 1849, | 1,350,850 | | | |
| 1850, | 1,300,480 | | | |
| 1851, | 1,250,550 | | | |
| 1852, | 1,200,500 | | | |
| 1853, | 1,350,750 | | | |
| 1854, | 1,675,980 | | | |

### THE STORE.

In tracing the history of Manchaug, it is necessary to speak of the different changes which have occurred in the only store which has been located in this village.

In 1830 Mr. S. J. C. Bartlett opened the store and continued in the business until 1855, a period of twenty-five years. Mr. Bartlett, by strict economy, accumulated a few thousand dollars, and at the period above named, sold out his interest and removed to Connecticut, and engaged in the thread manufacturing business. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, losing his entire property. Mr. Bartlett's successors were Ezra Jones and William Metcalf. They

NEW, OR NUMBER THREE MILL — REAR VIEW.

continued to carry on the business, dealing in groceries, hardware, dry goods, crockery, green provisions and produce, for nearly four years. At the expiration of Messrs. Jones' and Metcalf's term, the store was kept by the Manchaug Company, at that time under the management of Scott Mowry. Mr Mowry, after a somewhat eventful experience in that particular line, became convinced that a company store, run upon the basis which had been established, involved an unprofitable investment, and it was sold by his advice to William Metcalf and —— Smith. They continued to carry on the business for nearly five years. About the year 1864, Mr. Metcalf bought out Smith's interest, and for a short time was sole proprietor and manager. Owing to ill health, he was compelled to relinquish the business or take a partner.

April 1, 1864, Mr. Metcalf sold one half of the business to William Abbott of Douglas, who took charge of the store, living at Douglas until April 1, 1866. At this time Mr. Metcalf left the store, retiring to his farm, retaining his share in the business until April 1, 1867, when Mr. Abbott purchased his interest and became sole proprietor and manager. During the time Mr. Abbott managed the store the business increased from $20,000 to $100,000 per annum.

April 1, 1874, Mr. Abbott sold his entire stock and trade to the Manchaug Company, and in June, same year, removed to Douglas.*

The company selected Mr. J. S. Page, formerly in the employ of Messrs. A. and W. Sprague, to assume the control of the store, and he entered at once upon his duties.

From the time it was first opened, in 1830, until the retirement of Mr. Abbott in 1874, a period of forty-four years, the business was conducted in an old building which stood in front of what is now the agent's house, on the main street, but which was moved to its present location at the north end of the village, and altered into tenements.

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* We are informed by Mr. Abbott that during the ten years he had charge of the store, not an unkind or unpleasant word passed between any member of the company and himself. In relinquishing the business, he did so with his best wishes for the future prosperity of the company.

The store into which Mr. Page removed the goods, at the expiration of Mr. Abbott's time, is a massive granite structure, built of the style called "Rough Ashlar," and is two stories high, eighty feet by fifty feet, with a basement. The first story is used for the store proper, and has its various departments separated with taste and care. This was done under the personal supervision of Mr. J. S. Page, upon whom it reflects much credit. The basement is devoted to a meat and vegetable market, and in the second story is a hall the entire size of the building.

Mr. J. S. Page continued in charge of the store until he was called to a larger and more responsible field of duties with the Messrs. Knights, in taking charge of all their stores in their several villages, and he resigned his charge of the one in this village to his brother, Mr. T. C. Page, who had been book-keeper for his brother in the same place for the preceding two years, which enabled him to enter upon his new position with much knowledge of the business and the employes in the village. Mr. T. C. Page took the entire charge of this store in May 1876, and still continues in that capacity, a place he has filled with honor and fidelity. The duties are manifold, and it requires clear discrimination to be enabled to deal with such a large and varied community, in which nearly every nationality is represented.

## GUN MAKING.

### By Col. Asa H. Waters.

Among the pioneer families which first came to subdue the primeval forests of Sutton, were four bearing the name of Waters; two brothers, Nathaniel and Richard, and two sons of the former, Nathaniel, second, and Jonathan.

It may perhaps with truth be said that few families have left here more foot-prints on the sands of time or more numerous descendants. They came from Salem about 1720, a full half century before the revolution, and on referring to the early records of that ancient town, it is found that Nathaniel and Richard were of the third generation from Richard Waters, the progenitor and *terminus a quo* of all who bear the Waters name or lineage in this region.

RESIDENCE OF R. MC ARTHUR, AGENT OF MANCHAUG MANUFACTURING CO.

Richard, the progenitor, emigrated from England about 1632, twelve years after the Mayflower, was a contemporary of Governor Winthrop, and probably came about the same time, as in a letter to his wife he speaks of a man by the name of Waters, as being a member of his household. Richard was by profession a gun manufacturer; married the daughter of a gun maker, and it is a noteworthy fact that the business of gun making has been hereditary in some branch of the Waters families almost continually since. From the original stripe, Richard, down to the present time, they trace their genealogy by official records in an unbroken line through nine generations.

Nathaniel, grandson of Richard, was one of the original proprietors of the Sutton township, owning one-tenth of (estimated) thirty thousand acres, which he bought February 14, 1715. He married in Salem, Elizabeth, sister of Wm. King, who was also an original proprietor, and they formed a colony of emigrants from Salem to Sutton about 1716. Nathaniel afterward removed to Salem, where he died in 1718. He left eight children, of whom four with their families removed from Salem to Sutton in 1739; two sons, Nathaniel, second, and Jonathan, and two daughters, Ruth, wife of Benjamin Marsh, and Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Cook.

Nathaniel, second, settled in North Sutton, now West Millbury, upon the farm belonging to the heirs of Captain Amasa Wood; but the estate did not long remain in the family line.

Jonathan, who inherited much the largest portion of his father's estate, settled upon the farm now owned and occupied by Jonathan E. Waters, and it has remained in the continued possession of a Jonathan Waters for four generations.

Jonathan, first, had ten children, of whom two sons, Asa and Andrus, inherited the mechanical talent of their progenitor, Richard.

When the revolutionary war broke out, they were at once called into requisition. There were no national armories, and few, if any, private ones of much account. Guns were scarce, gun makers more so, and neither could be imported.

To supply the great demand, Asa and Andrus erected on the Singletary stream a gun factory or armory, which they fitted up with tools and machinery for making guns by *water-power*. Hitherto they had been made mostly by hand-power, both here and in England. Steam-power had not been introduced. Even the barrels were made in England by hand-power, and the process of making them by motive power was not discovered till the next generation of this family, as will appear farther on. Water-power, however, was used in this armory to aid in the manufacture, and so far as we can learn, was here first introduced for that purpose — it being long before it came into use in England.

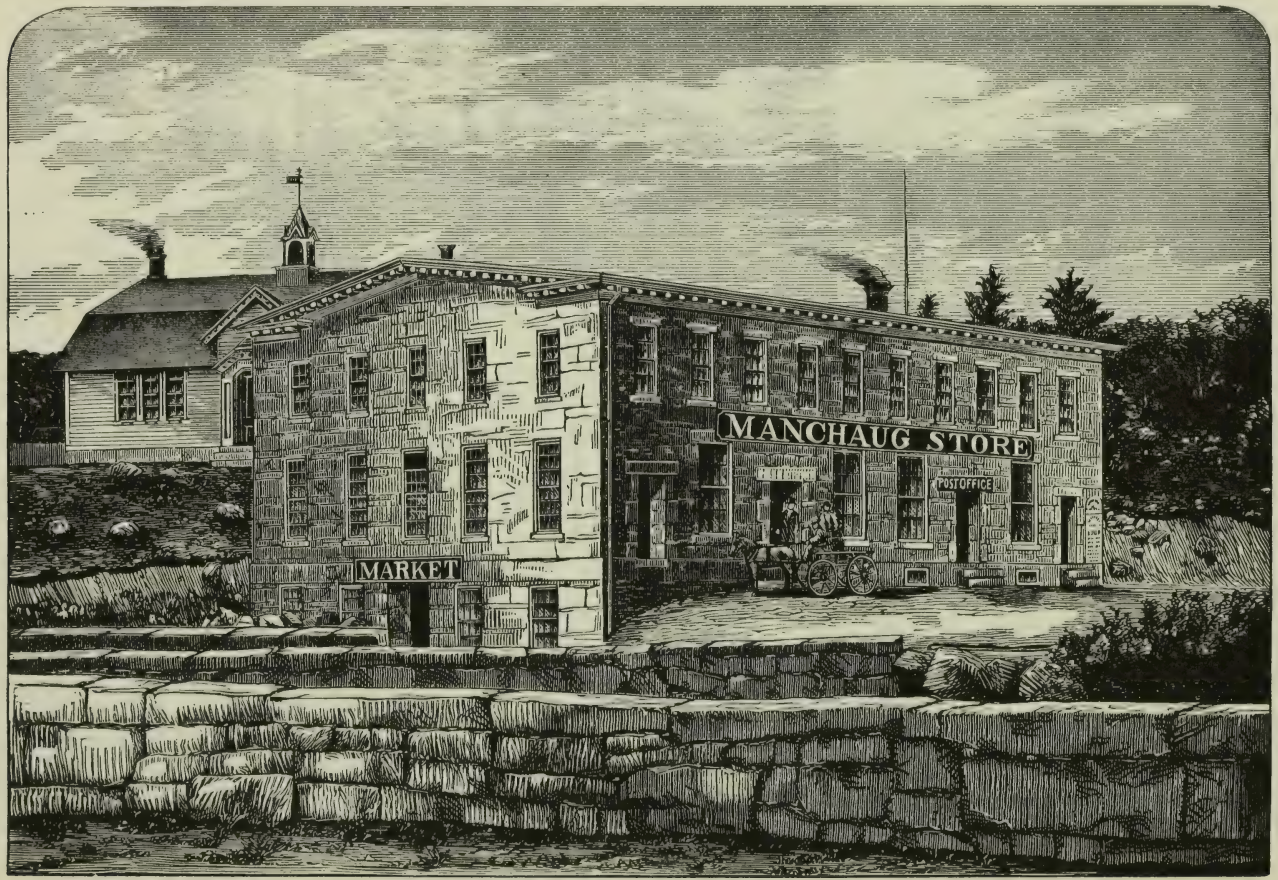
These brothers early discovered, what has proved to be true to the present day, that the best iron for gun barrels lay in the mines of Salisbury, Connecticut. They obtained it there in pigs, had it carted through the forests to a forge in Douglas, where it was converted into refined iron, and carted thence to their armory in North Sutton, where it was wrought into the various parts of the gun. Andrus died in about two years, from exposures at Salisbury, and was buried at West Point. He possessed uncommon mechanical genius, and his death, occurring when the country was in such urgent need of his services, was deplored as a public calamity.

Asa was thus left alone to pursue the business, which he did with vigor and success through the whole period of the war.

It is a tradition, highly probable, that he received the support and patronage of the State.

On a site next above his armory the State erected a large powder mill, which was the one referred to in the resolve passed by the Massachusetts Council, October 18, 1776.

"Resolved, that Mr. Nathan Putnam be appointed as the committee for building a powder mill at Sutton, in the room of Colonel Holman (who was called away to the field), and that the further sum of two hundred pounds be paid out of the public treasury of the State to the aforesaid committee to enable them to carry on the building of said mill."


MANCHAUG STORE
POST OFFICE
MARKET

This mill had a long row of pestles and mortars on each of its four sides, and was run by water-power. Mr. Waters had the charge of it, and was often heard to say "there was hardly a barn in Worcester county under which he had not bent his back to scrape up saltpetre."

Asa Waters, second, born November 2, 1769, was quite as much distinguished as his father for his mechanical and inventive talents, and he was constantly engaged in the armory business most of his life. Congress having established two national armories, one at Springfield and one at Harper's Ferry, passed a law in 1808, appropriating $200,000 annually for furnishing arms and equipments to the different States. For this purpose they selected six well known mechanics, among whom were Eli Whitney of New Haven and Asa Waters of Sutton; to whom contracts were issued from time to time, for a term usually of five years. In that same year of 1808, Asa and his brother Elijah erected on the Blackstone river, below the Singletary, the armory building, which still remains in the Armory village of now Millbury, and hence its name. Elijah died a few years after, leaving Asa to prosecute the business alone, which he did with energy and success, and he was continued in the contract service of the United States until the day of his death, which was December 24, 1841.

His armory was in active operation and of useful service in the war with England in 1812, and its business was largely increased by the manufacture of scythes, saw mill saws, smelting iron, cast steel, etc. Mr. Waters at the time of the separation of Millbury from Sutton, in 1813, was forty-four years of age. He was therefore essentially a product of Sutton, and it may not be considered out of place if a few more incidents of his life and his armory are given in these pages.

While in the contract service of the United States he introduced various improvements, among which were two which completely revolutionized the English mode of making gun barrels, which was to weld them by hand, and then grind them by hand before a revolving stone. Mr. Waters

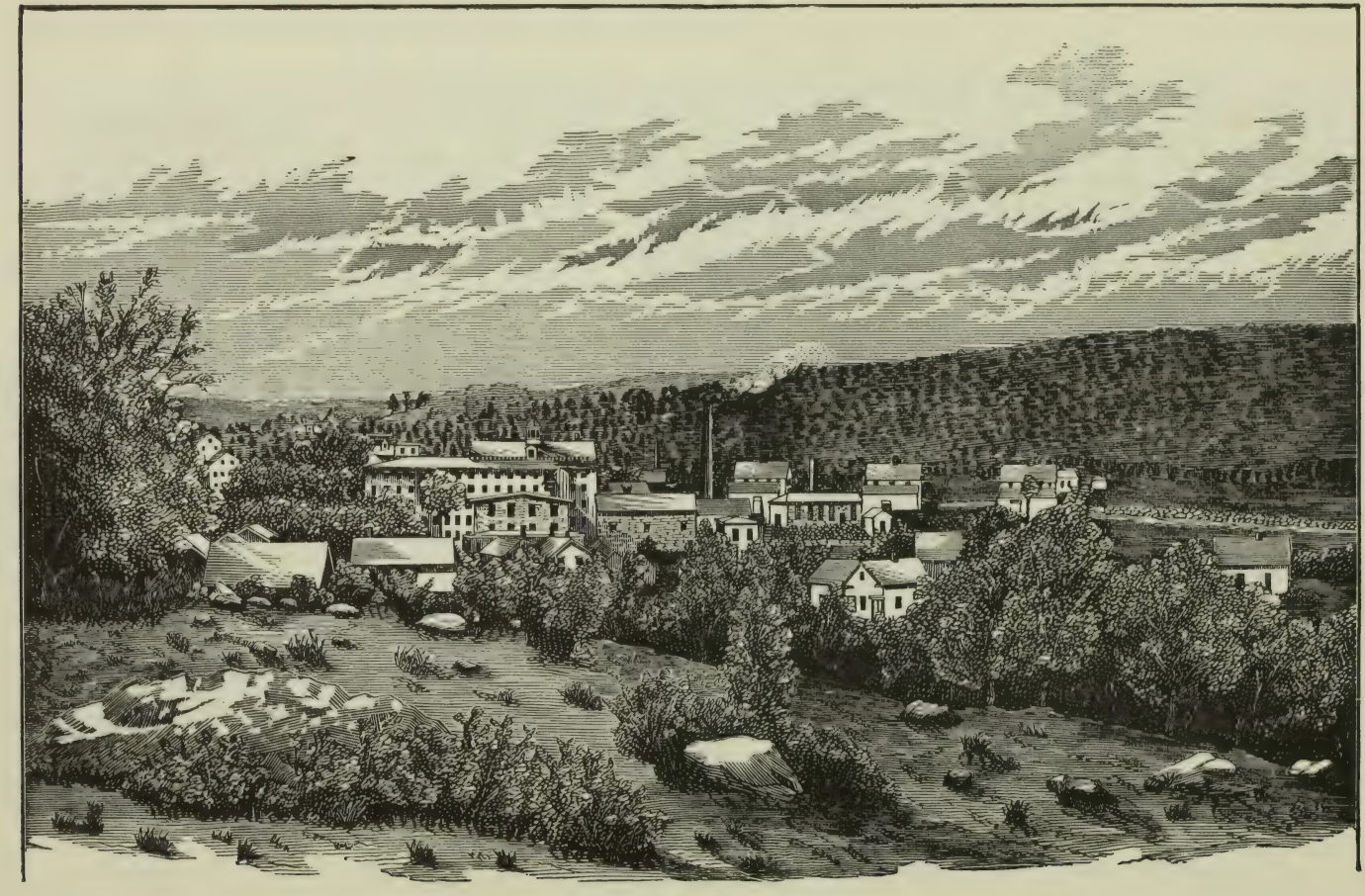
invented a process of welding them by power under trip-hammers, by which the work was done much better, quicker and cheaper.

It was adopted at all the armories in the United States, by many in Europe, and is still in use. He took out a patent, October 25, 1817, and his claim to originality *has never been disputed.*

Grinding them down was found to leave the metal of unequal thickness, and the barrels liable to explode. In December 1818 he took out a patent for turning them in a lathe. In this he succeeded until he came to the irregular shape of the butt; there he was completely foiled, and so were the most ingenious mechanics in all the armories.

At last, in sheer desperation, he sent for a young man living in a border farming district, of whom he had heard as having some genius for mechanics. When he came he seemed a stranger to all present, appeared uncouth and awkward, had a stammering tongue, and little was expected of him. But he had no sooner glanced his eye over the machine, and seen what was wanted, than he suggested an additional but very simple motion, which relieved the difficulty at once, and proved a perfect success. It was adopted at all the armories in the United States, and has been in constant use ever since; and as it saves more than half a dollar on each gun, some estimate may be formed of its value to this country. This verdant youth, then called "Stammering Tom," was none other than the now famous Thomas Blanchard, whose inventive genius has rarely been surpassed in this or any other age. It was then and there, as he afterwards said, that he first conceived the idea of his world renowned machine for turning irregular forms, such as gun stocks, shoe lasts, tackle blocks, spokes, busts, and so on *ad infinitum*, and it was here he exhibited his first model.

Mr. Waters was the founder of Millbury bank. He obtained its first charter, and was for many years its first president. He was also the founder of five water privileges on the Blackstone, as follows: the Berlin mills, the sash and blind works of C. D. Morse, the Atlanta mills or old armory,



MANCHAUG VILLAGE.

the Cordis mills, and the Wilkinsonville mills, for all of which he built the dams and canals, except for the Berlin mills. This he saved from its threatened utter obliteration, by purchasing it of the Blackstone Canal Company, at the time the canal was abandoned and the lands reverted to their original owners. For his moral and general character reference is made to his "obituary," written by Dr. Buckingham, then of Millbury, now of Springfield, and published in the Worcester *Palladium* soon after his death, December 24, 1841.

After his death, his son, Asa Holman Waters, who was also born in Sutton, carried on the armory business till the expiration of the United States contract with A. Waters and son, January 1, 1845, when the business came to a sudden, abrupt and almost final termination, and not of this armory alone, but of all the private armories in the United States service, of which there were six.

These armories were established under a law of Congress, passed in 1808, which has never been repealed, unless recently; they had been repeatedly recognized by the secretaries of war, from John C. Calhoun down, as a part of the United States system of supplying arms, and the duty of sustaining them had been repeatedly enjoined upon Congress. The owners, therefore, had regarded them as permanent establishments, and had invested largely in tools and machinery, which were nearly worthless for any other purpose. This sudden and untimely surcease was a great disappointment, a great injury, and an act of eminent injustice to the contractors, and also to their workmen, who had become expert on certain parts, knew no other trade, and had settled down in comfortable homes near the armories. Their vocation was gone. The real cause of this unjust act was for some time concealed. When the contractors remonstrated to the chief of ordnance, Colonel George Talcott, he said "it was done in obedience to instructions from the Honorable Secretary of War." This honorable secretary was Wilkins of Pennsylvania, who soon after retired from the office, and when inquired of why he issued the order, said,

"he did not know he had; that Talcott sent in so many papers it was much as he could do to sign them; he had no time to read them."

The condition of things at the department appeared to be, that while honorable secretaries were coming and going every few months, Talcott remained there in permanence; had been there many years, and had become a perfect autocrat in the office. The only use he had for honorable secretaries was to sign his papers, and if any complaint arose, his uniform reply was, "Done in obedience to instructions from the Honorable Secretary of War," thus making the secretary the scape-goat for all his sins. But a terrible retribution came at last.

When President Polk came into power, he appointed as secretary of war a lawyer from New Orleans by the name of Conrad, whose knowledge of war office business was confined chiefly to the "code and pistols for two." He took the customary round of visiting the armories and arsenals, and wherever he went he noticed vast stacks and pyramids of cannon ball. On his return he sent a simple order to (now) General Talcott to issue no more contracts for cannon ball.

Not long after, among the papers sent in for him to sign, he happened to notice a new contract for cannon ball. He writes to Talcott to know why it was issued. Talcott replies in his usual style, "done in obedience to instructions," etc. Conrad answers that "so far from being in obedience, it was in disobedience to instructions," etc. Talcott, in reply, had the presumption to reaffirm his former statement. Conrad's ire was raised at once; said he did not know much about cannon ball, but on questions of veracity he was at home. Being in official station he could not challenge Talcott, and so he ordered him to be tried by court martial before a board of which General Winfield Scott was made judge advocate. Much more was proved on the trial than was expected. It appeared in evidence that General Talcott was the owner of a large iron foundry in Richmond, Virginia, devoted to making cannon ball; that it was in charge of his nephew, to

whom he issued, from time to time, large contracts upon most favorable terms; that he had become very rich; was the owner of large blocks in Washington, where he was living in the style of an eastern nabob.

The mystery of the discontinuance of the private armories was now revealed. The moneys intended for their support found their outlet chiefly through this channel.

General Scott, with his high sense of honor, was greatly shocked that a government official so high in position, a graduate of West Point, a Brigadier-General in the army, and chief of the ordnance department, should be found guilty of such corrupt embezzlement. His sentence was terribly severe, almost without precedent. In brief, it was that General Talcott should be removed from the office of chief of ordnance; be deprived of his commission of Brigadier-General; his name erased from the roll of army officers, and he sent in disgrace out of Washington.

The surviving contractors had thus the satisfaction of seeing the author of their great wrongs brought to condign punishment, but not of having their business reinstated. The system had been broken up, and most of the armories converted to other pursuits.

When the late civil war broke out, the government were surprised to learn that the retiring secretary of war, Floyd of Virginia, had surreptitiously sent down south nearly all the arms contained in northern arsenals, and they had but one armory left — Springfield — to supply the instant demand.

In this emergency they stretched out their arms imploringly to the private armories to resurrect them, but they were all dead, utterly dead, but two, which had barely survived. These were Waters' of Sutton, now Millbury, and Whitney's of New Haven. These were at once resuscitated, greatly enlarged, and given all the work they could possibly do. As the prices paid were liberal, they at last obtained some just compensation for the wrongs they had suffered.

# HISTORY OF SUTTON.

## Part V.

### GENEALOGICAL.

The genealogical record of the families of the town, to which we now introduce the reader, is not the least interesting portion of this history.

It has been truly said,

> "If you would know who you are,
> Learn whence you came."

Some speak of genealogical study as dry and unprofitable; and they do this from misapprehension of its importance and interest; but even *these* have some pride in being considered as belonging to "good families." Under this head, "good families," some very appropriate remarks are made in an article found in a recent number of the "Popular Science Monthly," from which we make the following extract:

"There can be no doubt that, as each person now living has had a father and mother, grandfathers and grandmothers, and so on, every one really comes of as old a family as every one else. Moreover, every living eldest son is the heir male of either the senior or a junior branch, not only of the family of the man who first bore his name, but of progenitors hidden still deeper in the mists of antiquity. We so often hear of families dying out altogether or ending in females, that we come to think that such a fate is the eventual end of all families; but this is far from being the case. Every man

living could, if he only knew the data, count up from son to father, from father to grandfather, from generation to generation, until he came to Adam himself. And this is the great difference between good families and families of all other kinds: the members of a good family can tell who their forefathers were, where they lived and whom they married; while those who belong to no families in particular are classed in a body, as those who don't know their own grandfathers, or who perhaps never had any to know. The goodness of a family depends much more on the number of its own generations than on any other condition. Given two families in which the number of recorded generations are equal, doubtless the family whose numbers have been the more illustrious would be reckoned the better of the two. * * * * If to be educated and cultivated is an object of ambition,and if there is anything in the doctrine of heredity, it may be supposed that the members of a family who have been of importance enough to leave their names scattered on the bank of the river of time, have had a better chance of being polished, and of handing down their good qualities to their posterity, than those who were swept away by the tide without leaving any mark."

We regret that our record is incomplete. The defect in it arises mainly from two causes, the imperfection of the town records—especially the early records—and the fact that many of the families to whom circulars were sent (and these were sent to every family in town) failed to make any return; so if these families who did not furnish the information called for, and which they would gladly see embodied in this history, should be disposed to find fault because of their omission, let it be understood that they have themselves only to blame.

"In tracing the genealogy of our ancestry, the inquiry unavoidably arises, what motives prompted them to leave forever their native country, sever the ties of kindred, and part from the scenes and associations of early life, so dear to the human heart? And the answer comes on every page of history, in every important act of their lives, that it was not for themselves alone, but mainly for their posterity.

"Selfishness is averse to sacrifices; but their sacrifices were manifold. They wrought for the future, planting the seed of truthful principle that others might reap an abundant harvest. Here upon these forest covered hill-sides they settled, amidst the rigors of a New England climate, patiently enduring the hardships and dangers of a pioneer life, and left to posterity the result of their labors. How they could perform so much, is a problem difficult of solution to the present generation.

"They rose superior to the circumstances with which they were environed, and by dint of the most arduous effort achieved success, in the face of a multitude of obstacles. Honest as well as earnest, they put their own hands to the axe, the plow and the distaff. Industry was deemed an honor and indolence a disgrace, wherever found. Their principles were not for sale at any price. Dishonesty was at so great a discount, that, so far from passing current, it could not pass at all. Genuine goodness in the character of the person was demanded, and no hypercritical counterfeit was accepted in lieu thereof. They adored realities and abhorred shams. In such a society, mutual and implicit confidence was certain, and fellowship and co-operation, the basis of the strength of society, became inevitable. In this manner they sought to promote the general welfare of society. To this end they made personal sacrifices and endured unremitting toil in the performance of obligations incumbent upon them as citizens. They did not shirk the performance of disagreeable duties, but assumed the responsibilities of life heroically and discharged *all* duty faithfully. They were not clannish, believing all the excellencies of human character were concentered in their own family, but were free to criticise and censure any wrong act of any member thereof. They sought not to hold their convictions in abeyance to win applause or catch the current of popular favor. They were modest and reserved, ready to confer favors upon others, but quite averse to soliciting them for themselves.

"Possessing these qualities, they did not attain to high political distinction. Their tastes and characteristics did not incline them to tread the sinuous avenues which too often

lead to political preferment. They deemed themselves of the people, and preferred to remain with the people, and to discharge their duties to society with fidelity as private citizens, rather than assume the responsibilities of official life. Thus they were enabled to wield a greater influence for good; for official position often neutralizes the influence of strong men. Great and true men, under any form of government, are not always found in official station, while many are found outside of it.

"Thus, in early times, did the fathers and mothers live; and though we knew them not, let us sacredly cherish their memories for the noble achivements which they wrought for their country and their race. By the assistance they rendered in making justice, equality and freedom — the great fundamental principles of human society — practical realities, they gave a richer legacy than was ever bequeathed to posterity; and their posterity can secure no greater benefit to themselves, perform no greater service to their country, nor bestow a more enduring blessing upon humanity, than to live their virtues and transmit the principles they honored, in all their strength and purity, to those who shall come after them." *

## Adams.

Samuel Adams of Ipswich, according to J. Quincy Adams, was a descendant of William of Cambridge. Deacon Leland says: "This William was probably one of the eight sons of Henry. Samuel was probably either of the third or fourth generation from William of Cambridge, who is supposed to have removed to Ipswich." Deacon Leland also says that Samuel, senior, had seven sons. He gives the names, however, of but six, viz.:

Samuel, b. and d. at Ipswich; Nathaniel removed to Worcester and d. there; James d. in Sutton Aug. 4, 1804; Andrew settled in Grafton; Jonathan settled in Shrewsbury; John settled in Sutton.

James[2], (Samuel[1],) m. Elizabeth Dean. Ch.—1, James, b. ——, d. in childhood; 2, Nathaniel m. Lucy Woods of Southboro; 3, Francis, m. Abigail Taft, Apr. 11, 1780; 4, Elizabeth, m. David Temple of Grafton; 5, Samuel, m. Olive Jones of Grafton; 6, Israel, 7, Anna, twins — Israel d. May 10, 1811; Anna, m. Ezekiel Goldthwait; 8, Lydia; 9, Moses, m. Elizabeth Whipple of Grafton; 10, James (probably).

* By Mr. Jason Waters.

Israel,[3] (James[2], Samuel[1],) m. Joanna Dodge, Jan. 10, 1787. Ch.—1, Phila, b. Mar. 22, 1789; 2, Tyler, b. June 2, 1791; 3, Eunice, b. May 29, 1793; 4, Moses, b. May 29, 1796; 5, Lucy, b. June 23, 1799.

James[3], (James,[2] Samuel[1],) m. Hannah Potter, Nov. 29, 1787. Ch.—1, Palmer, b. June 14, 1788; 2, Schuyler, b. Mar. 28, 1791; 3, Ezbon, b. Feb. 11, 1796.

Abner Adams m. Ruth ——; m. 2nd, Lucy Holbrook, Nov. 4, 1795. Ch.—1, Lois, b. Mar. 8, 1785; 2, Parley, Apr. 30, 1787; 3, Warren, Feb. 9, 1792; 4, Silvanus, b. Oct. 17, 1796; 5, Washington, b. Dec. 11, 1799.

The Adams families were set off to Northbridge. See "Annals" of date April 10, 1780.

## Allen.

John Allen, son of Samuel Allen of Sudbury, came to Sutton between the years 1722 and 1730, and settled on the west side of Crooked Pond. There is no record of his children; but the John Allen, jr., whose name does appear on the record, is presumed to have been his son.

John Allen, jr., m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Apr. 12, 1738; 2, Timothy, b. June 14, 1742; 3, John, b. Dec. 20, 1744; 4, Abner, b. Jan. 9, 1748; 5, Simeon, b. Dec. 21, 1749; 6, Obadiah, b. Jan. 16, 1754; 7, Eunice, b. Apr. 30, 1756.

Daniel Allen (relation to the above unknown), m. Mary Holman, May 30, 1753. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Feb. 14, 1754; 2, Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1756; 3, Daniel, b. Feb. 20, 1758; 4, Eleazur, b. Aug. 20, 1760; m. Margaret Harwood, Jan. 21, 1784; 5, Solomon, b. Sept. 19, 1763; m. Ruth Putnam, Apr. 27, 1788.

Jonas Allen (ancestry unknown), m. Prudence ——. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. July 12, 1784; 2, Jonas, b. Feb. 10, 1786; 3, Benjamin, b. Oct. 18, 1784.

Elijah (ancestry unknown), m. Hannah Potter, May 12, 1782. Ch.—1, Mary, b. May 24, 1787; 2, Timothy, b. Mar. 30, 1789.

## Armsby.

Enos Armsby came from Wrentham in 1786, and settled first in Leicester, moved thence to Sutton and resided on the farm now occupied by Samuel Hall. He married (probably in Wrentham) Joanna Perry, and had one son, Silas, and several daughters.

Anna, m. Nathan Woodward, Sept. 23, 1797; Marib, m. John Hall, Mar. 31, 1803; Esther, m. Caleb Hicks, Jan. 5, 1805; Eunice, m. Solomon Hicks, Jan. 6, 1807; he d. Apr. 26, 1818.

Silas[2] (Enos[1]) m. Elizabeth Kingsbury. Ch.—Roxa, b. ——; m. Simon Blanchard, Feb. 17, 1817; 2, Rena, b. ——; m. Thomas Davis, Dec. 7, 1816; 3, Elizabeth Kingsbury, b. July 10, 1797; m. Nathaniel Colburn, Apr. 15, 1822; 4, Joanna Perry, b. July 9, 1799; m. Dr. Alden March, —— 1824; 5,

Charlotte K., b. June 2, 1805; m. Silas Dudley, —— 1829; 6, James H., b. Dec. 1, 1809; m. 1st.——1841, Anna L. daughter of Hon. Gideon Hawley; she d. ——, 1846; m. 2nd, —— 1852, Sarah Winne; d. Dec. 3, 1875.

Joshua Armsby, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Kingsbury), was b. in Foxboro, Nov. 28, 1787; d. in Sutton May 4, 1858; he m. 1st, Martha McClellan, April 19, 1813; she d. at Smithfield, R. I., Feb. 2, 1816; m. 2nd, Sarah Woodbury, May 11, 1823; she d. Apr. 24, 1859. Ch.—1, Lewis, b. June 25, 1814; d. Feb. ——, 1873; 2, Joshua McClellan, b. Jan. 22, 1816; d. Dec. 6, 1873; 3, Fayette, b. Aug. 30, 1824; 4, Benjamin Woodbury, b. Oct. 13, 1825; d. Feb. 13, 1855; 5, George Augustine, b. Feb. 7, 1827; 6, John Dudley, b. Apr. 25, 1830; 7, Sarah Elizabeth, b. June 13, 1832, m. Newell Wedge, Feb. 26, 1852; d. Oct. 30, 1863; 8, Mary Anna, b. Feb. 9, 1835; m. Samuel Prescott; d. Jan. 6, 1860.

John D.[3] (Joshua,[2] Joshua,[1]), m. Harriet Emma Morse, Apr. 24, 1866. Ch.—1, Emma Ethel, b. Jan. 6, 1873; 2, Hattie Mabel, b. Nov. 3, 1874.

## Bacon.

Jonathan Bacon m. Ruth ——. Ch.—1, Amos, b. ——; d. Sept. 12, 1741; 2, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 28, 1741; m. Joshua Hicks, Aug. 23, 1759; 3, David, b. Apr. 26, 1744; m. Tabitha Wakefield, Dec. 17, 1767; 4, Ruth, b. May 28, 1746; m. David Keith, Nov. 5, 1765.

William Bacon, m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Dorothy, b. Sept. 17, 1755; 2, William, b. Dec. 27, 1756; 3, Ruth, b. Feb. 9, 1762; 4, Nathan, b. Apr. 17, 1764; 5, Eunice, b. July 16, 1767; 6, Joel, b. Nov. 29, 1770.

Jonathan Bacon lived in the part of the town which is now Upton.

## Bancroft.

Moses Bancroft m. 1st, Mary ——; m. 2nd, Elizabeth Lamson of Weston, June 22, 1758. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. Jan. 13, 1756; 2, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 12, 1759; 3, Mollie, b. Nov. 5, 1766; 4, Hannah, b. Dec. 4, 1769.

Joseph[2] (Moses[1]) m. Hannah Tainter, Sept. 14, 1780; she d. Nov. 22, 1791; m. 2nd, Esther Bond, Apr. 9, 1793. Ch.—1, Simon, b. June 11, 1781; 2, Lucy, b. Mar. 16, 1783; 3, Moses, b. Jan. 18, 1786; 4, Wiley, b. Mar. 9, 1794; 5, Salmon, b. Mar. 15, 1796; 6, Neley, b. May 22, 1799; 7, Hannah, Aug. 28, 1800; 8, Joseph, b. June 13, 1805.

Jacob Bancroft (ancestry unknown), m. Lydia Hayden, July 22, 1784. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. July 12, 1786; 2, Isaac, b. Feb. 10, 1789.

Benjamin Bancroft (ancestry unknown), m. Abigail Greenwood, Feb. 13, 1783. Ch.—1, Nabby, b. Jan. 9, 1789.

## Barnard.

Isaac Barnard came from Watertown and settled in Grafton; from there he came to Sutton and settled upon a farm near the gun factory of Asa Waters, Esq., in what is now Millbury. From Sutton he removed to Worcester, into that part of the town called New Worcester, and died there March 18, 1788.

He m. Sarah ——; she d. Apr. 9, 1806. Ch.—1, Isaac, b. May 27, 1727; d. Aug. 11, 1741; 2, Sarah, b. July 11, 1729; m. Rev. James Wellman Nov. 6, 1750; 3, Jonathan, b. Mar. 31, 1732; 4, Joshua, b. Dec. 4, 1734; 5, Solomon, b. May 15, 1737; d. July 19, 1741: 6, Hannah, b. Oct. 3, 1739; m. Rev. Archibald Campbell Nov. 16, 1762; 7, Mary, b. Sept. 13, 1741; m. Dr. Benjamin Morse, jr., Nov. 27, 1760; 8, John, b. Aug. 11, 1743; d. in Worcester 1830; 9, Phœbe, b. Mar. 6, 1746; 10, Judith, b. Apr. 11, 1751.

Isaac studied medicine under Dr. James Freeland, and established himself in practice in Thomaston, Me. He was sent from that place a representative to the legislature at Boston several times, before the erection of the district of Maine into a State.

Jonathan lived on the estate which had been owned and occupied by his father. According to Dea. Leland his house was occupied in 1780 as a small-pox hospital, who says, "Hon. Jonas Sibley informs me that he was there innoculated, and remained about four weeks. There were nearly sixty at the same time in the hospital. Only two of all who were innoculated died. Dr. James Freeland was the attending physician. Mr. Barnard left Sutton between 1780 and 1786 and settled in Petersham. From there he removed to Vermont and settled in Springfield, where he died."

He m. Abigail Gould of Danvers, Apr. 10, 1760. Ch.—1, Isaac, b. Oct. 29, 1761; 2, Mary, b. May 1, 1763; m. Ezekiel Moore Nov. 13, 1783; 3, Samuel, b. July 11, 1764; 4, Mehetable, b. Oct. 9, 1769; 5, Jennison, b. May 1, 1773.

Joshua m. Abigail Hazeltine Sept. 5, 1754. Ch.—1, Lucy, b. Dec. 15, 1756; 2, Abigail, b. July 18, 1759; 3, Joshua, b. Dec. 31, 1761; 4, Abigail, b. Oct. 18, 1763; 5, Solomon, b. July 7, 1765; 6, Eli, b. July 17, 1767; 7, John, b. Feb. 14, 1770; 8, Silas, b. Apr. 24, 1772; 9, Alpha, b. Feb. 26, 1774.

John m. Sarah Fisk Oct. 30, 1766. Ch.—Sarah, b. Feb. 1, 1770.

## Bartlett.

The ancestry of Richard Bartlett can be traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. A record is found in a church which stands upon the old family estate, commencing in the year 1300, and continuing to the time of Richard's settling in Sutton. John, Richard and Thomas came to America, Richard and John landing in Newbury, John in 1634 in the ship "Mary and John," and Richard in 1635. Thomas, probably a brother of John and Richard (according to Bond's History of Watertown), became a freeman in

1635–'36; was selectman for several years; he died April 26, 1654, aged about twenty-six. Richard died 1647.

Ch.—1, Richard, jr., b. ——, 1621; 2, Christopher, b. ——, 1623; 3, John, b. ——; 4, Joanna, b.——; m. William Titcomb, one of the first settlers of Newbury.

Richard[2] (Richard[1]) m. Abigail ——. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Feb. 20, 1646; m. Elizabeth Titcomb; 2, Richard, b. Feb. 21, 1649; 3, Thomas, b. Sept. 7, 1650; m. Tiza Titcomb; 4, Abigail, b. Mar. ——1653; 5, John, b. June 22, 1655; m. Mary Rust; 6, Hannah, b. Dec. 18, 1657; d. June 16, 1676; 7, Rebeckah, b. May 23, 1661.

Richard[2], father of the above, is spoken of as having been a very intelligent and facetious man. He was representative to the legislature; d. in 1698.

Richard[3] (Richard[2], Richard[1]), m. Hannah Emory Nov. 18, 1673. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Nov. 8, 1674; 2, Richard, b. Oct. 20, 1676; 3, John, b. Sept. 3, 1678; 4, Samuel, b. July 8, 1680; d. Nov. 20, 1685; 5, Daniel, b. Aug. 8, 1682; 6, Joseph, b. Nov. 18, 1686; 7, Samuel, b. May 2, 1689; 8, Stephen, b. Apr. 21, 1690; 9, Thomas, b. July 14, 1695; 10, Mary, b. Sept. 15, 1697.

Richard[4] (Richard[3], Richard[2], Richard[1]), m. Margaret Woodman Apr. 12, 1699; m. 2d, Mary Ordway, Nov. 18, 1702. Ch.—1, Richard, b. June 27, 1700; 2, Joseph, b. Feb. 18, 1702.

Richard[5] (Richard[4], Richard[3], Richard[2], Richard[1]), m. Mary Safford of Grafton, Nov. 18, 1744. Ch.—1, John, b. Feb. 26, 1746; 2, Mary, b. Jan. 24, 1748.

John[6] (Richard[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], Richard[2], Richard[1]), m. Rebeckah Chase Apr. 23, 1772. Ch.—1, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 15, 1744; 2, Josiah, b. Oct. 20, 1776; 3, Anne, b. Apr. 30, 1779.

John H. Bartlett (ancestry unknown), m. Hannah Marsh May 15, 1803; d. May 5, 1817. Ch.—1, Cynthia, b. Apr. 8, 1804; 2, Lucina, b. Apr. 15, 1809; 3, Phineas, b. Oct. 17, 1811.

Roger Bartlett (ancestry unknown), m. Tamesia ——. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Mar. 4, 1764.

## Barton.

Samuel Barton was one of the original thirty families who settled on the four thousand acres. His name is entered as the owner of lot number five of the eight lots.

He married Elizabeth ——. Ch.—1, Amariah, b. Aug. 30, 1716; d. Dec. 8, 1730; 2, Mary, b. Sept. 14, 1718; 3, Bezaleel, b. July 26, 1722; 4, Samuel, b. Aug. 12, 1724; 5, Ebenezer, b. Dec. 10, 1726; 6, Betty, b. Feb. 10, 1729; 7, Amariah, b. Nov. 18, 1731.

Bezaleel[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Phœbe Carlton Apr. 30, 1747. Ch.—1, Phoebe, b. Jan. 24, 1748; 2, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1750; 3, Bezaleel, b. June 4, 1754; 4, Benjamin, b. Apr. 21, 1758; 5, Rebeckah, b. Apr. 18, 1760; 6, Peter, b. Sept. 3, 1763.

Samuel[2] (Samuel[1]), m. 1st, Mary Stockwell Mar. 11, 1745; she d. Mar. 1, 1747; m. 2d, Hannah Lilley, May 5, 1748. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Apr. 27, 1746; 2, Hannah, b. May 8, 1751; 3, Susanna, b. Nov. 4, 1753.

Edmund Barton (ancestry unknown), m. Anna Flynt. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. June 10, 1740; 2, Mary, b. June 11, 1742; 3, Hannah, b. Sept. 22, 1744; 4, Jedediah, b. May 6, 1747; 5, Flynt, b. Dec. 3, 1749; 6, Elijah, b. Apr. 22,

1751; d. young; 7, Gideon, b. Apr. 22, 1753; d. young; 8, Anne, b. Aug. 1, 1756; m. David Gibson, Apr. 29, 1778; 9, Luke, b. Feb. 1, 1759; 10, Eunice, b. May 22, 1761; m. Grindall Keith.

Jedediah[2] (Edmund[1]), m. Lydia Pierce, Mar. 23, 1774; he d. Sept. 15, 1808. Ch.—1, Rufus, b. Feb. 18, 1775; d. Aug. 17, 1776; 2, Rufus, b. Aug. 31, 1776; m. Nancy Goddard; 3, Silence, b. Apr. 22, 1778; m. Jennison Barton, Nov. 27, 1800; 4, Aaron Stowe, b. Nov. 4, 1781; m. Matilda Park; 5, Lucretia, b. May 9, 1784; m. Henry B. Harback; 6, Pliny, b. Oct. 12, 1786; m. Naomi Morse; 7, Livy, b. Jan. 12, 1789; m. Phoebe Clemence; 8, Warner, b. Sept. 25, 1791; m. a sister of Phoebe Clemence; 9, Porter, b. Oct. 23, 1795; m. a Miss Wood of Fitchburg.

Reuben, son of Caleb, who was the brother of Edmund, m. Olive Jennison, June 1, 1770. Ch.—1, Olive, b. Jan. 3, 1771; d. in her 6th year; 2, Reuben, b. Jan. 25, 1772; 3, Jennison, b. Mar. 14, 1774; 4, Hannah, 5, Thankful, twins, b. June 16, 1777; d. in infancy; 6, Silence, b. Dec. 24, 1781; m. John B. Blanchard; 7, John F., b. Mar. 31, 1783; 8, Hannah, b. Dec. 26, 1784; m. Simon Bixby, July 28, 1802; 9, Sally, b. Jan. 25, 1788; m. Joseph Lamb; 10, Joseph Goffe, b. Feb. 9, 1793.

Reuben[3] (Reuben[2], Caleb[1]), m. Mehitable Jennison. Ch.—1, Hudson, b. Sept. 26, 1801.

Elisha Barton (ancestry unknown), m. Betty Waite, Feb. 3, 1732. Ch.—1, Ezekiel, b. Aug. 19, 1732; 2, Elisha, b. June 5, 1734; 3, Mehitable, b. Oct. 8, 1736; 4, David, b. Feb. 6, 1740; 5, Gershom, b. Dec. 6, 1742; 6, Betty, b. Mar. 31, 1745; 7, Sarah, b. Mar. 21, 1747; 8, Rebeckah, b. Dec. 1, 1748.

## Batcheller.

The first of the name, Batcheller, in this country, seems to have been Rev. Stephen Batcheller, who sailed from London, March 9, 1632, and arrived at Boston, June 5th. He is referred to as "having in his company six persons, his relatives and friends." He settled in Lynn. The next of the name of whom there is any record, was Joseph of Canterbury, England, who embarked for New England in 1636, "with his wife, Elizabeth, one child and three servants." He settled first in Salem—that part afterwards Wenham; was made freeman in 1637; was deputy in the General Court at Boston in 1644, and the first representative from Wenham. Whether he was related to Rev. Stephen cannot be ascertained. Mr. John A. Boutell, the antiquarian and student of family histories, says, "the Batchellers in this country are not connected with each other."

Joseph Batcheller is the ancestor of the Sutton families bearing the name. His children were Mark, John, Elizabeth and Hannah. His descendants have remained in Wenham until the present time.

Mark, probably his son, was killed in the assault made upon the stronghold of the Narragansetts, Dec. —, 1675.

The church in Wenham was organized October 8, 1644, and Joseph Batcheller was one of the members. His wife, Elizabeth, was admitted to membership on the seventeenth of November of the same year. He died about 1699.

John, son of the above, resided in Wenham; m. 1st, July 12, 1661, Mary Dennis, by whom he had one son, Joseph; she died June 26, 1665; m. 2nd, May 4, 1666, Mary Goodale, by whom he had John, Mark, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary, Sarah and David.

David, son of the above, m. Susanna Whipple in 1709; she d. June 13, 1764; he d. Jan. 29, 1766. Ch.—1, David, b. April 5, 1710; m. Thankful Perham, Oct. 14, 1734; 2, Susanna, b. July 24, 1712; d. Aug. 1712; 3, Joseph, b. Sept. 17, 1713; m. Mary Perley, Jan. 26, 1767; 4, Nehemiah, b. May 20, 1716; m. Experience Perham, June 16, 1738; 5, Abraham, b. June 5, 1722; 6, Amos, b. April 6, 1727; m. Lydia Kimball; 7, Susanna, b. Sept. 22, 1731; m. William Fiske, Oct, 29, 1749.

Abraham[4] (David[3], John[2], Joseph[1]), m. Sarah Newton of Westboro', May 15, 1751. He probably came to Sutton very soon after his marriage. He d. Jan. 31, 1813. Ch.—1, Abraham, b. Mar. 26, 1752; m. Rebeckah Dwight, Dec. 28, 1774; 2, Abner, b. Sept. 15, 1755; 3, Vashti, b. Jan. 31, 1757; m. Nehemiah Chase, Dec. 17, 1778; 4, Joseph, b. Nov. 1, 1759; 5, Benjamin, b. Nov. 7, 1762; 6, Ezra, b. July 20, 1764; 7, Sarah, b. Nov. 26, 1766; m. Benjamin Caldwell, Aug. 13, 1789; 8, Amos, b. Oct. 12, 1768.

Abner[5] (Abraham[4], David[3], John[2], Joseph[1],) m. Prudence Leland, Feb. 22, 1781. Ch.—1, Amos, b. Feb. 17, 1782; d. Mar. 3, 1782; 2, Sally, b. June 23, 1783; m. Elijah Sherman, Mar. 18, 1802; 3, Moses, b. Nov. 22, 1784; m. Rachel Wakefield, Apr. 18, 1802; 4, Vashti, b. Dec. 1, 1886; m. Amos Ellis, May 23, 1810; 5, Jonas, b. Mar. 23, 1788; m. Rebeckah Crossman, Sept. 21, 1809; 6, Abigail, b. May 26, 1790.

Benjamin[5] (Abraham[4], David[3], John[2], Joseph[1],) m. Betsey Carryl of Boston, May 29, 1798; she d. July 22, 1839; he d. Nov. 19, 1843. Ch.—1, Abraham, b. July 11, 1799; 2, Lewis, b. Feb. 21, 1801; 3, Betsey, b. Apr. 5, 1803; 4, Harriet, b. Oct. 11, 1804.

Lewis[6] (Benjamin[5], Abraham[4], David[3], John[2], Joseph[1],) m. Sophia Newton. Ch.—1, Benjamin Lincoln, b. Aug. 27, 1826; 2, Henry Cotesworth, b. Sept. 5, 1828.

Benjamin L.[7] (Lewis[6], Benjamin[5], Abraham[4], David[3], John[2], Joseph[1],) m. Fannie H. Metcalf, Aug. 1, 1848. Ch.—1, Benjamin Lewis, b. July 14, 1849; d. Oct. 9, 1849; 2, Benjamin Franklin, b. Mar. 10, 1851; 3, Henry Lewis, b. Mar. 17, 1852; 4, Mary Frances, b. Mar. 8, 1854; m. E. R. Jackson, Sept. 2, 1873; 5, George Severy, b. Oct. 4, 1862.

Benjamin F.[8] (Benjamin L.[7], Lewis[6], Benjamin[5], Abraham[4], David[3], John[2], Joseph[1],) m. Ella Jane Barnes, Mar. 1, 1870. Ch.—1, Fred Lewis, b. May 21, 1871; 2, Edith Lunetta, Apr. 2, 1877.

Henry C.[7] (Lewis[6], Benjamin[5], Abraham[4], David[3], John[2], Joseph[1],) m. Theresa D. Little. Ch.—1, William H., b. June 21, 1864; 2, Alice Theresa, b. April 25, 1867.

Ezra[5] (Abraham[4], David[3], John[2], Joseph[1],) m. Polly Day, Jan. 15. 1789. Ch.—1, Orre, b. Sept. 24, 1799; 2, Ezra, b. July 21, 1801.

Ezra, born July 21, 1801, removed to Brookfield and engaged in the manufacture of boots; which business, continued by his sons, has increased until the establishment of the Messrs. Batcheller has become the largest boot manufactory in this country, and probably the largest in the world.

Amos[5] (Abraham[4], David[3], John[2], Joseph[1],) m. Abigail Hall, Feb. 26, 1795. Ch.—1, Paul, b. June 24, 1795; 2, Elmira, b. Apr. 19, 1797; m. Tyler Stockwell, Apr. 19, 1821; 3, Elhanan, b. Sept. 6, 1799; d. Nov. 17, 1866; 4, Abigail, b. Mar. 2, 1802; d. Mar. 4, 1813; 5, Amos, b. Dec. 13, 1804; 6, Sally, b. July 20, 1807; 7, Alden, b. ——; d. Apr. 6, 1831.

Elhanan[6] (Amos[5], Abraham[4], David[3], John[2], Joseph[1]) m. Lucinda Hicks, Jan. 4, 1826; she d. Oct. 31, 1871. Ch.—1, Amos, b. Dec. 24, 1834; 2, Harrison J., b. Jan. 2, 1839.

Amos[7] (Elhanan[6], Amos[5], Abraham[4], David[3], John[2], Joseph[1],) m. Julia M. Taylor, Feb. 4, 1857. Ch.—1, Rebeckah Taylor, b. Nov. 24, 1863; 2, Nettie Isabel, b. June 7, 1870.

Mark Batcheller (ancestry unknown, probably a remote relative of Capt. Abraham); m. Priscilla ——; he d. June 5, 1817. Ch.—1, Anne, b. July 25, 1764; 2, Lucy, b. Apr. 11, 1766; 3, Joel, b. Aug. 16, 1768; m. Judith Burdon, Aug. 14, 1794; 4, Sarah, b. Oct. 13, 1770; 5, Priscilla, b. Feb. 17, 1773; m. Elias Chase, Apr. 7, 1797; 6, Josiah, b. June 7, 1775; 7, Sarah, b. June 17, 1777; 8, Mark, b. Mar. 11, 1781.

Josiah[2] (Mark[1]), m. Susanna ——; she d. Jan. 22, 1814. Ch.—1, Stephen Farrar, b. June 5, 1807; 2, Ebenezer Andrews, Jan. 30, 1809; 3, Susanna, b. Feb, 22, 1811; d. Oct. 23, 1813; 4, Esther Susanna, b. June 21, 1813.

Mark[2] (Mark[1]), m. Mehitable Burnap, Nov. 12, 1808; d. Jan. 5, 1817. Ch.—1, Almira Wyman, b. Aug. 9, 1809; 2, Lucinda, b. Nov. 24, 1810; 3, Lucy, b. June 8, 1812; 4, Cyrus, b. Dec. 29, 1813; 5, Salmon, b. Sept. 20, 1815: d. Sept. 17, 1839; 6, Mehitable Wait, b. July 24, 1817; 7, Horace, b. July 8, 1819; 8, Mary Burnap, b. Sept. 17, 1821; 9, Mark Judson, b. Aug. 29, 1825.

Rev. William Batcheller (ancestry unknown), m. Lydia Warren ——; d. Oct. 29, 1821; she d. Oct. 15, 1815. Ch.—1, William b. ——; m. Hannah Groe, Apr. 24, 1788; d. Jan. 11, 1818, ae. 50; 2, Daniel, b. Apr. 5, 1774; m. Betsey Thayer, June 15, 1800; d. Apr. 17, 1816; 3, Sarah, b. Mar. 21, 1776; 4, Jonas, b. Aug. 27, 1780; d. Oct. 17, 1844; 5, Moses, 6, Aaron, twins, b. Apr. 11, 1783; 7, Warren. b. Apr. 26, 1785; d. Mar. 27, 1873.

Jonas[2] (Rev. William[1]), m. Prusha Howard, Sept. 12, 1799. Ch.—1, Origen, b. Nov. 6, 1799; 2, Clark, b. Sept. 7, 1801; d. Oct. 6, 1812; 3, Jonas, b. Aug. 29, 1803; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; 4, Lydia, b. Nov. 11, 1805; 5, Sally, b. Sept. 22, 1807; 6, Joel, b. Aug. 5, 1809; 7, Rachel, b. Nov. 4, 1810; d. Nov. 8, 1810; 8, Roxa, b. Dec. 13, 1811; 9, Warren, b. May 25, 1814.

Jonas[3] (Jonas[2], Rev. William[1]), m. Mary A. Young, May 7, 1843. Ch.—1, Orlando W., b. Apr. 6, 1844; 2, Emily L. W., b. Apr. 16, 1846; d.——, 1848; 3, Emma E., b. May 27, 1849; 4, Hattie A., b. Sept. 1, 1851; m. John L. Inman, Oct. 12, 1869; d. ——, 1873.

Warren[2] (Rev. William[1]), m. Freelove Westcott, ——, 1815. Ch.—1, Horace, b. Jan. 28, 1818.

Horace[3] (Warren[2], Rev. William[1]), m. Betsey A. Mascroft, Apr. 20, 1848. Ch.—1, Horace Warren, b. Apr. 13, 1855.

Horace W.[4] (Horace[3], Warren[2], Rev. William[1]), m. Ida M. Darling, Oct. 15, 1874. Ch.—1, Horace Clifton, b. Apr. 30, 1875.

## Bigelow.

Jedediah Bigelow is said to have come into Sutton from Waltham or Watertown on the day Rev. David Hall was ordained pastor of the church, October 15, 1729. His ancestry is unknown.

He m. Tamesin ——. Ch.—1, Thankful, b. Apr. 11, 1745.

Mrs. Bigelow died in Ward, November 1799, aged one hundred and three years and ten months.

## Bixbee.

Samuel Bixbee was one of the original thirty families. His name is entered as a settler on lot number four of the eight lots.

He m. Martha ——. Ch.—1, Martha, b. Mar. 24, 1719; 2, Elizabeth, b. June 30, 1720; 3, Samuel, b. Sept. 9, 1721; 4, Jacob, b. Jan. 22, 1723; 5, Benjamin, b. Apr. 17, 1726; 6, Jonathan, b. Sept. 29, 1728; 7, Solomon, 8, Sampson, twins, b. Mar. 3, 1731.

Samuel[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Lydia Bond, Mar. 13, 1751; m. 2d, Rebeckah Bartlett, Feb. 15, 1781. Ch.—1, Betty, b. Jan. 16, 1752; 2, Lydia, b. Oct. 17, 1753; m. Moses Park, May 19, 1779; 3, Samuel, b. Sept, 24, 1755; 4, Sarah, b. July 9, 1757; 5, Sampson, b. May 23, 1759; m. Sarah Richardson, Apr. 27, 1786; 6, Solomon, b. Sept. 30, 1761; 7, Esther, b. Jan. 27, 1764; m. Capt. John Woodbury, Mar. 19, 1800; 8, Anne, b. Jan. 27, 1766; 9, Mollie, b. Feb. 9, 1768; 10, John, b. Oct. 20, 1770; 11, Simon, b. May 16, 1774; 12, David, b. Feb. 19, 1783.

Samuel[3] (Samuel[2], Samuel[1]), m. Mary Greenwood, June 13, 1781. Ch.—1, Simon, b. Oct. 14, 1781; 2, Betty, b. June 3, 1783; 3, Sally, b. Apr. 24, 1786: m. John Hinds, Dec. 4, 1806.

Simon[4] (Samuel[3], Samuel[2], Samuel[1]), m. Hannah Barton, July 28, 1802. Ch.—1, Olive Barton, b. Oct. 14, 1802; 2, Mary Delight, b. June 6, 1805.

## Bond.

William Bond came from England in 1649 and settled in Watertown.

He m. Feb. 7, 1649, Mary Bisco. Ch.—1, William, b. Oct. 1, 1650; 2, John, b. Dec. 2, 1652; 3, Thomas, b. Oct. 23, 1655; 4, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 30, 1656; 5,

——, b. Jan. 9, 1658; 6, Nathaniel, b. Nov. 9, 1659; 7, Sarah, b. July 24, 1661; 8, Jonas, b. July 23, 1664.

Jonas[2] (William[1]), m. Grace ———. Ch.—1, Jonas, m. Dec. 4, 1707, Hannah Bright; 2, Henry, d. a batchelor at fifty; 3, Josiah, b. Jan. 20, 1695; 4, Hannah, m. Deacon William Brown.

Josiah[3] (Jonas[2], William[1]), m. Elizabeth Fuller. Ch.—1, Josiah, b. Jan. 21, 1724; 2, Jonas, b. —— ——; 3, Henry, b. Feb. 4, 1742; 4, Lydia, m. Samuel Bixby, Mar. 13, 1751; 5, Anna, m. Samuel Trask.

Josiah[4] (Josiah[3], Jonas[2], William[1]), m. Sarah Mellindy; died Jan. 17, 1809. Ch.—1, Oliver, b. Oct. 29, 1762; 2, William, b. May 5, 1765; d. Nov. 1, 1842; 3, Sarah, b. Sept. 21, 1769; 4, Elijah, b. Sept. 2, 1780; m. Sarah Fay of Southboro.

Oliver[5] (Josiah[4], Josiah[3], Jonas[2], William[1]), m. Sarah Chase, Nov. 24, 1785. Ch.—1, Lyman, b. June 2, 1788; 2, Leonard, b. Oct. 12, 1790; 3, Isaac, b. Sept. 15, 1792; 4, Emory, b. Dec. 1, 1794; 5, Oliver, 6, Sally, twins, b. Aug. 23, 1801.

William[5] (Josiah[4], Josiah[3], Jonas[2], William[1]), m. Sarah Waters, Mar. 28, 1792. Ch.—1, Alvan, b. Apr. 27, 1793; 2, Sally, b. May 7, 1795; m. June 1, 1820, Nehemiah Chase; 3, Cyrus, b. Nov. 22, 1797; d. July 31, 1817.

Jonas[4] (Josiah[3], Jonas[2], William[1]), m. Hannah Hicks, Oct. 30, 1755. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Mar. 13, 1757; m. Abel Chase, Sept. 24, 1779; 2, Esther, b. Oct. 21, 1761; m. Joseph Bancroft, Apr. 9, 1793; 3, Lydia, b. May 4, 1765; 4, Jonas, (not on record).

Jonas[5] (Jonas[4], Josiah[3], Jonas[2], William[1]), m. Polly Waite, Aug. 6, 1798. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. Mar. 20, 1799; 2, Amasa, b. July 6, 1800.

## Boutell.

Samuel Boutell m. Elizabeth ———. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Feb. 8, 1736; d. Sept. 23, 1741; 2, Hepzabah, b. Jan. 30, 1740; 3, Samuel, b. Dec. 17, 1741; 4, Enoch, b. Jan. 25, 1747; 5, Ebenezer, b. Feb. 4, 1750.

Samuel[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Hannah Barton, Oct. 29, 1765. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Aug. 12, 1766; 2, Jedediah, b. Apr. 20, 1768; 3, Alpheus, b. Jan. 5, 1770.

## Buckman.

Jeremiah Buckman and his wife united with the church by letter from the church in Beverly, in 1734, and Jeremiah Buckman, jr., and his wife, from the same church, in 1735. There is no record of their children.

Stephen Buckman, son of Jeremiah, jr., m. Ruth Gould, Nov. 3, 1743; d. Apr. 24, 1744. Ch.—1, Ruth, b. Aug. 24, 1744.

Daniel Buckman (probably the son of Jeremiah, jr.), m. Phœbe ——; d. June 10, 1783. Ch.—1, Ellenor, b. May 19, 1745; 2, Elizabeth, b. Apr. 11, 1748; 3, Jonas, b. Aug. 3, 1750; 4, Ruth, b. June 3, 1760.

Joseph Buckman (ancestry unknown), m. Mary ———. Ch.—1, Amos, b. Sept. 25, 1744.

Daniel Buckman (ancestry unknown), m. Abigail Pratt, Apr. 18, 1774. Ch.—1, Russell, b. Feb. 22, 1775.

Russell[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Polly Lord, Oct. 27, 1799. Ch.—1, Albert Gallaten, b. Aug. 11, 1803.

Isaiah Buckman (ancestry unknown), m. Mary Dike, Mar. 22, 1759. Ch.—1, Jeremiah, b. Sept. 11, 1761; 2, James, b. Oct. 19, 1763; 3, Rhoda, b. Apr. 8, 1766; 4, Isaiah, b. Mar. 15, 1768; 5, Hannah, b. Feb. 4, 1770; 6, Lucretia, b. Jan. 21, 1774; 7, Molly, b. July 12, 1777.

## Blanchard.

Joseph Blanchard (ancestry unknown), m. Abigail ———. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. July 24, 1751; 2, Abigail, b. Jan. 17, 1754; 3, Ann, b. Sept. 16, 1756.

Joseph[2] (Joseph[1]), m. Mehitabel Putnam, Apr. 10, 1770. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. Dec. 23, 1770.

John Blanchard (ancestry unknown), m. Sarah Carriel, Dec. 19, 1765, she d. Apr. 26, 1805. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. July 2, 1766; 2, John, b. Mar. 12, 1769.

Samuel Blanchard (ancestry unknown), m. Susanna Tenney, Mar. 17, 1775. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. Oct. 26, 1775; 2, John Brewer, b. Mar. 2, 1780; m. Silence Barton, Feb. 17, 1805; 3, Simon, b. Feb. 17, 1782; 4, Samuel, b. June 25, 1784; 5, Polly, b. July 3, 1786; 6, Thomas, b. June 24, 1788.

Stephen[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Cyna Marble, Nov. 26, 1803. Ch.—1, Adeline, b. Sept. 25, 1805.

## Bullard.

By William S. Barton, Esq., of Worcester.

In the genealogical history of the "Descendants of several ancient Puritans," published by Rev. Abner Morse in 1857, and afterward reprinted with important additions and corrections, may be found an interesting account of the Bullard families in New England. From this work and from sundry manuscripts and family records deemed reliable, the writer has prepared for publication, with the annals of the town of Sutton, a few of the materials for a concise history of the ancestry and descendants of Dr. Bullard, from early colonial times down to the close of the year 1877.

Among the first planters of New England, according to the latest researches in genealogy, appear four men of the name Bullard, viz: Robert, George, John and William. They all, doubtless, emigrated from England about the year 1630, and were certainly among the first settlers in Watertown and its vicinity. The first two above named, or their children, had lands assigned them in Watertown in 1637 and 1644, and the last two in Dedham, about the year 1636.

In the first edition of Mr. Morse's work, it is stated that of the several planters of the name of Bullard, "Benjamin

is the only one whose entire race admits of being traced with certainty and separated from all others bearing the name." By substituting the name of Robert for Benjamin, in accordance with the later information obtained by Mr. Morse, this statement will doubtless be found strictly true. It was, at first, erroneously supposed that there was a Benjamin among the early settlers of Watertown, but it seems that a son of Robert, viz: Benjamin (2), hereafter referred to, was the "Benjamin Bullard" whose name is preserved in the early records of that town.

Robert Bullard (1) was unquestionably the ancestor of the Sutton family of that name. He was probably born about the year 1599, as it is a matter of record that he died in Watertown, April 24, 1639, aged forty.

He left a widow, Ann or Anna, and probably three children only — a son Benjamin (2), and two daughters, Anna and Maudlin.

A curious piece of evidence in regard to the parentage of Benjamin (2), may be found in Dr. Bond's "Watertown Family Memorial," more particularly in his account of the discovery of a bond given by one Henry Thorpe, who married the widow of Robert Bullard about November 25, 1639.

Benjamin (2), the only son of Robert and Anna Bullard, was probably born about the year 1630. From all the accounts handed down by his contemporaries, he seems to have been regarded a man of rare energy and force of character.

During a portion of his minority he resided in Dedham, being under the care of an uncle, probably John Bullard, a holder of land in that town. He was admitted a townsman at Dedham, January 11, 1655–'56, "which then implied a previous probation, a good moral character, and the age of twenty-one." His name appears in 1657–'58 in the list of those to whom land was to be assigned in Dedham, but having removed from Dedham about that time, he received none.

He was twice married; first at Dedham, in 1659, to Martha Pidge, and secondly to Elizabeth ——, in 1677. About the time of his first marriage, he, with others, located a

home on the north side of Bogistow Pond, in what is now the town of Sherborn. Here they continued to reside, during the rest of their lives, in a state of warfare with the savages, who then infested nearly all the early settlements in Massachusetts.

In the interesting account given by Mr. Morse, it is related that "they built for a garrison-house a spacious and regular fortress. It was superior to any similar structure on the then frontier." He further adds that "to this place of security our ancestors, for more than two generations, were accustomed to flee in times of alarm, and here no small number of their children were born."

Benjamin Bullard was one of the signers of the first petition for the incorporation of the town of Sherborn. In 1673 he sold his patrimonial estate in Watertown, and in 1674 he signed a second petition for the incorporation of Sherborn, soon after which the prayer of the petitioners was duly granted. He eventually became the proprietor of large tracts of land in Medway, Sherborn and Holliston, some of which have been retained in the family name down to the present day. He died in Sherborn, Sept. 27, 1689. He had by his first wife three sons and three daughters, and the same number of each by his second wife. In closing a most excellent tribute to his memory, Mr. Morse eulogizes the "great Puritan ancestor" of the Bullards, and records the fact that "he sleeps hard by the scenes of his toils and his perils. On the apex of one of nature's pyramids, whose base is laved by the Charles River, repose his ashes, in company with those of the founders of Sherborn."

Benjamin (3), second son of Benjamin (2), and Martha Bullard, was born March 1, 1670–71. He married Tabitha ———, about the year 1700, and had four sons, all born in Sherborn. He inherited lands or drew them in right of his father, in Holliston, in the northwest corner of Mendon, now a part of Milford, and in the territory west of Mendon, afterward known as Douglas. About the year 1739 he removed to the house of his son Benjamin, in Holliston, where he died about the year 1760, aged ninety. He seems to have been principally engaged in farming,

although he was twice chosen tything-man, and repeatedly surveyor of highways, in the alteration and improvement of which he took great interest.

Benjamin (4), the eldest of four children of Benjamin (3), and Tabitha Bullard, was born in Sherborn, March 4, 1702–3. He settled in Holliston prior to 1727, and built his house a few rods east of the northeast corner of Milford. He married, first, Judith, daughter of Ebenezer Hill of Sherborn, November 9, 1727. They had eleven children—six sons and five daughters. He married for his second wife Ruth Hill, August 12, 1762, and died intestate in 1766.

Asa (5), eldest son of Benjamin (4) and Judith Bullard, was born in Holliston, July 10, 1730. He was administrator of his father's estate, and inherited his homestead in the westerly part of Holliston. In the letters of administration granted September 23, 1766, he is styled "cordwainer." He was twice married; first to Hannah Jones, daughter of Eli Jones of Holliston (born August 6, 1734; died April 1762), by whom he had four children; and secondly, November 1, 1762, to Hannah Cook, daughter of Walter Cook of Mendon, by whom he had twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. He made his will December 17, 1802, and died prior to June 12, 1804, in Holliston, aged about seventy-four.

Artemas (6), M. D., the third son of Asa (5), and Hannah (Cook) Bullard, was born at Holliston, December 8, 1768. An interesting sketch of Dr. Bullard, prepared in 1854 by his son-in-law, Judge Barton of Worcester, was first published in 1855 in connection with Mr. Morse's genealogical work, heretofore referred to. To this sketch the writer is greatly indebted for many of the facts which he has freely incorporated into the following brief notice of his honored grandfather.

Dr. Bullard seems to have been the only one of his father's children who received a professional education.

About the time he became of age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John B. Kittredge of Framingham, and afterwards spent about two years in the office of Daniel Fiske of Oxford. Only a few years ago he was remem-

bered by the old people of Oxford as a "smart young physician whom they were desirous of having settled with them." On the twenty-eighth of August 1794, "with a small stock of medicines costing twelve pounds, and under a debt of like amount," he commenced the practice of his profession in Northbridge. While he was a student of medicine at Oxford, he became acquainted with his first wife, Maria Waters, daughter of Ebenezer Waters, Esq., of Sutton, and a relative of Dr. Fiske of Oxford. They were married in Sutton, February 17, 1796. It is related of her that she was a "very worthy lady, but died without issue in about two years after her marriage, and now sleeps in the tomb of her father, in a private cemetery near West Sutton village. Upon this tomb is a monumental tablet, with many inscriptions commemorative of the family of her father." Mrs. Bullard was born August 6, 1769, and died June 6, 1798.

On the sixth of December 1798, Dr. Bullard married for his second wife Lucy, eldest daughter of Deacon Jesse and Anna Mason White of Northbridge, by whom he had ten children, three daughters and seven sons. After a residence of several years in Northbridge, during which he established an extensive practice, he was induced by his father-in-law, Esquire Waters, then advanced in years, to purchase his large and beautiful farm in West Sutton. He accordingly removed to Sutton in 1805, and thenceforward "his attention was divided between his profession and his farm."

About this period, according to the statements of his son-in-law, and "when military honors were not so cheap as at present," he was appointed, by Governor Strong, surgeon of the then local infantry regiment; and in the year 1814 he was elected a fellow of the council of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Nothing was wanted to give him an eminent position in his profession but exclusive devotion to it. Dr. Bullard has been described as in person "somewhat above the ordinary stature, of light, florid complexion, light blue eyes, nose strictly aquiline; and, in short, as his surviving contemporaries say, a fine looking man. He possessed ardent feelings and great energy of character,

united with a sound judgment. His integrity was proverbial, always doing exact justice to others, and expecting the same from them."

The residence of Dr. Bullard was upon a beautiful rise of land about half a mile south of the village of West Sutton. The mansion house, which is a very substantial and well preserved structure, was erected nearly a century ago. A magnificent elm, whose branches cover an area of more than three hundred feet in circumference, is still standing a few rods west of the house, and is one of the most conspicuous landmarks in the town of Sutton.

Many of the associations connected with the old farm on "Bullard Hill," are perhaps of too personal a nature to warrant more than a passing allusion in this place. To the writer, who, as the doctor's eldest grandchild, was a frequent visitor at the old homestead, the venerable family residence and its many still beautiful surroundings will always possess a peculiar interest—an interest second only to that felt by the surviving members of that large household of fifty years ago. It is gratifying to the writer to be able to add that a very considerable portion of the old farm is still retained in the family name, and that its ancient reputation for hospitality and good cheer are still preserved under the successful management of the present proprietor, a worthy grandson of Dr. Bullard.

The death of Dr. Bullard, which was probably instantaneous, was occasioned by an accidental fall in his barn. It occurred on Friday, the sixth day of May 1842. His funeral was largely attended by his fellow townsmen and friends, and by many of his numerous relatives; the impressive funeral services being conducted by the Rev. Hiram A. Tracy of Sutton, and the Rev. David Holman of Douglas. His remains were buried in the cemetery at West Sutton, where a simple monument has been erected to his memory. A plain marble headstone, placed in the enclosure which marks the family burial lot, bears the following inscription: "Dr. Artemas Bullard; born at Holliston, Dec. 8, 1768: died at Sutton May 6, 1842, aged 73."

Lucy White, second wife of Dr. Bullard, and the mother of all his children, was born at Northbridge, May 5, 1778.

As heretofore stated, she was the daughter of Deacon Jesse White and Anna Mason, his wife, and was the eldest of eleven children — four daughters and seven sons. A minute account of her paternal ancestry, communicated by her son-in-law, Hon. Ira M. Barton of Worcester, in an article entitled "Sampson Mason, the Baptist and Dragoon in Oliver Cromwell's Army," appeared in the columns of the Historical and Genealogical Register for July 1864. In this carefully prepared and most interesting sketch, it appears that Mrs. Bullard was one of the direct descendants of Sampson Mason of Rehoboth, being a representative of the sixth generation from her noted ancestor, counting him as the first. Without going into details, it will be sufficient for the present purpose of the writer to give the following brief summary of the Mason pedigree. Of the thirteen children of Sampson (1), by Mary (Butterworth), the tenth child, Isaac (2), was the ancestor of Mrs. Bullard. He was a deacon of the second Baptist church in Swansey. His son, Hezekiah (3), who was the fifth of ten children, was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Bullard. The eldest son of Hezekiah (3), and Rebecca Martin, was Melatiah (4), who lived to be more than one hundred years of age. The oldest daughter of Melatiah (4), and Rebecca Miller, was Anna (5), (Mason), the mother of Mrs. Bullard. She was born at Rehoboth, November 4, 1755; married Deacon White, at Uxbridge, April 17, 1777; died August 20, 1839.

It is scarcely possible, within the limits of this brief sketch, to do full justice to the memory of Mrs. Bullard. In lieu, therefore, of a more elaborate tribute, the writer deems himself fortunate in being able to present a few extracts from the eloquent remarks made by her son-in-law, Henry Ward Beecher, at her funeral:

To this joyful coronation our beloved mother has come. All the days of her appointed years — years full of labor and duty — are accomplished; all her doubts are dispelled, all her anticipations realized; all she hoped for in her long and noble life, and far more than human hope can ever aspire to, is now her portion. We come to shed no bitter tears: we celebrate a triumph, not a defeat — a life perfected.

Her children are gathered here, with her more immediate friends and neighbors, to pay the last honors to her lifeless frame. How sturdily, how nobly she lived; feeble, tender, but how enduring. Never strong, no one would have marked her for a long life. Well do I remember when first I saw her. I was then a lad in college. Even then I was struck by the energy of her character. I remember my impression then that she was weak in body, and liable to meet an early death. Who would have thought that she would survive that stalwart man, Dr. Bullard of Sutton! so full of the capital for a long and sturdy life. In body, as in mind, she was evenly organized. Hers was the strength of tenderness and gentleness, but underlaid by a quiet persistence of wonderful force. She was firm and steadfast for the right, wherever principle was involved; mild and loving, but with fixed habits of belief and thought, which kept her firm and true, even to sternness when occasion required. God taught her! With her vigor of character, it would have been easy for her to make shipwreck of happiness, linked as she was with that strong nature, her husband. It would have been easy for her to purchase peace by self-abnegation, by sinking herself; but she did neither. She made herself a power in her house, but she ruled by submission and love. She made her house a happy one; and a greater compliment can be paid to no woman. She elevated the name of wife and mother, by showing, in herself, what it was possible for a woman to be.

Mrs. Bullard passed the last portion of her long and useful life at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Judge Barton of Worcester. She died in Worcester, December 15, 1869, aged ninety-one years, seven months and ten days. Her remains were placed by the side of her husband, in the cemetery at West Sutton, and the same simple monument marks the site of their resting place.

In giving some account of the descendants of Doctor and Mrs. Bullard, the writer has endeavored to make it as complete as possible in a genealogical point of view, and, at the same time, to embody such brief details of personal history as might be of interest to the general reader. For the sake of conciseness, however, he has sought to avoid the repetition of names, as far as practicable, and to make use of such abbreviations as are customary in works of this kind.

Of the ten children of Dr. Bullard by his second wife, all of whom were living at the time of his decease, it may be proper to state, in a general way, that they were all well educated, three of the sons being graduates of colleges and ordained ministers, and two other sons being physicians. His three daughters all married professional men.

The several children of Dr. and Mrs. Bullard, with their respective families in the order of their seniority, are as follows:

I. Maria Waters, born January 25, 1800, at Northbridge, and married November 11, 1823, at Sutton, by Rev. Edmund Mills, to Ira Barton of Oxford. Her husband, the late Hon. Ira Moore Barton of Worcester, first named Ira, was born at Oxford, October 25, 1796, and, in 1839, by act of the General Court, was authorized to take the additional name of "Moore" in memory of his revered maternal grandmother, Dorothy Moore, and of his great-great-grandfather Moore, the first magistrate of his native town. He was a grandson of Dr. Stephen Barton, who was born at Sutton, June 10, 1740. Dr. Barton's father and mother, Edmund and Anna Flynt Barton, were married in Salem, April 9, 1739, and probably removed to Sutton soon afterward. Mr. Barton graduated with high honors at Brown University, in 1819, and at the Cambridge law school in 1822. He practised law in Oxford from 1822 to 1834, and was representative from that town during the years 1830 to 1832 inclusive. In 1833–'34 he represented the county of Worcester in the State Senate. He removed to Worcester in 1834, and in 1836 was appointed by Governor Everett judge of probate for Worcester county. In 1840 he was chosen one of the electors for president in the famous Harrison, or "log-cabin" campaign. He resigned his judgeship in 1844, and in 1846 represented the then town of Worcester in the legislature. Judge Barton continued the practice of his profession until 1849, when he visited Europe in pursuit of much needed rest and recreation.

Upon his return in 1850 he resumed his office practice only, finding leisure, during the intervals of business, for the indulgence of his literary, historical and antiquarian tastes. He was an active member, and for many years a Councillor of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester. He died, very suddenly, at his home in Worcester, July 18, 1867. The writer may be pardoned if he feels constrained to add some extracts from the many tributes to the memory of his honored father.

"Judge Barton was distinguished for purity, simplicity and integrity of character; and as a public servant, in numerous offices of trust and responsibility, his conduct was marked by signal ability, fidelity and success. He was eminently the accomplished lawyer, the upright magistrate, the enlightened patriotic citizen; and the community which, through a long and busy life, he has benefitted and honored, will hold in grateful remembrance his services and his virtues." He has been described as "a man of very striking personal appearance, with tall and commanding figure, fine head and Websterian eyes. He showed something of the Roman mould in his aspect, which was well reflected in his character."

The funeral of Judge Barton took place on Monday, July 22, 1867, from All Saints Church in Worcester, and his remains were interred at Rural Cemetery, where a massive marble sarcophagus, inscribed with the name, "Ira Moore Barton," has been erected to his memory. His widow, the worthy daughter of a noble mother, still resides in Worcester, surrounded by a large family circle of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and enjoying the confidence and respect of all who know her. May she be spared many years as a model example of unselfish, self-sacrificing, maternal love.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Barton are: 1, William Sumner, A. M., b. at Oxford, September 30, 1824. He graduated at Brown University in the class of 1844; was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised law in partnership with his father and Hon. Peter C. Bacon, until 1850. In 1853 he was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester. He continued the practise of his profession in Worcester until June 1854, when he accepted a position in the Bank of Commerce, Boston, having his residence still in Worcester. In January 1872 he was elected treasurer of the city of Worcester, which office he continues to hold. He was m. first, at Worcester, April 4, 1849, by Rev. Alonzo Hill, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary G. Jennison, b. at Worcester Feb. 7, 1827, d. Feb. 28, 1869, at Worcester. They had

(1) Mary, b. at Worcester, Sept. 29, 1853; m. at Worcester, April 11, 1872, by Rev. William R. Huntington, to Alfred Wadsworth Dana. They have four sons, Alfred Henshaw, b. in Berchtesgaden, Germany, Wm. Sumner Barton and Charles Bates, both b. in San Francisco, and John Adams, b. in Santa Rosa. They now reside in Santa Rosa, Cal.

(2) Lucy, b. at Worcester, Jan. 7, 1856.

(3) Anna, b. at Worcester, April 20, 1858.

He was m. secondly, at New York city, Nov. 22, 1870, by Bishop Horatio N. Southgate, to Kate Almy, only dau. of Wm. and Jane B. Ellery. They have

(1) Wm. Ellery, b. at Worcester, Dec. 10, 1873, a namesake and great-great-grandson of one of the "signers."

(2) Edith Almy, b. at Worcester, Sept. 29, 1876.

2. Anna Maria, b. at Oxford, April 21, 1826; m. at Worcester, Nov. 7, 1849, by Rev. Alonzo Hill, to John Wm. Bigelow, son of John and Abigail Bigelow, formerly of Medford. They have had

(1) Wm. Blake, b. at Medford, Feb. 5, 1852.

(2) Annie, b. at Medford, Jan. 20, 1855; m. Oct. 1, 1874, at Newport, R. I., to Charles Follen McKim. They have a dau. Sarah, b. Aug. 13, 1875.

(3) Samuel Lee, b. at St. James, France, Aug 23, 1856; d. there Aug. 26.

(4) Marie, b. at Boston, June 20, 1861.

Mr. Bigelow has for many years been extensively engaged in business, both in Boston and New York; he now resides in the latter city, having his summer house in Newport, Rhode Island.

3. Artemas Bullard, b. at Oxford, Aug. 12, 1828; d. at O. June 21, 1831.

4. Charles Henry, b. at Oxford, April 10, 1830; m. first, by Rev. Wm. Miller, at Greensburg, Ind., June 20, 1853, to Isabella Edwards. They had, all b. at Greensburg,

(1) Maria Edwards, b. Apr. 8, 1854.

(2) Mary ——, b. Nov. 23, 1856.

(3) Anna ——, b. July 10, 1859; d. Oct. 19, 1860.

Married 2d, by Rev. J. B. Britton, to Sarah Ann White, at Madison, Ind., Sept. 28, 1861, and had

(1) James Yeatman, b. at St. Louis, Jan. 2, 1863.

During the war he held a Captain's commission in one of the western regiments. He now resides at Topeka, Kansas.

5. Artemas Bullard, b. at Oxford, Dec. 5, 1831; d. at Worcester, April 17, 1837.

6. Lucy, b. at Worcester, July 24, 1834; m. at W. May 1, 1857, by Rev. Alonzo Hill, to Samuel Lee Bigelow, M. D., a son of John and Abigail Bigelow, of Medford. They had

(1) Samuel Lee, b. at Paris, France, July 28, 1858.

(2) Abigail, also b. at Paris, Aug. 2, 1860; died there Aug. 7, 1860.

Dr. Bigelow practised his profession in Paris for several years with distinguished success. Upon the breaking out of the "war of the rebellion," he offered his services to the United States Government, and was appointed Brigade Surgeon in General Franklin's corps, army of the Potomac. He died at his post of duty, October 31, 1862, of disease contracted in the service, and was buried in Rural Cemetery, Worcester, by the side of his infant daughter. His widow resides with her mother in Worcester.

7. Francis Augustus, born at W. Oct. 24, 1836; m. Sept. 7, 1864, at Chico, Cal., to Emily J., dau. of George Wood. They have

(1) Annie Adelle, b. at Chico, Aug. 4, 1865.

He makes it his home in Chico, where he is well known as a popular and hard working business man.

8. Edmund Mills, b. at W. Sept. 27, 1838; m. Sept. 6, 1871, at North Yarmouth, Me., by Rev. Samuel Paine Blake, to Abby Twycross, dau. of the officiating clergyman. They have

(1) Lydia Maud, b. at North Yarmouth, Me., Aug. 2, 1872.

(2) Edmund Blake, b. at Worcester, Oct. 30, 1874.

During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Barton was one of the most active agents of the United States Sanitary Commission, being on duty for three years with the fifth corps of the army of the Potomac. He is now the efficient Assistant Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester.

9. George Edward, b. at W. July 30, 1841. He enlisted in 1862 as a private in the 51st Mass. Infantry, and was appointed Sergeant-Major of that Regt. In Jan. 1864 he was appointed 2d Lieut. in the 57th Mass. Infantry; was soon after promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy and subsequently commissioned Capt., serving in that Regt. until the close of the war. He died at Worcester on Wednesday, May 29, 1878.

His funeral was largely attended by his comrades of the 51st and 57th Regt. Mass. Vols., and of the George H. Ward Post 10, G. A. R., and also by representatives of the Worcester Continentals. The funeral services at his grave, which took place at sunset on Saturday, the 1st of June, were peculiarly solemn and impressive, being noteworthy as a spontaneous tribute to the memory of a young and gallant soldier.

II. Artemas, Rev., D. D., b. at Northbridge, June 3, 1802; m. June 2, 1829, Anne Tuttle Jones, b. Jan. 31, 1808, dau. of Samuel J. of Acton, by Anna Tuttle, a sister of Miss Sarah T., Sec'y of Female Teachers Ass'n, Mass., and a descendant of the bro. of Archbishop Leighton. They had the following children:

1. Artemas Everett, b. July 19, 1830, at Charlestown; d. Apr. 13, 1836.
2. Anna Maria, b. July 19, 1832, at Boston; d. Apr. 28, 1833.
3. Thomas Green Fessenden, b. Mar. 21, 1834, at Walnut Hills, Ohio; d. Nov. 1838.
4. Robert Leighton, b. Mar. 21, 1837, at Walnut Hills; d. Jan. 25, 1848.
5. Henry, Rev., b. Sept. 23, 1839, at St. Louis, Mo.; was first settled as a minister in Wayland, Mass., and afterward in St. Joseph, Mo., where he now resides. He m. Aug. 30, 1871, at Cincinnati, O., Helen Maria, eldest dau. of Henry A. Nelson, D. D., and Margaret Mills Nelson, and had
   (1) Annie Leighton, b. Feb. 19, 1873; d. July 16, 1873.
   (2) Henry Nelson, b. Nov. 19, 1874.
   (3) Alice, b. Oct. 4, 1876.
6. Anna Elizabeth, b. Sept. 29, 1842; d. Jan. 13, 1848.
7. Edward Payson, b. Jan. 19, 1845; d. Jan. 12, 1848.

Three of the children of Dr. and Mrs. B. d. of scarlet fever, at St. Louis, within a space of only 13 days.

Rev. Dr. Bullard was a graduate of Amherst College, in the class of 1826. He studied divinity at Andover theological seminary, and was ordained to the ministry, April 20, 1831. During the first year or two after his ordination, he was actively employed in behalf of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union. He subsequently, about the year 1835, accepted the position of district secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the valley of the Mississippi, having his headquarters at Cincinnati. In June 1838 he was installed as pastor of the first Presbyterian church in St. Louis. Of Dr. Bullard's remarkably successful pastorate, in connection with this leading western church, as well as of his untiring labors in behalf of the

religious and educational interests of Missouri, an interesting account may be found in the "Presbytery Reporter," for December 1864, published at Alton, Illinois. Dr. Bullard will be best remembered, in this vicinity, as one of the most impressive of the many public speakers who were called upon to advocate the claims of the west from the pulpits of our New England churches. In 1850 he visited Europe, with his accomplished wife, as a delegate to the "World's Peace Convention" in Germany. It has been said that while there "marked attention was shown him by Mr. Cobden and others, and his speech, at the convention, elicited great applause, both for its aptness and its boldness." Upon their return to St. Louis, Mrs. Bullard, who is a lady of rare culture and literary ability, published a graphic account of their journey, entitled "Sights and Scenes in Europe."

The death of Mr. Bullard occurred, under very tragical circumstances, on the first of November 1855. It was during an excursion, which took place in honor of the opening of the Pacific railroad, that he, together with twenty-nine other prominent citizens of St. Louis, was instantly killed by the breaking of a defective bridge over the Gasconade river, at a point some forty miles from Jefferson City, Missouri.

The breaking of this bridge, according to the published accounts of the disaster, caused the precipitation of six long cars, "one upon another with their living freight, to the beach, thirty feet below." The funeral of Dr. Bullard and others took place from his beautiful new church on the fifth of November 1855. In this church, which he had once almost prophetically said was "not for him," and in which he was destined never to preach, hundreds of mourning friends assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory. His decease was regarded, at the time, as a public calamity; not only to the church of which he was the faithful pastor, but to the city of which he was a distinguished citizen. His widow now resides at St. Joseph, making her home with her only surviving child, Rev. Henry Bullard, a worthy son of an honored father.

III. Asa, Rev., A. M., b. Mar. 26, 1804, at Northbridge; m. May 16, 1832, Lucretia Gunn, daughter of Samuel Fowler and Lucretia G. Dickinson of Montague. They had

1. Catharine Dickinson, b. Aug. 12, 1834; d. Aug. 17, 1834.
2. Louisa Dana, b. Nov. 7, 1835.
3. William Reed, M. D., b. Sept. 7, 1837; m. July 21, 1872, Mary N. Gilman. They have
   (1) John Gilman, and
   (2) Clara Gertrude, twins, b. Dec. 11, 1873.
4. Mary Elizabeth, b. Feb. 17, 1840.
5. Helen Knight, b. Sept. 27, 1845; m. May 16, 1876, Charles F. Wyman of Cambridgeport.

Rev. Asa Bullard was graduated at Amherst College in the class of 1828. He engaged for a year in teaching school at Augusta, Maine, and subsequently studied divinity at Andover theological seminary. In April 1831 he was appointed an agent of the Maine Sabbath School Union, and in 1832 was ordained at Portland as an evangelist. In March 1834 he was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, now called the Congregational Publishing Society, which office he continues to hold. Besides performing the duties of this office with eminent success, he was also, for many years, the editor of the "Sabbath School Visitor," and for more than thirty years of the well known "Well Spring." In 1876 he published a work entitled "Fifty Years with the Sabbath Schools," in which he gives a graphic and interesting account of his life-work in behalf of the young. Mr. Bullard's influence, both by voice and pen, over thousands of the youth of New England, can hardly be over estimated. It has made his name a household word far beyond the limits of his native State, and in hundreds of the homes of his large pastorate. For the last thirty years Mr. Bullard has resided in Cambridge, where he is held in high esteem as a public spirited citizen and a true hearted man.

IV. Joseph, b. in Sutton, Oct. 30, 1806; m. Apr. 3, 1834, Olivia P. Hill. They had,

1. Eliza Ann, b. May 31, 1835.
2. Ira Barton, b. May 26, 1837. He enlisted as private in company C. fifty-first Massachusets infantry, Sept. 1862, and served until the regiment was mustered out of service. In 1864 he again enlisted, and served as corporal in company H, fifty-seventh Massachusetts infantry. He died at Fredericksburg, Virginia, May 24, 1864, of wounds received in battle.

3. Henry Beecher, b. Apr. 9, 1839; m. Nov. 3, 1861, Huldah Ann Wilcox, and had,

(1) Louisa Irena, b. June 21, 1863.

(2) Annie Laura, b. Aug. 8, 1864; d. Sept. 6, 1864.

(3) Henry Clifford, b. July 9, 1867.

Mr. Bullard has held the office of post-master in West Sutton, and also that of selectman of the town of Sutton. He carries on the homestead farm on "Bullard Hill." For some years he was the proprietor of the West Sutton store. As a worthy representative of the Bullard family, he commands the respect of his fellow citizens.

4. Agnes Olivia, b. Aug. 20, 1841; d. Nov. 5, 1841.

5. Franklin Eugene, b. Dec. 13, 1842; m. Aug. 4, 1873, Helen B. Baldwin; they have one son, Charles Franklin.

6. Mary Augusta, b. Feb. 14, 1855; m. Jan. 2, 1878, Frank D. Tucker of Charlton.

During the last thirty years of his life, Joseph Bullard was the owner and manager of the homestead farm. Possessing great natural ability, and noted for his marked originality of character, he will long be remembered with affectionate regard by the citizens of his native town. He died after a short illness, Sept. 12, 1872. His funeral was largely attended by relatives and friends, and his remains were placed in the family lot in the West Sutton cemetery.

V. Lucy Ann, b. in Sutton, Nov. 9, 1809; m. May 19, 1831, to Rev. Lot Jones. Her husband was born at Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 21, 1797, and graduated at Bowdoin College. He first settled in Georgia, and afterward, for several years, was the rector of Christ church in Clappville. In 1833 he removed to New York City; where, as rector of the Church of the Epiphany, he labored with great success for more than thirty years. Mr. Jones was held in respect everywhere, as the faithful and beloved pastor. In the literary and social circles of the metropolis, he was no less highly esteemed as an accomplished scholar and one of the most genial of men. He died quite suddenly, Oct. 12, 1865, in consequence of an accidental fall, while attending a church convention in Philadelphia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are

1. William Henry, b. Mar. 14, 1832; d. Mar. 16, 1838.

2. Maria Louisa, b. in New York City, July 12, 1834; m. Oct. 2, 1856, to George E. Moore of New York, who was born Apr. 30, 1833, and d. July 24, 1867. They had,

(1) Jared Lot, b. in New York, Sept. 20, 1857; d. Apr. 19, 1860.

(2) George Henry, b. in New York, Feb. 20, 1860.

(3) Lucy, b. Aug. 8, 1862; d. Sept. 8, 1862.

(4) Louise, b. at Matteawan, N. Y., July 3, 1864.

(5) Anna Mary, b. at Garrison's, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1868.

3. Emily, b. Nov. 27, 1835; d. Mar. 31, 1836.

4. Lucy Ann, b. Mar. 23, 1837; d. Mar. 24, 1837.

5. Henry Lawrence, Rev., b. New York May 30, 1839; m. Oct. 6, 1869, at Concord, N. H., to Sarah Eastman Coffin. Their children are,

(1) Hattie Louise, b. at Fitchburg, July 20, 1870.

(2) Lawrence Bullard, b. at Fitchburg, Jan. 8, 1872.

(3) Helen Crocker, b. at Fitchburg, Mar. 22, 1874; d. at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 7, 1876.

(4) Carleton Coffin, b. at Wilkesbarre, Sept. 26, 1876.

For more than eleven years Mr. Jones was rector of Christ church in Fitchburg. He is now rector of St. Stephen's church in Wilkesbarre, Penn. In both positions he has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his parishioners, and has taken high rank in his profession.

Mrs. Lot Jones still resides in New York, enjoying the respect of all who know her, and beloved and esteemed for her many good works, both in and out of the church.

VI. Ebenezer Waters, Rev., A. M., twin brother of Mrs. Jones, b. Nov. 9, 1809. He m. first, Sept. 6, 1838, at Hadley, Margaret P. Smith, dau. of Oliver Smith of H., b. June 6, 1813; d. Dec. 2, 1841, at Fitchburg. He m. second, Aug. 15, 1843, at Hadley, Harriet N., dau. of Dea. William Dickinson of Hadley, b. Mar. 5, 1818. They had

1. Harriet Marguerite, b. at Fitchburg, Nov. 28, 1844; m. Oct. 4, 1870, at Royalston, Charles Stuart Bullock, who was born at R., Jan. 20, 1841, and had
   (1) Marguerite Elizabeth, b. at Hampstead, N. H., Sept. 3, 1872.
   (2) William Stuart, b. at Arlington Heights, Sept. 22, 1875.
2. Caroline, b. at Fitchburg, Feb. 6, 1847; m. Dec. 25, 1867, at Royalston, Ferdinand Hoffman, who was b. at Suhl, Prussia. They have four children, all born in Stockbridge:
   (1) Walter, b. Dec. 23, 1868.
   (2) Ralph, b. Nov. 30, 1870.
   (3) Friedericke, b. Jan. 17, 1873.
   (4) Bernhold, b. Nov. 10, 1874.
3. Lucy Ann, b. Aug. 31, 1849; d. at Stockbridge, Oct. 9, 1877.
4. William Ebenezer, b. Jan. 23, 1852.
5. Edward Dickinson, b. Sept. 20, 1853.

Mr. Bullard first entered college at Amherst, and, after pursuing his studies there for three years, completed his collegiate course at Miami University, Ohio, in 1834. After his graduation he entered Lane theological seminary, at Walnut Hills, Ohio; but his health failing him, he was obliged to give up his studies and return to Massachusetts. Two years afterwards, on the eighth of August 1838, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Fitchburg. He was dismissed from this church, July 1, 1852, and in September of the same year was installed over the Congregational church and society in Royalston. At the centennial celebration of that town, in 1865, he took an active part as a member of important committees, and by request of the town authorities, assisted in the preparation and publication of numerous historical notes, accompanying Gov. Bullock's address. He was subsequently settled over the Congregational church in Hampstead, N. H.; but in consequence of failing health, was obliged to resign his pastorate. His present home is in the town of Stockbridge. There, in

the society of his accomplished wife, and of a goodly portion of his family, and enjoying much needed rest and relaxation from labor, he bids fair to survive many years, preaching by example, if not by precept, to all those who come within the sphere of his genial influence.

VII. Eunice White, b. at Sutton, Aug. 26, 1812; m. at S., Aug. 3, 1837, to Henry Ward Beecher. After their marriage they made their home in Lawrenceburg, Ind., Mr. Beecher having been called to take charge of the New School Presbyterian church in that place. In 1839 they removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where Mr. Beecher was settled over the first New School Presbyterian church in that city. They left Indianapolis in 1847, Mr. Beecher having been called, with great unanimity, to the pastorate of the Plymouth Congregational Society in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Of his wonderful success in this society it is hardly necessary for the writer even to speak. No ordinary tribute, certainly, can do full justice to this remarkable man, nor to the people who, for thirty years past, through good report and through evil report, have so nobly sustained their beloved pastor. The true character and genius of the "great preacher" can safely be left to the impartial pen of history. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher have had ten children.

1. Harriet Eliza, b. May 16, 1838, at Lawrenceburg, Ind.; m. Sept. 13, 1861, Rev. Samuel Scoville, who, for many years, has been settled over a church in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y. They have had seven children, of whom only four are living — two sons and two daughters.

2. A son b. Mar. 1, 1840; d. the same day.

3. Henry Barton, b. July 8, 1841, at Indianapolis; m. Dec. 17, 1862, Harriet J. Benedict. They have had five children, of whom there are now living, three daughters and one son. Mr. Beecher was an officer in the regular army during the late war. He resigned his commission as Colonel at the close of the war, and engaged in business at Albany, N. Y. He is now engaged in business in Brooklyn and New York.

4. George Lyman, b. Oct. 18, 1844, at Indianapolis; d. Mar. 1, 1845.

5. Katharine Esther, b. Aug. 1, 1846, at Indianapolis; d. at Brooklyn, Nov. 16, 1847.

6. William Constantine, b. Jan. 26, 1848, at Brooklyn; graduated at Yale College, pursued his studies at the New York Law School, and is now a partner in the law firm of Lewis and Beecher, New York City.

7 and 8. Alfred and Arthur, twins, b. at Brooklyn, Dec. 20, 1852; both d. at Brooklyn, July 4, 1853.

9 and 10. Herbert Foote and sister, twins, b. June 22, 1854; the sister d. the same day; Herbert F. is now engaged in business in New York City.

It is due to Mrs. Beecher to say that during the forty years of her married life, she has proved a most admirable helpmeet for her honored husband. Possessing superior natural abilities, she has made her mark, both as authoress and as a writer for the press; often, in fact, being of great assistance to Mr. Beecher in many of his literary and editorial labors. Whether at their home on Brooklyn Heights

or at their farm in Peekskill, Mrs. Beecher has shown herself the model housewife, willing at all times to share her husband's burdens, and able, if necessary, to take upon herself responsibilities that would dishearten any but a most unselfish and devoted woman.

VIII. Talbut, M. D., b. Aug. 16, 1815; m. 1st, Aug. 1, 1839, at Marietta, O., Susan B., dau. of the late Dr. John Cotton of Marietta, and a descendant of the Rev. John Cotton, b. in Marietta, Apr. 15, 1816; d. in M. May 23, 1846. They had,

1. Francke Cotton, b. in New Orleans, Mar. 6, 1841; d. in Marietta, July 1, 1857.
2. Henrie Talbut, b. in N. Orleans, Dec. 27, 1843; d. in M. July 2, 1857.
3. Albert Mears, b. in Indianapolis, Feb. 1846; d. there July 3, 1846.

He m. 2d, Sept. 30, 1848, at Indianapolis, Catharine Phalan, b. in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1826. They had

1. Sarah Alice, b. in I. Oct. 30, 1849; d. there Aug. 8, 1854.
2. William Mason, M. D., b. in I. April 23, 1853. He is engaged in the practise of medicine at Indianapolis, having inherited his father's taste for the medical profession. He holds the position of Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Indiana Medical College. He m. Sept. 3, 1878, Eunice, dau. of Samuel Allen of Providence, R. I.
3. Alice Kate, b. Aug. 8, 1855, in I.; d. there Jan. 20, 1858.
4. Charles Francke, b. in I. Jan. 15, 1858; d. there June 16, 1858.
5. Talbut, b. in I. Apr. 18, 1859; d. there May 10, 1861.
6. Harry Fletcher, b. in I. Nov. 16, 1861; res. with his mother in Indianapolis. Mr. Bullard first settled in New Orleans, where, for some years, he carried on a very flourishing private school. About the year 1844, having completed the study of medicine, he commenced the practise of his profession at Indianapolis. During a long residence in I., Dr. Bullard became noted as a skillful physician, and, during the war, he did excellent service as a volunteer surgeon in the army. He d. at I., June 18, 1868, leaving a wid. and two sons. He will long be remembered by those who knew him intimately, for his many amiable and kindly traits of character, no less than for his eminent ability as a physician.

IX. Jesse Mason, M. D., b. in Sutton, Nov. 12, 1818. In the year 1840 he left home to engage in teaching school at N. Orleans. Afterward he was, for several years, a leading druggist in St. Louis, having established himself in that line of business May 1, 1841. Not having realized his anticipations, in a mercantile point of view, he came east in 1843 and devoted himself to the study of medicine. About the year 1849 he removed to San Francisco, where he commenced the practise of his profession with every prospect of success. His expectations, however, were destined never to be realized. Having embarked in the ship "Albert R. Harris" for a voyage to the Sandwich Islands, he, with all on board, were lost in the bay of San Francisco, Feb. 3, 1851. He died, unmarried, at the early age of 32. Dr. Bullard was gifted with fine natural abilities, and was much admired for his manly personal appearance and his many generous traits of character. Although among the "lost at sea," his early death is fitly commemorated by a simple marble headstone suitably inscribed, placed within the family lot at the cemetery at West Sutton.

X. Oliver Crosby, b. at Sutton, Jan. 20, 1822; m. Oct. 19, 1843, Sarah Jane, dau. of Seth Hartwell of Wilkinsonville. They have

1. William Sumner, b. at Sutton, Sept. 11, 1844; m. Apr. 25, 1867, in Baltimore, to Hannah Kettlewell, who was b. in Balto., July 12, 1847, and d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1874. They had

(1) Charles Kettlewell, b. in Balto., Sept. 22, 1868; d. Apr. 1, 1870.

(2) Sumner Hartwell, b. at Balto., Feb. 18, 1871; d. Dec. 5, 1874.

2. Elizabeth, b. at Sutton, Jan. 11, 1847.

3. Lucy Maria, b. Feb. 2, 1850; m. ——, 1872, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Capt. Samuel E. Foote, who was b. in Guilford, Conn., Jan. 20, 1843. Their ch. b. at Brooklyn, are,

(1) Raymond Ward, b. Aug. 19, 1873; d. in Brooklyn, 1877.

(2) Florence, b. Jan. 24, 1876.

4. Isabella Henderson, b. and d. at Lenox, May 17, 1854.

5. Francke Talbut, b. at Lenox, Mar. 22, 1858; d. Feb. 25, 1862.

6. Arthur Mason, b. at Lenox, July 30, 1860; d. at Peekskill, N. Y., Apr. 13, 1861.

Mr. Bullard commenced his studies at an early age, with a view to entering the ministry. He made his home for some time with his brother Talbut, assisting him in his school at New Orleans. He afterward resided with his sister, Mrs. Lot Jones, at New York city. His health becoming impaired, he was obliged to give up his cherished studies, much to his regret, and to discontinue his connection with Columbia College.

About the year 1843 he engaged in business at West Sutton, and after a few years spent in that village, he removed, with his family, to Indianapolis. Subsequently he took charge of Rev. Mr. Beecher's farm at Lenox, and in 1858 he established a model school for boys in that place. He afterward had the supervision of Mr. Beecher's farm at Peekskill, and remained there until after the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. Soon after the organization of the United States Sanitary Commission, he was appointed one of its special relief agents, and continued in its employ until the close of the war.

For the last ten years he has been largely engaged, in connection with Mr. Olmstead and others, in laying out the famous "Prospect Park" in Brooklyn, New York. Like all the Bullards, he is a most indefatigable worker, and, as such, commands the respect and confidence of all his business associates and friends.

In concluding this imperfect sketch, the writer will simply add that he has endeavored, as far as possible, to so arrange and condense the materials at his command, as to make them reasonably interesting to the general reader. If he has erred in judgment, by entering too minutely into genealogical details, or in laying too much stress upon some of the more prominent features of the family history, he can only plead, in excuse, his personal interest in the subject, and ask the reader to bear in mind what has been well said by another, that "in treasuring up the memorials of the fathers we best manifest our regard for posterity."

### Burbank.

Caleb Burbank of Newbury, m. Peggy Wheeler. Ch.—1, Gershom, b.——; 2, Abigail; 3, Abijah, b. Mar. 26, 1736.

Abijah[2] (Caleb[1]), m. Mary Spring of Weston, Sept. 4, 1760. Ch.—1, Caleb, b. July 18, 1761; 2, Elijah, b. Dec. 18, 1762; 3, Henry, b. July 30, 1764; 4, Abijah, b. Mar. 3, 1766; 5, Mary, b. Dec. 3, 1767; m. Samuel Goddard, Apr. 17, 1783; 6, Silas, b. Sept. 19, 1769; 7, John, b. June 11, 1771; 8, John, 9, Anne, twins, b. Sept. 22, 1774; 10, Judith, b. Mar. 11, 1777; m. a Fay of Royalston; 11, Isaac, b. Apr. 17, 1784.

Elijah[3] (Abijah[2], Caleb[1]), m. Betty Gibbs, Nov. 21, 1782. Ch.—1, Leonard, b. Apr. 21, 1783; 2, Gardner, b. May 8, 1785; 3, Polly, b. June 17, 1787; d. at the age of 18; 4, Betsey, b. Aug. 4, 1788; m. Dana A. Braman; 5, Amelia, m. Austin Denney, Esq.; 6, Nancy, m. a Wesson.

Caleb Burbank, m. 1st, Lucy Waters, May 25, 1785; she d. in 1823; m. 2d, Hannah, dau. of David Smith of Rutland.

He was made a Major-General in 1813. For further mention of General Burbank, see chapter on manufacturing.

Daniel Burbank was brother of Caleb Burbank of Newbury.

He m. Elizabeth ——. Ch.—1, Nathaniel, b. Mar. 12, 1746; 2, Daniel, b. Mar. 12, 1747; 3, Abigail, b. Nov. 10, 1748; 4, Susanna, b. Jan. 18, 1750; 5, Eleazur, b. Jan. 7, 1752; 6, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 24, 1753; 7, Lydia, b. Jan. 13, 1756; 8, Eleazur, b. Sept. 27, 1757; 9, Mehitable, b. Oct. 5, 1759; 10, Isaac, b. Apr. 10, 1761; 11, John, b. Jan. 2, 1764.

### Burdon.

John Burdon was born in England, about the year 1685, in the city of Durham. His father's name was John, and he had two brothers, Thomas and George. John was a tailor by trade. In the year 1700 he was impressed on board a

man-of-war, and was at the taking of Gibralter in the year 1704. After leaving the ship he worked at his trade in Durham, and there married. The maiden name of his wife is not known; her given name was Betty. By her he had one child, who soon died, and shortly after, his wife also; after which he went to sea and was engaged in the slave trade. The ship upon which he was serving having brought a cargo of slaves to Salem, in this country, he left the ship and did not again rejoin it, but commenced business at Danvers, where he married Abigail Moulton, by whom he had one child, born August 8, 1726, who was named John. When John was fifteen months old, he came to Sutton and built a log house on the borders of Singletary lake, in which he lived a few years, then built a house where Dea. Marble now lives, and planted the old orchard. He left Sutton and resided in Charlton a few years, where his wife died. He then returned and worked at his trade in the house of Phineas Putnam, where he died in February 1763, aged about seventy-eight.

John[3] (John [2], John[1]), m. Hannah, dau. of Jona. Putney of Danvers. He went to Athens in Vt. in 1778, and d. there in 1798. She d. there Sept. 1813, aged 86. Ch.—1, John, 2, Hannah, twins, b. Sept. 3, 1747; 3, Eunice, b. Mar. 19, 1751; 4, Nathaniel, b. Apr. 8, 1753; m. Susanna Sanders, Mar. 4, 1779; 5, Jonathan, b. Nov. 13, 1761; d. May 8, 1817; 6, Jesse, b. June 4, 1765; m. Mehitable McIntyre.

John[4] (John[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Lucy Sibley, Oct. 19, 1767; d. Sept. 23, 1822. Ch.—1, Lucy, b. Mar. 28, 1768; m. Simeon Hathaway, June 7, 1793; 2, Simon, b. Nov. 19, 1769; m. Margaret French, Feb. 27, 1787; 3, Lydia, b. June 30, 1773; m. Gilbert Tewel, Feb. 21, 1797; 4, Judith, b. June 22, 1775; m. Joel Batcheller; 5, Salome, b. May 9, 1777; m. Jeremiah Moffit; 6, Salmon, b. June 4, 1779; d. May 15, 1865; 7, John, b. Mar. 12, 1782; m. Mary Martin; 8, Prudence, b. Mar. 24, 1784; m. Absalom Forbes; 9, Rachel, b. Mar. —, 1787; m. John Burt, July 22, 1806.

Salmon[5] (John[4], John[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Polly Taylor, Apr. 7, 1799; she d. Jan. 25, 1876. Ch.—1, Amos, b. Sept. 29, 1799; 2, Sally, b. Mar. 28, 1802; 3, Mary, b. Jan. 4, 1805; d. Nov. 13, 1846; 4, Moses, b. Apr. 29, 1811; 5, Lydia, b. Jan. 18, 1817; 6, Nancy, b. Oct. 9, 1820; 7, Martha, b. July 20, 1823; d. Oct. 2, 1847.

Amos[6] (Salmon[5], John[4], John[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Lorinda Lackey, Aug. 12, 1830. Ch.—1, Ann Lorinda, b. June 19, 1832; m. Moses S. Johnson; 2, Dorcas E., b. Apr. 12, 1837; 3, John, b. Oct. 22, 1840; m. Jennie Isham; 4, Lucius L., b. May 25, 1847; m. Emma Taft; 5, Martha J., b. May 4, 1853.

Jonathan[4] (John[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Bilote Bartlett, Nov. 21, 1782. Ch.—1, Phila, b. May 22, 1783; 2, Betsey, b. Sept. 7, 1784; m. Abijah Putnam, May

15, 1803; 3, Rufus, b. Mar. 7, 1786; 4, Aaron, b. Jan. 29, 1788; 5, Lyman, b. Feb. 4, 1790; 6, Reuben, b. Apr. 29, 1793; 7, Sally Hadaway, b. May 7, 1796; 8, Roxa, b. Nov. 2, 1798; m. Jim Putnam.

Rufus[5] (Jonathan[4], John[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Philana Putnam, Apr. 7, 1813. Ch.—1, Mary Ann, b. Aug. 11, 1813.

Lyman[5] (Jonathan[4], John[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Susan, dau. of Dea. Stone of Oxford. Ch.—1, Abigail Taft, b. Apr. 26, 1816; 2, Jonathan, b. May 13, 1818; 3, Susan Maria, b. Nov. 19, 1823; 4, Frederick Augustine, b. Oct. 21, 1830.

John (ancestry cannot be traced), m Betsey ——; she d. June 12, 1808. Ch.—1, Renel Homer, b. Mar. 19, 1803; 2, Elizabeth Ann, b. Dec. 2, 1804; 3, Merrick Brown, b. June 9, 1807.

## Burnap.

By William E. Cole.

Thomas Burnap and Sarah his wife emigrated, as is supposed, from England to this country about the year 1650, and settled with his brother Robert in the town of Reading. He is the ancestor of the Sutton Burnaps.

Thomas[2] (Thomas[1]), b. Jan. 17, 1664.

Ebenezer[3] (Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), born Apr. 16, 1689.

Ebenezer[4] (Ebenezer[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), b. June 10, 1723, m. Mary Wyman, Sept. 28, 1749, who d. Oct. 25, 1793. He d. Apr. 12, 1804.

They came to Sutton about the year 1750. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Aug. 6, 1750; 2, Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1751; 3, Anna, b. Sept. 19, 1752; 4, Timothy, b. Dec. 25, 1753; 5, Ebenezer, b. Oct. 13, 1756; 6, Thomas, b. Jan. 19, 1758; 7, Abijah, b. Apr. 11, 1760; 8, John, b. Apr. 23, 1761; 9, Uzziah, b. Jan. 20, 1764; d. June 16, 1793; 10, Asa Wymans, b. June 2, 1768; 11, Hannah, b. Dec. 9, 1771.

Mary m. Joshua Waite of Sutton, now Millbury, son of William and Ruth Waite, Sept. 19, 1776. Ch.—1, Sally, b. Aug. 3, 1777; 2, John, b. July 23, 1778; 3, Polly, b. Feb. 5, 1780; 4, Joshua, b. Aug. 26, 1781; 5, Amos, b. Feb. 4, 1783; 6, David, 7, Jonathan, twins, b. Aug. 20, 1784; 8, Josiah, b. June 18, 1786; 9, Rufus, b. Apr. 19, 1788; 10, Clarissa, b. May 3, 1792; 11, Lucina, b. May 21, 1794.

Sarah, m. Jotham Merriam of Oxford, who d. Aug. 22, 1798; m. second, Colonel Samuel Denny of Leicester, Feb. 1809. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. June 16, 1778; 2, Ephraim, b. May 12, 1780; 3, Anna, b. Jan. 23, 1782; 4, Jotham, b. Apr. 9, 1784; 5, Reuben, b. Dec. 31, 1785; 6, Lucy, b. Jan. 15, 1788; 7, Abijah, b. May 25, 1790; 8, Silas, b. Feb. 5, 1792.

Timothy m. Bethiah Waite, dau. of William and Ruth Waite, who d. Feb. 13, ——. He d. Oct. 26, 1828. Ch.—1, Mehetable, b. Oct. 8, 1781; 2, Polly, b. Nov. 6, 1783; 3, Timothy, b. June 10, 1786; 4, John, b. June 30, 1788; 5, Bethiah, b. May 18, 1790; d. May 28, 1864; 6, Cyrus, b. Jan. 27, 1792; 7, Abijah, b. Apr. 23, 1794; 8, Lucy, b. Apr. 27, 1796; d. May 31, 1796; 9, James, b. Apr. 26, 1797; 10, Lewis, b. July 15, 1799; 11, Elijah, b. July 26, 1801. Thomas went to Vermont.

Abijah m. Hannah Towne. Ch.—1, Betsey, b. ——; m. —— Whittemore, and died when eighteen; 2, Nancy F. m. G. F. Wheeler; d. 1870; 3, Abijah

Leonard, b. 1796; m. Sally Hobart, 1827. Ch.—1, Jerome, m. Sarah Hobart; 2, Mary Wyman, m. Benjamin Humes. John went to Vermont. Hannah m. an Eddy and went to Maine.

Mehetable, daughter of Timothy and Bethiah, m. Mark Batchelor, Nov. 17, 1808. Ch.—1, Almira Wyman, b. Aug. 9, 1809; 2, Lucinda, b. Nov. 24, 1810; 3, Lucy, b. June 8, 1812; 4, Cyrus, b. Dec. 29, 1813; 5, Salmon, b. Sept. 20, 1815; 6, Mehetable Waite, b. July 24, 1817; 7, Horace, b. July 8, 1819; 8, Mary Burnap, b. Sept. 17, 1821; 9, Mark Judson, b. Aug. 29, 1825. Mark Batchelor d. Dec. 4, 1847; Mehetable, his wife, d. June 5, 1865.

Polly, dau. of Timothy and Bethiah, m. Webster Cole, Dec. 5, 1805, d. June 1, 1874. Ch.—1, Mary Burnap, b. at Alstead, N. H., Aug. 31, 1806; 2, Albert, b. at Fitchburg, May 27, 1808; 3, Laura, b. at Fitchburg, Nov. 19, 1810; 4, Leonard, b. at Leominster, Sept. 19, 1812; 5, Nancy Towne, b. at Millbury, Dec. 5, 1814; 6, William Eddy, b. at Sutton, May 27, 1817.

Timothy, son of Timothy and Bethiah, m. Dolly, dau. of Daniel Harback, Apr. 15, 1815, d. June 28, 1874; he d. Apr. 17, 1858.

John, son of Timothy and Bethiah, m. Abigail Smith, who d. Mar. 17, 1859; he d. Feb. 2, 1864. Ch.—1, John Smith, b. June 3, 1824; 2, Eliza Jane; 3, Mary Fidelia.

Cyrus, son of Timothy and Bethiah, m. Eunice Harris, by whom he had one dau., Mary, b. Oct. 7, 1821; d. May 25, 1842; m. 2d, Elizabeth Benner, who d. Sept. 1, 1872. He d. Mar. 4, 1876.

Abijah, son of Timothy and Bethiah, m. Caroline Goddard. Ch.—1, Amy Davenport; 2, Caroline Goddard; m. 2d, Rachel Howe. Ch.—3, Selinda Warren; 4, Willard Abijah; m. 3d, Aurelia Childs. Ch.—5, Julia Childs.

James, son of Timothy and Bethiah, m. Ruth Powers, May 24, 1831; she was b. in Croyden, Jan. 17, 1802; he d. May 10, 1869.

Lewis, son of Timothy and Bethiah, m. July 23, 1840, Matilda Conant, b. in Dudley, July 22, 1801; d. Dec. 5, 1875; he d. Apr. 7, 1859.

Elijah, son of Timothy and Bethiah, m. Dency Waite, dau. of Lemuel and Roxia Waite of West Brook, May 21, 1834; she was b. Dec. 21, 1798; d. May 17, 1871. Ch.—1, Lucy Maria, b. May 16, 1835; d. June 9, 1871; 2, Eliza Ann, b. Aug. 29, 1836; 3, Mary Elizabeth, b. Jan. 26, 1839; d. Feb. 6, 1849.

Almira W., dau. of Mark and Mehitable Batchellor, m. Lewis K. Bacon, Nov. 27, 1834.

Lucinda, dau. of Mark and M. Batcheller, m. Lebeus Fay, Nov. 12, 1834.

Lucy, dau. of Mark and M. B., m. Austin Chase, Sept. 21, 1837.

Cyrus, son of Mark and M. B., m. Harriet A. Smith, Apr. 13, 1856.

Mehetable W., dau. of Mark and M. B., m. Geo. Tucker, May 3, 1843.

Horace, son of Mark and M. B., m. Sophronia H. Hall, Oct. 6, 1846.

Mary B., dau. of Mark and M. B., m. Alexander Edwards, Feb. 23, 1848.

Mark J., son of Mark and M. B., m. Sarah H. King, Apr. 18, 1850.

John S., son of Timothy and Abigail, m. Nov. 24, 1853, Minerva Hall, b. in Uxbridge, Apr. 5, 1829. Ch.—1, Jennie Abby, b. Dec. 4, 1857; 2, Geo. Eaton, b. June 24, 1859; d. Jan. 22, 1864; 3, John Andrew, b. Jan. 28, 1863; d. Feb. 5, 1864; 4, Sarah Elizabeth, b. Jan. 1, 1865; 5, Addie Minerva, b. Feb. 4, 1868; 6, Willard Edgar, b. Nov. 26, 1869.

William E., son of Webster Cole and Mary Burnap, m. Nov. 24, 1842, Susan Henry, b. Feb. 16, 1821, d. Feb. 4, 1876. Ch.—1, Susan Henry, b. Mar. 10, 1844; m. Christopher C. Hall, Sept. 1, 1868 Ch.—(1) Ernest Boynton, b. Sept. 1, 1870; (2) Ray Merrill, b. May 16, 1875; 2, Mary Louisa, b. Nov. 3,

1846; d. Sept. 20, 1847; 3, Frederick William, b. Sept. 12, 1851; d. May 4, 1853; 4, Clarence Augustus, 5, Clara Augusta, twins, b. Mar. 14, 1854; Clarence d. Feb. 24, 1854; Clara d. Dec. 20, 1854.

## Buxton.

Enos Buxton m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Enos, b. July 24, 1752.

Enos Buxton[2] (Enos [1]), m. Mary Dodge, Jan. 3, 1775; m. 2d, Mary Chase, Mar. 14, 1798. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Sept. 5, 1777; 2, Enos, b. Jan. 17, 1780; 3, John, b. Jan. 14, 1782; 4, Andrew, b. Mar. 4, 1784; 5, Simeon, b. Feb. 21, 1786; 6, Hannah, b. Dec. 2, 1788; 7, Sarah, b. Jan. 20, 1791; 8, Rufus, b. Dec. 28, 1794; 9, Deby, b. Nov. 30, 1798; 10, Anthony, b. Sept. 10, 1800; 11, Anna, b. June 20, 1802.

Enos[3] (Enos[2], Enos[1]), m. Achsah Harris, Apr. 12, 1803. Ch.—1, Mary Dodge, b. Sept. 3, 1803; 2, Linus, b. Sept. 16, 1805.

John[3] (Enos[2], Enos[1]), m. Fanny ——. Ch.—1, Caroline, b. Apr. 27, 1806; 2, Jonathan Howard, b. Mar. 4, 1810; 3, Simeon, b. Feb. 26, 1812; 4, Mary, b. Aug. 14, 1814; 5, John, b. May 20, 1816.

Andrew[3] (Enos[2], Enos[1]), m. Susanna Chase, May 25, 1803. Ch.—1, Lawson, b. Oct. 18, 1803.

Simeon[3] (Enos[2], Enos[1]), m. Rebecca ——. Ch.—1, Salem Phipps, b. Jan. 11, 1811.

Joseph Buxton, jr. (ancestry unknown), m. Lydia Rice, July 28, 1763. Ch.—1, John, b. Feb. 9, 1764; 2, Lydia, b. Apr. 7, 1765; 3, Joseph, b. Jan. 6, 1767; 4, Elizabeth, b. May 3, 1775.

## Carpenter.

William Carpenter, great-grandfather of Simeon Carpenter of Sutton, came from Gloucester, England, and settled in Attleboro. Among other children he had Noah.

Noah m. 1st, Sarah Johnson, Dec. 3, 1700; m. 2d, Ruth Follett, May 22, 1727. Ch.—1, Noah, b. Nov. 25, 1701; d. June 7, 1753; 2, William, b. Dec. 25, 1702; d. Mar. 1, 1726; 3, Sarah, b. Sept. 24, 1704; d. June 24, 1753; 4, Stephen, b. July 23, 1706; 5, Asa, b. Mar. 10, 1708; burned to death, Apr. 12, 1733; 6, Mary, b. Jan. 24, 1710; m. John Alborsen; d. July 22, 1753; 7, Margaret, b. Mar. 30, 1712; m. Benj. Richardson; d. May 12, 1753; 8, Simon, b. Nov. 13, 1713; d. Dec. 8, 1713; 9, Isaiah, b. Feb. 7, 1715; killed by fall of a tree, Mar. 23, 1743; 10, Simon, b. Aug. 29, 1716; m. Sarah Sawyer; 11, Martha, b. May 25, 1719; 12, Elisha, b. Aug. 28, 1721; d. Aug. 2, 1789; 13, Amy, b. Feb. 2, 1724; 14, Priscilla, b. May 1, 1728.

Elisha[3] (Noah[2], William[1]), m. Anne Whitaker, Mar. 15, 1744; she d. Feb. 23, 1804. Ch.—1, Elisha, b. Aug. 17, 1745; 2, Daniel, b. Jan. 1, 1747; m. Chloe Lethbridge; 3, Zachariah, b. July —, 1748; d. Sept. 9, 1752; 4, Isaiah, b. Mar. 15, 1750; d. Dec. 20, 1752; 5, John, b. Nov. 4, 1751; d. Nov. 20, 1752; 6, Lydia, b. Sept. 30, 1753; m. Levi Fuller; 7, Molly, b. May 11, 1755; 8, Reuben, b. Feb. 22, 1757; 9, Simeon, b. May 13, 1759; 10, Annie, b. Oct. 19, 1760; d. Feb. 3, 1761; 11, Seth, b. Nov. 23, 1762.

Simeon[4] (Elisha[3], Noah[2], William[1]), m. Sally Blanchard, Nov. 25, 1784. Ch.—1, John, b. Dec. 6, 1785; 2, Sally, b. Oct. 7, 1787; 3, Rufus, b. Apr. 26,

1790; d. Oct. 13, 1790; 4, Simon, b. Aug. 30, 1791; 5, David, b. Jan. 9, 1794; 6, Blanchard, b. Aug. 23, 1796; d. Jan. 24, 1797; 7, Linda, 8, Leonard, twins, b. Jan. 24, 1798; 9, Matilda, b. Oct. 1, 1800; 10, Pruda, b. May 6, 1803; 11, Tyler, b. Oct. 8, 1805.

John[5] (Simeon[4], Elisha[3], Noah[2], William[1]), m. Abigail ——. Ch.—1, Adams, b. Sept. 28, 1811; 2, Hosea, b. Apr. 3, 1815; 3, Sylvia, b. Jan. 14, 1821; 4, Newell, b. Jan. 25, 1823; 5, George, b. Mar. 31, 1829; 6, Mary, b. Feb. 9, 1832.

Adams[6] (John[5], Simeon[4], Elisha[3], Noah[2], William[1]), m. Mary S. Arnold, Nov. 13, 1832. Ch.—1, John Adams, b. May 31, 1833; 2, Thomas S., b. Jan. 8, 1838.

Tyler[5] (Simeon[4], Elisha[3], Noah[2], William[1]), m. Betsey Waters, May 22, 1832. Ch.—1, Harriet Mary, b. Feb. 2, 1833; 2, George Waters, b. Oct. 3, 1834; 3, Lewis Tyler, b. May 29, 1836; 4, July Nabby, b. Dec. 23, 1839; 5, Richard Julius, b. June 15, 1841; 6, Zuritte Juline, b. Oct. 7, 1843.

Seth[4] (Elisha[3], Noah[2], William[1]), m. Bridget Prime, Feb. 24, 1785. Ch.—1, Nathaniel, b. July 27, 1786; 2, Nathan, b. May 25, 1788.

## Carriel.

Samuel Carriel (ancestry unknown), m. Rebeckah ———. Ch.—1, Samuel (probably); 2, Nathaniel, b. Jan. 23, 1724; 3, Abigail, b. Jan. 22, 1726; 4, Sarah, b. June 25, 1728; 5, Joseph, 6, Mary, twins, b. Jan. 3, 1732; Joseph d. Aug. 19, 1803; 7, Jonathan, b. May 28, 1734; 8, John, b. Apr. 13, 1736; 9, Hannah, b. July 10, 1738.

Samuel[2] (probably an older son of the above), m. Annah Eastey, May 4, 1742. Ch.—1, Annah, b. May 15, 1743; 2, Dorcas, b. June 30, 1745; 3, Ruth, b. Aug. 20, 1747; 4, Samuel, b. June 20, 1750.

Samuel[3] (Samuel[2], Samuel[1]), m. Elizabeth Shumway of Oxford, Dec. 31, 1778. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Aug. 15, 1781; 2, Timothy, b. Apr. 18, 1783; 3, Ruth, b. Apr. 20, 1785; 4, Elijah, b. May 5, 1787; 5, Dorcas, b. May 25, 1789; 6, Annah, b. July 29, 1791.

Nathaniel[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Jane Dwight, Oct. 11, 1752. Ch.—1, Peter, b. Nov. 14, 1753; d. Dec. 10, 1754; 2, Anne, b. Dec. 16, 1755; 3, Jane, b. May 1, 1758; 4, Rachel, b. Aug. 15, 1760; 5, Timothy, b. Feb. 1, 1763; d. July 18, 1807; 6, Rebeckah, b. May 3, 1767; 7, Phebe, b. July 27, 1771.

Timothy[3] (Nathaniel[2], Samuel[1]), m. Polly Carriel, Nov. 12, 1789. Ch.—1, Polly, b. ——; 2, Betsey, b. Feb. 10, 1792; m. Stephen Cummings, May 21, 1818; 3, Nancy, b. Mar. 24, 1794; 4, Nathaniel, b. Aug. 28, 1800; 5, Jonathan, b. Aug. 28, 1805.

Joseph[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Judith Chase, Nov. 12, 1761. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Jan. 17, 1762; 2, Joseph, b. Dec. 10, 1763; 3, Sarah, b. Jan. 31, 1766; 4, Lucy, b. Mar. 7, 1768; 5, Follansbee, b. Nov. ——, 1770; m. Sarah Carriel, Aug. 11, 1789; d. Sept. 2, 1850; 6, Hannah, b. Mar. 31, 1773; 7, Deborah, b. Dec. 18, 1775; 8, Judith, b. Aug. 5, 1781; 9, Nancy, b. Sept. 5, 1785.

Jonathan[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Elizabeth Greenwood, Nov. 25, 1756. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Aug. 21, 1757; 2, Peter, b. Mar. 17, 1760; 3, David, 4, Elizabeth, twins, b. Sept. 28, 1764; 5, Huldah, b. Apr. 5, 1767; 6, Mary, b. June 20, 1769; 7, Lydia, b. Sept. 26, 1770; 8, Sarah, b. Aug. 31, 1772; 9, Anne, b. Sept. 9, 1774; 10, Nathan, b. Jan. 5, 1777.

John[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Tamar King, Dec. 12, 1765. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. June 29, 1768; 2, John, b. June 20, 1774; 3, Henry, b. Nov. 17, 1775; 4, Tamar King, b. Nov. 3, 1781.

Daniel Carriel (ancestry unknown), m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Feb. 18, 1729; 2, Daniel, b. Apr. 5, 1731; 3, Bartholomew, b. Apr. 6, 1734; m. Rebeckah Harback, Aug. 11, 1768; 4, Elizabeth, b. May 27, 1737; 5, Nathaniel, b. July 25, 1739; 6, Abigail, b. Dec. 18, 1741; 7, Lydia, b. May 18, 1744; 8, Asa, b. Mar. 2, 1747.

Daniel[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Betty Gould, Dec. 3, 1778. Ch.—1, Olive, b. Mar. 13, 1779; 2, Lucinda, b. Mar. 13, 1782; 3, Sally, b. Feb. 15, 1783.

Nathaniel[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Deborah ——; d. June 8, 1816. Ch.—1, Nabby, b. Apr. 16, 1764; 2, Jeduthan, b. Aug. 20, 1765; killed by falling from a hay mow upon a pitch-fork, July 29, 1810; 3, Reuben, b. Jan. 5, 1767; 4, Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1770; 5, Deborah, b. June 28, 1772; 6, Oliver, b. Apr. 4, 1774; 7, Michachia, b. Dec. 18, 1778.

Jeduthan[3] (Nathaniel[2], Daniel[1]), m. first, Azubah ——; m. second, Zeruiah ——. Ch.—1, Azubah, b. Nov. 11, 1798; 2, Hitty, b. May 2, 1801; 3, Lucy, b. —— 17, 1803; 4, Rufus Jacob, b. Feb. 24, 1809.

Aaron Carriel (ancestry unknown), m. Sally Woodbury, May 11, 1784. Ch.—1, Sally, b. Oct. 2, 1784; 2, Dwight, b. Apr. 1, 1786; d. Dec. 6, 1789; 3, Fanny, b. Dec. 10, 1789.

Nathaniel Carriel, jr., (ancestry unknown), m. Bridget Prime, Dec. 29, 1772. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Nov. 1, 1773; 2, Huldah, b. Feb. 23, 1776; m. Josiah Dodge, May 24, 1796.

## Carter.

By Gardner Hall.

Rev. Thomas Carter was born in 1610, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1629; came from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, in the "Planter"; resided in Dedham, Watertown and Woburn; was settled over the church in the latter place November 22, 1642, and remained its pastor until his death. Johnson, in his "Wonder Working Providence," says he was a reverend, godly man; apt to teach the wholesome truths of Christ. He died September 5, 1684, and his wife Mary died March 28, 1687. Tradition says he died of small pox. I find in the "Genealogical Register" that he claimed to have in his possession, and which he inherited on his maternal side, the bible which belonged to the great martyr, Rev. John Rogers, or one of the nine children who witnessed and wept over his persecutions while he died and was cremated at the stake, rather than renounce a great principle which he conceived to be right; for that, let him live in history as an honor to his posterity and the world, while his persecutors sink in the deep, stagnant pool of

oblivion, or swelter in the ever seething caldron of eternal disgrace. Then why not allow me a degree of conscious pride, that an infinitesimal particle of his true blood, diluted by marriage in its transmission through the various generations of more than three centuries, flows from the heart of your feeble correspondent at every pulsation, while he writes you this imperfect sketch; for he is the first born son of Cimene Carter, daughter of Joshua, son of Joshua, son of Eleazar, son of Thomas, son of Rev. Thomas, who inherited the sacred book. The children of Rev. Thomas and Mary were:

1. Rev. Samuel, b. at Watertown, Aug. 8, 1640; graduated at Harvard College in 1660; m. 1672, Eunice, dau. of John Brooks, b. Oct. 10, 1655; resided in Woburn and Groton, chosen minister of the church in the latter place Oct. 1692, and d. in 1693. His widow m. John Kendall, and d. about 1730. 2. Judith, m. Oct. 14, 1660, Samuel Converse; m. second, May 2, 1672, Giles Fifield, and d. in 1676. 3. Theophilus, b. June 12, 1645; d. Feb. 15, 1649. 4. Mary, b. July 24, 1648. 5. Abigail, b. Jan. 10, 1649; m. John Smith, May 7, 1674. 6. Deborah, b. Sept. 17, 1651. 7. Timothy, b. June 12, 1653, m. Anna Fisk. 8. Thomas, b. June 8, 1655.

Thomas[2] (Rev. Thomas[1]), m. Margary Whitmore in 1682. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Oct. 5, 1683; 2, Thomas, b. June 13, 1686; 3, Eleazar, b. Apr. 10, 1689; 4, Daniel, b. Aug. 10, 1691, m. Sarah Center, Jan. 1, 1715; 5, Ebenezer, b. Sept. 24, 1695; m. Lydia Buttes, Apr. 15, 1719; 6, Ezra, b. June 22, 1701.

Eleazar[3] (Thomas[2], Rev. Thomas[1]), m. Eleanor ——. Ch.—1, Eleazar, b. Aug. 29, 1713; 2, Jonathan, b. Feb. 17, 1715; 3, Joshua, b. June 25, 1716; d. Dec. —, 1716; 4, Joshua, b. July 16, 1719; 5, James, b. Mar. 12, 1724; 6, Mary, b. Apr. 5, 1725; m. James Parmenter.

Eleazar Carter died in Sudbury Oct. 3, 1758. His son Joshua came to Sutton and bought land of Timothy Carter in 1744; the deed says he was a tailor of Woburn. I learn that Timothy Carter was from the same place, and presume he was the son of Timothy, son of Rev. Thomas.

Joshua[4] (Eleazar[3], Thomas[2], Rev. Thomas[1]), m. first, Beulah Moore, a sister of Major Moore, who was killed at Bunker Hill. She d. at Sutton; m. second, July 25, 1750, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas and Martha Herrick Lovell, b. Sept. 23, 1726; m. third, Abigail Nichols, Nov. 19, 1777; he died in Sutton, Apr. 17, 1782, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Ch.—1, Joshua, b. Feb. 5, 1746; 2, Ephraim, b. Feb. 17, 1748; 3, Elizabeth, b. Apr. 1. 1751; d. unmarried at forty-two; 4, Joshua, b. May 28, 1759.

Joshua[5] (Joshua[4], Eleazar[3], Thomas[2], Rev. Thomas[1]), was a soldier in the revolution. He m. first, Rachel Putnam, dau. of Isaac and Rachel, son of Isaac, son of Dea. Edward, son of Thomas, son of John; she d. Mar. 4, 1791, aged 27; m. second, his first wife's sister, Sarah Putnam, Jan. 1, 1793.

Rachel, widow of Isaac Putnam, d. at Becket, aged one hundred and four years. Ch.—1, Salma, b. Feb. 7, 1787; 2, Cimene, b. Oct. 19, 1789; m. Oliver Hall, ——, 1812; 3, Rufus, b. Feb. 24, 1791; 4, Jonathan, b. Apr. 4, 1794; d. Sept. 28, 1844; 5, Sally, b. Feb. 20, 1796; m. James Willard; d. suddenly at Paxton, 1834; 6, Aaron, b. Jan. 11, 1803; 7, Newman, b. Jan. 18. 1810.

Salma[6] (Joshua[5], Joshua[4], Eleazar[3], Thomas[2], Rev. Thomas[1]) m. Polly Tainter, Apr. 22, 1813.

They had one son and five daughters. The son, Joel, was one of the assessors in Millbury for several years, and was also many times on the school committee. He went to Woburn to find the missing link between Eleazar and the Rev. Thomas Carter, so I am indebted to him for some of the facts here presented. He has been twice married, but has no children. His present wife was the Widow Paine — maiden name Drake. Her first husband enlisted in Pleasant Valley, as one of Sutton's quota, to help put down the rebellion; he left one son and several daughters. They now reside in Upton.

Capt. Rufus[6] (Joshua[5], Joshua[4], Eleazar[3], Thomas[2], Rev. Thomas[1]), m. Hannah Hall, Dec. 13, 1819.

He was a millwright by trade, and built a brick house on the old homestead, where he died May 2, 1823. They had four children: Mary, born September 18, 1820; Harriet and Hannah, born November 28, 1821; Rufus, born Nov. 24, 1823. He married Sarah Ward, whose mother was a Thurston, sister of D. T. Thurston, the late town clerk of Sutton. They have had six sons and five daughters. Mr. Carter has been town collector and one of the selectmen of Millbury for several years, and is a man of fine personal appearance and real worth.

### Chamberlain.

We find upon the records the names of Thomas, Joseph, Jacob and Simeon Chamberlain, the ancestry and relation of whom cannot be ascertained.

Thomas m. Lois ——. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. May 29, 1743; 2, Hannah, b. May 12, 1745.

Joseph m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Mar. 24, 1741; 2, Joseph, b. Aug. 22, 1743; 3, Mary, b. Aug. 13, 1744; 4, Abigail, b. Dec. 26, 1746; m.

Elisha Putnam, Apr. 2, 1765; 5, Aaron, b. Apr. 28, 1749; 6, Rebeckah, b. June 17, 1751; 7, Sarah, b. Aug. 28, 1753; 8, Benjamin, b. Sept. 3, 1754.

Jacob m. Lydia Buck, Mar. 18, 1784. Ch.—1, Nahum Willard, b. Jan. 13, 1785; d. May 31, 1869; 2, Nancy, b. Oct. 15, 1786; m. John Park, July 9, 1812; 3, Tyler, b. May 31, 1788; 4, Betty, b. Sept. 14, 1790; d. Oct. 28, 1791; 5, Jacob, b. Sept. 18, 1792; 6, Sally, b. Apr. 13, 1795.

Nahum W.[2] (Jacob[1]), m. Lois Leland, May 12, 1814; she d. Aug. 1, 1864. Ch.—1, Horace N., b. Aug. —, 1820.

Horace N.[3] (Nahum W.[2], Jacob[1]), m. E. A. Mansfield, Sept. 27, 1855. Ch.—1, William E., b. June 18, 1859; 2, Minnie, b. May 17, 1862.

Simeon m. Hannah Wheeler, June 26, 1759. Ch.—1, Simeon, b. Mar. 6, 1762; 2, John, 3, Abigail, twins, b. June 28, 1765.

## Chase.

Aquila Chase, ancestor of the Chases in this country, is referred to in Coffin's History of Newbury as "Mariner from Cornwall, England." He was in Hampton in 1640, and in Newbury in 1646, when four acres of land were granted him for a house lot, and six acres of marsh "on condition that he do go to sea and do service in the Towne with a boat for foure years." In September 1646, it appears from the county records that Aquila Chase, his wife, and David Wheeler, his wife's brother, were presented and fined "for gathering pease on the Sabbath." The court ordered them to be admonished and their fines remitted.

Aquila Chase m. Anna Wheeler of Hampton, dau. of John Wheeler, who came from Salisbury, Eng. He d. Dec. 27, 1670, aged 52. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. ——; m. May 15, 1666, Curmac, *alias* Charles Annis, b. in Ireland, 1638; 2, Anna, b. July 6, 1647; m. Apr. 28, 1671, Thomas Barber; 3, Priscilla, b. Mar. 14, 1649; m. Feb. 10, 1671, Abel Merrill; 4, Mary, b. Feb. 3, 1651; m. Mar. 9, 1670, Jona. Stevens; 5, Aquila, b. Sept. 26, 1652; m. ——. Ch.—[1] Esther, b. Nov. 18, 1674; [2] Joseph, b. Mar. 25, 1677; [3] Priscilla, b. Oct. 15, 1681. Joseph, m. Abigail Thurston, Nov. 8, 1699. 6, Thomas, b. July 25, 1654; m. Nov. 22, 1677, Rebeckah Follansbee. Ch.—[1] Thomas, b. Sept. 15, 1680; [2] Jonathan, b. Jan. 13, 1683; [3] James, b. Sept. 15, 1685; [4] Aquila, b. July 15, 1688; [5] Ruth, b. Feb. 28, 1691; [6] Mary, b. Jan. 15, 1695; [7] Rebeckah, b. Apr. 26, 1700; 7, John, b. Nov. 2, 1655; m. May 23, 1677, Elizabeth Bingley. Ch.—[1] William, b. Jan. 13, 1679; [2] Philip, b. Sept. 23, 1688; d. July 11, 1764; 8, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 13, 1657; 9, Ruth, b. Mar. 18, 1660; d. May 30, 1676; 10, Daniel, b. Dec. 9, 1661; m. May 25, 1683, Martha Kimball. Ch.—[1] Martha, b. Aug. 18, 1684; [2] Sarah, b. July 18, 1688; [3] Dorothy, b. Jan. 24, 1689; [4] Isaac, b. Jan. 19, 1691; [5] Lydia, b. ——, 1693; [6] Mehitable, b. Jan. 19, 1695; [7] Judith, b. Feb. 14, 1697; [8] Abner, b. Oct. 15, 1699; [9] Daniel, b. Oct. 15, 1702; 11, Moses, b. Dec. 24, 1663; m. Nov. 10, 1684, Ann Follansbee. Ch.—[1] Moses, [2] Daniel, twins, b. Sept. 20, 1685; [3] Moses, 2d, b. Jan. 20, 1688; [4] Samuel, b. May 13, 1690; [5] Eliza-

beth, b. Sept. 25, 1693; [6] Stephen, b. Aug, 29, 1696; [7] Hannah, b. Sept. 13, 1699; [8] Joseph, b. Sept. 9, 1703; [9] Benoni, b. ——, ——, probably.

Anna Chase, wid. of Aquila, m. Daniel Mussiloway — the name now Siloway — *alias* Roger Waldron, an Irishman. He was 27, she about 52. She d. Apr. 21, 1687.

Daniel[3] [Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Sarah, dau. of Geo. March.

The exact date of his coming to Sutton can not be ascertained. March 26, 1733, Mr. Chase's corn mill is mentioned in the town records. According to Dea. Leland, Daniel Chase built the first corn mill at Pleasant Falls; hence his name, "Miller Chase." He and his wife Sarah were admitted to the church in 1736, by letter from the church in Littleton. In 1751 he and his wife were among the "separatists."

Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Sept. 28, 1707; m. Mary Dudley; 2, Daniel, jr., b. Sept. 18, 1709; d. ——, 1799; 3, Joshua, b. Nov. 9, 1711; 4, Ann, b. Nov. 13, 1713; m. May 25, 1736, David Lilley; 5, Sarah, b. Apr. 22, 1716; 6, Nehemiah, b. June 27, 1718; d. unmarried; 7, Judith, b. Sept. 7, 1720; m. Sept. 15, 1737, Thomas Hall; 8, Caleb, b. Nov. 29, 1722; d. Oct. 2, 1808; 9, Moody, b. Sept. 3, 1723; m. Jan. 17, 1749, Elizabeth, dau. of Jonathan Hale; 10, Moses, b. Mar. —, 1726; m. Hannah, dau. of Jonas Brown, sen.

Samuel[4] [Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Mary, dau. of Samuel Dudley, Esq. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Nov. 28, 1728; m. Silence Stow of Grafton, May 29, 1751; removed with his father to Cornish; 2, Dudley, b. Aug. 29, 1730; 3, Jonathan, b. Dec. 6, 1732; 4, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 23, 1735; 5, March, b. June 21, 1738; d. Sept. 26, 1822; 6, Mary, 7, Sarah, twins, b. July 2, 1740; Mary d. young; Sarah m. Mar. 9, 1758, Ebenezer Rawson; 8, Mary 2d, b. Feb. 25, 1744; m. a Bellows of Walpole, N. H.; 9, Abigail, b. July 15, 1753.

Dudley[5] [Samuel[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Alice Corbett of Mendon, Aug. 23, 1753. Ch.—1, Mercy, b. Apr. 6, 1755; 2, Lois, b. Aug. 16, 1756; 3, Simeon, b. June 14, 1758; 4, Abigail, b. Nov. 9, 1759; 5, Salmon, b. July 14, 1761; a lawyer in Portland, Me.; 6, Ithamar, b. Sept. 27, 1762; 7, Baruch, b. Apr. 8, 1764 — Captain, Lawyer, Judge; 8, Alice; 9, Sarah; 10, Corbett; 11, Heber; 12, Dudley, a Lawyer, U. S. Senator; d. 1846; 13, Rachel; 14, Philander, b. Dec. 14, 1775, at Cornish; a Bishop in the Episcopal church.

A part of the above were born in Sutton, the others in Cornish, New Hampshire. Dudley, father of the above, resided in Sutton about ten years. Dr. Hall says, August 21, 1768, Dudley Chase dismissed to church in Cornish. He was probably an early settler of Cornish. Bishop Chase says *the* first.

Jonathan, brother of Dudley, m. 1st, Thankful Sherman of Grafton, Nov. 28, 1759; m. 2d, Sarah, dau. of Rev. David Hall, D. D.

March, brother of Dudley and Jonathan, m. 1st, Beulah Coye, Oct. 10, 1759; she d. May 7, 1795; m. 2d, Mary Dodge, dau. of Richard; no children.

Deacon Leland says of Samuel Chase, the ancestor of this family, that he "was one of the most enterprising inhabitants of the Town. His name is first found in ye Records, as one of 'ye Selectmen,' in 1741. His original settlement in Sutton seems to have been on a part of his father's farm, and that he owned one-half of a saw-mill, dam, privilege of ye water, etc. This undoubtedly was the farm, mill and privileges at Pleasant Falls.

"In December 1740, for one hundred pounds current money, Francis Dudley, Perez Rice, Samuel Barton, Samuel Chase and Benjamin Morse, purchased of Benjamin Gowing, five-sixths part of five acres of land in Sutton, on half-way river, with ye privilege of ye river, for building dams and flowing, as they shall see fit. This undoubtedly was ye water privilege at the Armory village in Millbury, and its first occupancy. It is not probable that many of these purchasers retained their share for a long time. Samuel Chase seems to have been an active member of the company, probably the principal one.

"In November 1742, he had a house on ye purchase and made an additional purchase of three acres in his own name. It seems that ye first manufacturing establishment in operation here, was that of an iron refinery, which is first mentioned about this time.

"In July 1744, Jonathan Hazeltine, Esq., of Upton, was a prominent partner in the establishment. He resided in Sutton during several years, and became a leading proprietor of the township of Townsend in Vermont. He subsequently moved to that place with his family, where he died. Samuel Chase continued in Sutton till the close of the war with France.

"Probably about 1776 or '77 he, with most of his family, removed to ye flourishing town of Cornish, on the Connecticut river, of which town ye Chase families were almost exclusive proprietors. He was commissioned as a Magistrate and was Judge of ye Court for ye County of Cheshire. He buried his wife, Mary Dudley, a very respectable woman, married a second wife, and died at a very advanced age."

Daniel[4] [Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. 1st, Hannah Tuttle of Littleton; m. 2d, Martha Fletcher of Grafton, Jan. 24, 1782. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Oct. 15, 1733; d. Dec. 11, 1733; 2, Paul, b. Mar. 13, 1735; d. ——, 1789; 3, Hannah, b. Jan. 11, 1737; m. July 3, 1759, Eliakim Garfield of Leicester; 4, Lucy, b. Jan. 30, 1739; m. Nov. 15, 1764, Benj. Garfield of Leicester; 5, Annie, 6, Judith, twins, b. May 1, 1741; Annie d. Nov. 1, 1745.

Paul[5] [Daniel[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Lucy Richardson, Apr. 17, 1759. Ch.—1,Joshua, b. Nov. 26, 1760; 2, Thaddeus, b. Feb. 10, 1763; 3, Lucy, b. May 18, 1766; m. Daniel Greenwood, jr.

Joshua[6] [Paul[5], Daniel[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Lydia Prentice, Aug. 23, 1787. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. Feb. 15, 1788; 2, Paul Cushing, b. Mar. 6, 1790; 3, Betty, b. Feb. 22, 1792; 4, Hannah Prentice, b. Mar. 27, 1795.

Thaddeus[6] [Paul[5], Daniel[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Persis Marble, Oct. 4, 1787. Ch.—1, Polly, b. Jan. 25, 1791; 2, Charles, b. Sept. 17, 1793.

Caleb[4] [Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Sarah Prince; she d. Feb. 15, 1803. Ch.—1, Phœbe, b. Apr. 7, 1747; 2, Mary, b. Sept. 2, 1748; 3, Nehemiah, b. Feb. 8, 1751; d. Oct. 5, 1808; 4, David Prince, b. Jan. 15, 1753; 5, Caleb, b. Mar. 19, 1755; 6, Joseph, b. Mar. 13, 1757; 7, Sarah, b. May 1, 1759; 8, John, b. Mar. 2, 1761; 9, Stephen, b. Apr. 26, 1763; 10, Moses, b. Nov. 1, 1765; 11, Daniel, b. Jan. 9, 1768; 12, Israel, b. Mar. 21, 1770; 13, Rachel, b. Oct. 18, 1772; m. David Dudley, 3d, Nov. 6, 1791.

Nehemiah[5] [Caleb[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Vashti Batcheller, Dec. 17, 1778. Ch.—1, Abner; m. Sukey Marble, June 4, 1809; 2, Caleb; d. 1848; 3, Sarah; m. Simeon Woodbery, Oct. 7, 1799; 4, Lavina; m. Capt. Nathaniel Sibley, Aug. 15, 1801; 5, Abraham; d. Oct. 29, 1857; 6, Nehemiah; 7, Vashti; m. Jerah Stone, Dec. 1, 1814.

Caleb[6] [Nehemiah[5], Caleb[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Fannie Harris, Dec. 27, 1806; m. 2d, Almira H. Grover, Sept. 1, 1840. Ch.—1, Emily, b. Feb. 21, 1807; m. Nathan Garfield, Dec. 19, 1825; 2, Malinda, b. Sept. 23, 1810; m. Hymen Barber, Sept. 2, 1833; 3, Amanda, b. Nov. 27, 1812; m. Silas E. Chase, June 12, 1833; 4, Serena, b. Apr. 4, 1815; m. Sumner Pratt, May 19, 1836; 5, Fanny L., b. July 24, 1817; m. Charles H. Town, May 2, 1838; 6, Vashti A., b. Nov. 30, 1819; m. Leroy Litchfield, May 15, 1839; 7, Achsah A., b. Apr. 13, 1822; 8, Caleb Harris, b. Mar. 26, 1824; 9, Abner Hiram, b. Nov. 25, 1829.

Abraham[6] [Nehemiah[5], Caleb[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Mary Dudley, Nov. 20, 1814. Ch.—1, Abraham Dudley, b. Feb. 24, 1817; 2, Nehemiah Bradlee, b. Feb. 26, 1821; 3, Mary Louisa, b. Nov. 7, 1825; m. Ransom C. Taylor, June 18, 1851; 4, Levi Lincoln, b. Feb. 6, 1827; m. Mary Higgins; 5, Lydia Sophia, b. Jan. 2, 1832; d. Aug. 5, 1850.

Abraham Dudley[7] [Abraham[6], Nehemiah[5], Caleb[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Sophia D. Griggs, June 3, 1845. Ch.—1, Benjamin D., b. Nov. 12, 1846; 2, Henry N., b. June 6, 1848; 3, Albert B., b. Aug. 12, 1851; 4, Mary E., b. Nov. 17, 1853; 5, Sophia N., b. Jan. 29, 1857.

Nehemiah Bradlee[7] [Abraham[6], Nehemiah[5], Caleb[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. 1st, Nancy S. Whiting, Feb. 24, 1845; m. 2d, Harriet L. S. Harris, Sept. 25, 1874. Ch.—1, Walter B., b. Jan. 5, 1846; 2, S. Jane, b. Mar. 31, 1848; 3, Hattie Harris, b. Oct. 25, 1875.

Nehemiah[6] [Nehemiah[5], Caleb[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. June 1, 1820, Sally Bond. Ch.—1, William Cyrus, b. June 12, 1826,

William C.[7] [Nehemiah[6], Nehemiah[5], Caleb[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Feb. 21, 1849, Catherine A. White. Ch.—1, Kate Louise, b. Oct. 6, 1856.

David Prince[5] [Caleb[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Sarah Greenwood, Dec. 2, 1777. Ch.—1, David, b. Oct. 10, 1778; 2, Silas, b. Dec. 10, 1783; 3, John, b. July 13, 1788.

Moses[5] [Caleb[4], Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Betty Brown, Oct. 8, 1789. Ch.—1, Sanford, b. Jan. 31, 1791; 2, Leonard, b. Jan. 17, 1796; 3, Betsey, b. July 23, 1802.

Moses[4] [Daniel[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]], m. Hannah Brown, Apr. 15, 1752. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Mar, 23, 1753; 2, John, b. Oct. 4, 1755; 3, Hannah, b. Feb. 7, 1758; 4, Amos, b. May 19, 1760; 5, Nahum, b. Oct. 9, 1762; 6, Judith, b. Nov. 26, 1764.

Philip[3] [John[2], Aquila[1]], m. Mary Follansbee, Apr. 17, 1712; she d. Dec. 1, 1786. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. Oct. 5, 1714; m. May 18, 1732, John Gibbs; 2, Miriam, b. Aug. 31, 1716; m. Daniel Stockwell; 3, Anne, b. Sept. 28, 1719; m. 1st, Nath'l Stockwell; m. 2d, Jona. Putnam, Nov. 3, 1743; 4, Elizabeth, b. July 3, 1720; m. Mar. 14, 1739, Jas. Sibley; 5, Lydia, b. Aug. 12, 1722; m. 1st, Mar. 3, 1742, Elisha Putnam; m. 2d, May 26, 1762, John Daniels; 6, Follansbee, b. Sept. 29, 1724; d. Mar. 14, 1799; 7, Francis, b. ——; m. Mary Perkins, June 12, 1760; 8, Judith, b. ——; m. Nov. 12, 1761, Joseph Carriel.

The exact date upon which he came to Sutton cannot be ascertained. That he was an early settler appears from the fact that one hundred acres of land were laid out for him by the proprietors of Sutton, October 22, 1722, and fifty acres November 22, 1725. It also appears from the proprietors' records that previously to 1726 he purchased of David Baldwin more than two hundred acres of land. In 1727 he sells sixty-four acres of land in Sutton to Jonathan Allen of Sudbury. September 15, 1731, E. Johnson, innholder of Sutton, sells to Philip Chase of Mendon, innholder, his farm in Sutton, for £1,100 current money. He probably settled in the town about this time, as the records show that in February 1732, he received pay for work done on highways in 1731. January 25, 1732, a town meeting was held at his house. He died July 11, 1764.

Follansbee[4] [Philip[3], John[2], Aquila[1]], m. Hannah Marsh, Jan. 2, 1750; she d. Sept. 21, 1769; m. 2d, Mrs. Deborah Taft of Mendon, Apr. 13, 1773. Ch.—1, Follansbee, b. Feb. 28, 1751; 2, Hannah, b. Apr. 12, 1752; m. May 11, 1775, Lazarus Le Baron; she d. Feb. 6, 1776; 3, Mary, b. Dec. 22, 1754; m. Lazarus Le Baron; 4, Reuben, b. Feb. 24, 1757; d. Aug. 27, 1787; 5, Thomas, b. Mar. 7, 1759; 6, Thomas Follansbee, b. Feb. 16, 1760.

Reuben[5] [Follansbee[4], Philip[3], John[2], Aquila[1]], m. Mary Taft, May 27, 1784. Ch.—1, Susanna, b. Oct. 12, 1784; 2, Reuben Follansbee, b. July 10, 1787; d. Dec. 18, 1859.

Reuben Follansbee[6] (Reuben[5], Follansbee[4], Philip[3], John[2], Aquila[1]), m. Satira Walker, Feb. 4, 1819; she d. Sept. 20, 1844. Ch.—1, Catherine, b. Feb. 15, 1820.

Thomas Follansbee[5] (Follansbee[4], Philip[3], John[2], Aquila[1]), m. Huldah Cummings, Nov. 16, 1781. Ch.—1, Gardner, b. Apr. 1, 1782; 2, Polly, b. Nov. 8, 1783; 3, Hannah, b. Apr. 10, 1785; 4, Debby, b. June 9, 1790; 5, John, b. Mar. 8, 1792; 6, Zipporah, b. Jan. 8, 1795; 7, Free, b. May 1, 1798; 8, Mehitable, b. Mar. 16, 1800.

Thomas Follansbee Chase removed to Paris, Me.

Francis[4] (Philip[3], John[2], Aquila[1]), m. Mary Perkins, June 12, 1760. Ch.—1, David, b. Mar. 10, 1761; 2, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 28, 1762; 3, Mary, b. Feb. 23, 1764.

Francis Chase removed to Royalston.

Isaac[3] (Daniel[2], Aquila[1]), m. Hannah Barry; m. second, Hannah Tenney, of Upton, Nov. 3, 1772. Ch.—1, Ambrose, b. Dec. 2, 1713; d. Aug. 4, 1799; 2, Daniel, b. Mar. 5, 1716; m. Feb. 17, 1742, Margaret Lawson; 3, Timothy, b. Jan. 12, 1719; m. Leah Robbins; 7, Henry, b. Mar. 2, 1722; 5, Abigail, b. Mar. 6, 1725; m. Daniel Owen; d. aged one hundred and two; 6, Hannah, b. ——; m. Joshua Knapp.

According to Deacon Leland, it was always a tradition in the family that Isaac Chase purchased his land of the Indians —six hundred acres—for forty shillings and a bonus of one gallon of rum. Isaac Chase's name first occurs on the records, on the admission of his wife to the church during the period of Mr. McKinstry's ministry, which closed Sept. 1728. It is next found on the record of a church meeting, October 4, 1728, when Jonathan Whipple was chosen "to set ye psalm, and Isaac Chase to set it in his absence."

Ambrose[4] (Isaac[3], Daniel[2], Aquila[1]), m. Thankful Robbins, July 25, 1734. Ch.—1, Mary; m. Nathan Rawson of Uxbridge, grandson of Secretary Rawson; 2, Thankful; 3, Isaac; m. Betty Yates, Oct. 1, 1772; 4, Lydia; 5, Solomon, b. Nov. 30, 1744; 6, Hannah, b. June 13, 1748; m. Simon, son of Daniel Chase; 7, Abel, b. Aug. 9, 1750; 8, Eddy, b. Aug. 29, 1753.

Abel[5] (Ambrose[4], Isaac[3], Daniel[2], Aquila[1]), m. Elizabeth Elliot, Nov. 30; 1768; she d. Dec. 2, 1818. Ch.—1, Lydia, b. May 29, 1770; 2, Hannah, b. Jan. 2, 1772; 3, Abel, b. Nov. 2, 1773; 4, James, b. July 24, 1776; 5, Ambrose, b. July 18, 1778; 6, Bradford, b. July 21, 1783; 7, Isaac, b. July 3, 1785; 8, Jonathan, b. July 10, 1787; 9, Matilda, b. Oct. 27, 1789; 10, Thankful, b. Dec. 12, 1791; 11, Manchester, b. July 2, 1798.

Abel[6] (Abel[5], Ambrose[4], Isaac[3], Daniel[2], Aquila[1]), m. Lydia Aldrich, Jan. 23, 1794. Ch.—1, Sena, b. July 26, 1794; 2, Alvah, b. Apr. 16, 1796; 3, Ichabod, b. Jan. 21, 1798.

Ambrose[6] (Abel[5], Ambrose[4], Isaac[3], Daniel[2], Aquila[1]), m. Sally——. Ch.—1, Charlotte, b. Dec. 27, 1798; m. Jan. 1, 1818, Ephraim Wheeler; 2, Ambrose, b. Mar. 28, 1801; m. May 9, 1822, Lydia Woodbury; 3, Isaac, b. Feb. 12, 1803.

Abel[4] (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Aquila[1]), m. ——; m. second, Sarah ——. He and his first wife were admitted to the church Feb. 15, 1730. His second wife, Sarah, was admitted to the church Feb. 11, 1731. Ch.—1, Abel, b. Sept. 11, 1732; 2, Sarah, b. June 15, 1735; d. Aug. 7, 1761; 3, Emma, b. Oct. 11, 1737; d. Sept. 10, 1761; 4, Martha, b. Nov. 7, 1739; m. Francis Stone, Sept. 11, 1760; 5, Mary, b. Mar. 15, 1742; m. Oct. 24, 1771, Ebenezer Sibley; 6, Betty, b. June 4, 1744; m. David Bancroft, July 6, 1780; 7, Thomas, b. Mar. 13, 1746; 8, David, b. Sept. 28, 1748; 9, Ruth, b. Apr. 9, 1751; m. June 23, 1774, Anthony Sigourney; 10, Jonathan, b. Aug. 25, 1753; d. Sept. 11, 1761; 11, Moses, b. Oct. 24, 1755.

Abel[5] (Abel[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Aquila[1]), m. first, Judith Gale, Jan. 3, 1754. Ch.—1, Abel, b. Oct. 29, 1754; 2, Isaac, b. June 26, 1756; d. Sept. 8, 1759; 3, Judith, b. Mar. 19, 1758; d. Sept. 28, 1759; 4, Judith, b. Mar. 27, 1760; 5, Isaac, b. Sept. 12, 1761; m. Sarah Bond, Jan. 8, 1789; 6, Sarah, b. Jan. 15, 1763; 7, Emma, b. Nov. 23, 1764; 8, Anne, b. Sept. 7, 1766; 9, Persis, b. Mar. 22, 1768; 10, Jonathan, b. Feb. 26, 1770.

Abel[6] (Abel[5], Abel[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Aquila[1]), m. Hannah Bond, Sept. 24, 1779. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. July 9, 1780; 2, Jonas, b. Jan. 2, 1782; 3, Jonas, b. Aug. 20, 1783; 4, Silence, b. Dec. 8, 1785; 5, Hitte, b. Sept. 15, 1788; 6, Abel, b. Aug. 6, 1791; 7, Polly, b. July 4, 1793.

Jonas[7] (Abel[6], Abel[5], Abel[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Aquila[1]), m. Levina ——. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Sept. 7, 1806; 2, Ira, b. Oct. 15, 1808; 3, Leonard, b. Aug. 12, 1810.

Thomas[5] (Abel[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Aquila[1]), m. Deborah Killum, Feb. 20, 1766. Ch.—1, William Witt, b. Dec. 18, 1766; d. Oct. 28, 1788; 2, Sarah, 3, Mary, twins, b. Mar. 7, 1769; 4, Abigail, b. May 13, 1771: 5, Deborah, b. Oct. 13, 1773; d. Oct. 30, 1788; 6, Persis, b. Mar. 7, 1776; 7, Emme, b. Feb. 4, 1779; 8, Jonathan, b. June 23, 1781; d. Nov. 26, 1788; 9, Calvin, b. Jan. 6, 1784; 10, Patty, b. May 9, 1787.

David[5] (Abel[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Aquila[1]), m. Judith Holman, Apr. 28, 1774. Ch.—1, David, b. Jan. 7, 1778; m. Hitty Gale, May 25, 1800; 2, Ruth, b. Jan. 31, 1780; 3, Judith, b. Jan. 26, 1782; m. Aaron Holman, Nov. 29, 1804; 4, Eber, b. Mar. 10, 1784; 5, Sally, b. Dec. 18, 1786; 6, Polly, b. May 26, 1788; 7, Abel, b. June 20, 1790.

Moses[5] (Abel[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Aquila[1]), m. Mary Killiam, Nov. 24, 1778. Ch.—1, Sally, b. Dec. 5, 1779; 2, Abel, b. Mar. 30, 1782; 3, Betty, b. June 5, 1784; 4, Bricket, b. Oct. 26, 1786; 5, Silas, b. July 26, 1788; 6, Miranda, b. Nov. 19, 1789; m. June 20, 1820, Capt. Nathaniel Sibley.

Seth[4] (Moses[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]), m. first, Elizabeth Bartlett, who d. July 22, 1787; m. second, Mar. 17, 1788, Mrs. Abigail Marsh, dau. of Elder Benj. Marsh; she was the first child b. in Sutton. Ch.—1, Joshua, b. July 22, 1739; 2, Bradford, b. Aug. 8, 1741; 3, Seth, b. Jan. 8, 1744; 4, Elizabeth, b. Apr. 17, 1746; d. Aug. 28, 1756; 5, Josiah, b. Feb. 20, 1748; 6, Rebeckah, b. Apr. 17, 1750; 7, Rachel, b. May 25, 1752.

Joshua, when seventeen or eighteen years of age, entered the Provincial service in the French and Indian war, and never returned. His father remembered his "eldest son, Joshua," in his will, August 1770, and directed his executor to pay him £4, "if he should appear to be alive and return."

Bradford[5] (Seth[4], Moses[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]), m. Abigail Sibley, June 21, 1763. Ch.—1, Nathan, b. Apr. 18, 1764; 2, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 29, 1766; m. Amariah Chase, Nov. 28, 1784; 3, Elias, b. Feb. 16, 1768; m. Apr. 7, 1797, Priscilla Batcheller; 4, Abigail, b. Mar. 21, 1770; m. E. Partridge, Dec. 31, 1794; 5, Huldah, b. Jan. 31, 1773; d. Sept. or Oct. 1777; 6, Peter, b. Dec. 17, 1776; d. at Paris, Me., or vicinity; 7, Samuel, b. Oct. 28, 1778; m. Nov. 28, 1799, Mercy Wilmouth; 8, Luke, b. May 15, 1782; d. at Paris, Me.

Nathan[6] (Bradford[5], Seth[4], Moses[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]), m. Dec. 11, 1788, Mehetable Goldthwait of Northbridge. Ch.—1, Huldah, b. Aug. 11, 1790; 2, Lois, b. Dec. 23, 1792; 3, Nabby, b. Sept. 25, 1794; 4, Charles, b. Oct. 23, 1796; 5, Ruth, b. Apr. 29, 1801; 6, Luke, b. Sept. 30, 1802; 7, Elias, b. May 13, 1805; m. Apr. 9, 1829, Adaline Aldrich.

Charles[7] (Nathan[6], Bradford[5], Seth[4], Moses[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]), m. Sept. 17, 1818, Polly Paine Johnson. Ch.—1, Timothy Gerry, b. July 22, 1820; 2, Luke, b. Dec. 17, 1825.

Seth, son of Seth, settled in Croyden, N. H.

Josiah[5] (Seth[4], Moses[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]), m. first, 1770, Sarah Allen; m. second, May 28, 1772, Hannah Goddard of Grafton. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Mar. 22, 1773; 2, Asa, b. Jan. 21, 1775; 3, Josiah, b. Jan. 30, 1777; 4, John, b. June, 3, 1779; 5, Seth, b. Apr. 1, 1781; 6, Benjamin, b. May 30, 1784.

In the spring of 1784, Mr. Josiah Chase sold his farm in Sutton, and moved to Princeton, thence to Homer, or vicinity, N. Y.

Mrs. Abigail Chase, second wife of Seth Chase, sen., *nee* Abigail Marsh, was four times married: first to Jonathan Gould, April 17, 1744; second, to Thomas Harback, sen., July 8, 1777; third, to Benjamin Marsh, 2nd, November 26, 1783; fourth, to Seth Chase, as above.

Benoni[3] (Moses[2], Aquila[1]), m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Thomas, b. Apr. 3, 1732; m. Sept. 26, 1751, Mrs. Mary White; 2, Rogers, b. June 20, 1734; 3, Stephen, b. Mar. 29, 1736; m. Lois Hill, Nov. 3, 1757; 4, Moses, b. Oct. 5, 1737; 5, Mary, b. Sept. 15, 1739; d. Oct. 8, 1745; 6, Hannah, b. Sept. 5, 1744; 7, Elijah, b. Feb. 18, 1748; d. Dec. 1, 1748; 8, Mary, 2d, b. Dec. 13, 1749; 9, David, b. Apr. 17, 1752.

Thomas, son of Benoni, studied medicine with the elder Dr. Benjamin Morse. Was taxed in town in 1757, and probably left about that date.

Rogers[4] (Benoni[3], Moses[2], Aquila[1]), m. Sarah Walker, Nov. 1, 1753. Ch.—1, Elijah, b. July 31, 1757; 2, Silas, b. Aug. 31, 1760.

## Cole.

Mr. Ezekiel Cole, born —, 1723, came from Salem and settled in Sutton in 1756.*

* See History of Homes, District No. 4.

He m. Margaret Phillips of Conn., ——, 1756; she d. Mar. 9, 1792; he d. Oct. 23, 1799. Ch.—1, Rachel, b. Jan. 29, 1758; m. Sam'l Paine Jones, June 15, 1779; 2, John, b. Feb. 3, 1760; d. Mar. 22, 1807; 3, Abel, b. Apr. 9, 1762; m. Susanna Leland, Aug. 20, 1788; d. Oct. 19, 1802; 4, Hannah, 5, Sarah, twins, b. Jan. 23, 1763; Hannah d. Mar. —, 1829; Sarah m. John Harwood, Apr. 1, 1788; d. ——, 1809; 6, Tamar, b. Apr. 1, 1766; d. May 28, 1789; 7, David, b. July 13, 1768; d. July 14, 1813; 8, Joel, b. July 28, 1771; m. Mehitabel Kipp; d. ——, 1810; 9, Rufus, b. Aug. 14, 1773; d. Aug. 14, 1790; 10, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 23, 1775; d. Jan. 19, 1792; 11, Mary, b. June 24, 1779; m. Levi Newton, Dec. 26, 1797; d. ——, 1856.

David[2] (Ezekiel[1]), m. Mary Sibley, Nov. 6, 1793. Ch.—1, Margaret Phillips, b. Jan. 30, 1796; m. Harvey P. Eddy, Aug. 27, 1819; 2, Sumner, b. Feb. 12, 1798; d. Oct. 28, 1875; 3, Brooksey, b. May 30, 1803; m. Benj. Woodbury, Dec. 17, 1821; 4, Charlotte, b. Jan. 28, 1805.

## Crossman.

The names of Elijah, Noah, Jacob and Samuel Crossman appear on our records. They were sons of Noah, who came to Sutton from Taunton about 1750.

Elijah[2] (Noah[1]), m. Rebeckah Marsh, May 22, 1777. Ch.—1, Eunice, b. May 23, 1778; 2, Stephen, b. June 21, 1779; 3, Lydia, 4, Sally, twins, b. Oct. 14, 1780; 5, Chloe, b. Apr. 21, 1782; 6, Elijah, b. Nov. 1, 1783.

Stephen[3] (Elijah[2], Noah[1]), m. 1st, Olive Whipple, Dec. 22, 1805; she d. Feb. 14, 1826; m. 2d, Mrs. Sukey Chase, Mar. —, 1830; d. July 27, 1851; she d. ——, 1856. Ch.—1, Miranda Elvira, b. June 29, 1806; 2, Olive, b. Jan. 29, 1808; m. Geo. B. Nolen, ——, 1826; 3, Sabra W., b. ——, 1810; 4, Martin L., b. Apr. 17, 1812; 5, Emeline A., b. Sept. 8, 1814; 6, Milton E., b. Sept. 23, 1816.

Martin L.[4] (Stephen[3], Elijah[2], Noah[1]), m. Experience Robbins, Apr. 17, 1833; she d. ——, 1835. Ch.—1, Ferdinand J. F., b. Apr. 21, 1834; d. Aug. 8. 1864.

Ferdinand J. F.[5] (Martin L.[4], Stephen[3], Elijah[2], Noah[1]), m. Adelaide Isham, Apr. 4, 1855. Ch.—1, S. Addie, b. May 10, 1857; 2, George M., b. Nov. 4, 1858.

Milton E.[4] (Stephen[3], Elijah[2], Noah[1]), m. Julia Ann Morse, May 14, 1840. Ch.—1, Roxa E., b. Apr. 21, 1841; d. Sept. 15, 1841; 2, Frederick M., b. Sept. 7, 1843; m. Ella F. Kelley, Dec. 13, 1870; 3, Julia A., b. Jan. 9, 1848; m. J. E. Holbrook, June 20, 1872; 4, Amelia Philara, b. Mar. 7, 1850; d. Aug. 16, 1861.

Noah[2] (Noah[1]), m. Huldah ——. Ch.—1, Ezra, b. Mar. 14, 1777; d. Sept. 14, 1804; 2, Joel, b. May 1, 1780; 3, Otis, b. May 21, 1781; 4, Betsey, b. Feb. 24, 1783; m. Nahum Lackey, Mar. 5, 1803; 5, Sukey, b. Dec. 11, 1785; 6, Huldah, b. Nov. 9, 1787; 7, Nabby, b. Apr. 7, 1789; 8, Noah, b. Apr. 17, 1792; 9, Alpheus, b. July 17, 1794; 10, Luther, b. June 27, 1796.

Jacob[2] (Noah[1]), m. Anna——. Ch.—1, Anna, b. Jan. 28, 1776; 2, Robert, b. Sept. 29, 1778; 3, Carmi, b. Oct. 28, 1780; 4, Lone, b. Apr. 14, 1782; 5, Marcy, b. May 17, 1784; 6, Tryphena, b. Nov. 18, 1786.

Samuel[2] (Noah[1]), m. 1st, Elizabeth ——; m. 2d, Lydia Darling, Sept. 25, 1796. Ch.—1, Reconcile, b. Oct. 31, 1787; 2, Betsey, b. Dec. 3, 1789; 3,

Rebeckah, b. May 25, 1792; 4, Samuel, b. Mar. 27, 1795; 5, William, b. Sept. 7, 1797; 6, Rachel, b. July 29, 1799; 7, Alvah, b. June 25, 1807; 8, Liberty Perry, b. May 28, 1814.

## Cummings.

Jacob Cummings (ancestry unknown), m. Mary Marble, Jan. 21, 1741; she d. July 10, 1799; he d. Oct. 13, 1814. Ch.—1, Mary, b. May 5, 1741; m. John Putnam, jr., Apr. 9, 1761; 2, Jacob, b. July 21, 1742; 3, Daniel, b. Oct. 17, 1743; m. Rachel Hayden, May 16, 1765; 4, Jesse, b. Nov. 6, 1745; 5, Betty, b. July 29, 1747; m. Joshua Lillie, Apr. 28, 1768; 6, Hannah, b. Oct. 4, 1748; m. Samuel Holman, Dec. 18, 1766; 7, Free, b. Aug. 3, 1751; 8, Asa, b. Nov. 4, 1753; 9, Zipporah, b. Oct. 17, 1756; 10, Anne, b. Apr. 28, 1758; 11, Huldah, b. May 20, 1763.

Jacob[2] (Jacob[1]), m. Bridget Lilley, Dec. 19, 1765. Ch.—1, Betty, b. Aug. 16, 1766; m. Stephen Howard, Dec. 23, 1790; 2, Jonathan, b. Jan. 16, 1769; 3, Abner, b. Oct. 9, 1770; 4, Polly, b. Dec. 16, 1772; m. Jonathan Holman, jr., May 2, 1799; 5, Pearley, b. May 18, 1776; 6, Amasa, b. Jan. 17, 1778; 7, Sally, b. July 5, 1780; 8, Matilda, b. Jan. 9, 1786; m. Isaac Dodge, jr., Apr. 4, 1815; 9, Stephen, b. May 22, 1787.

Jonathan[3] (Jacob[2], Jacob[1]), m. Polly Phelps, May 2, 1799. Ch.—1, Sumner, b. Mar. 27, 1802; 2, Brigham, b. 1804; 3, Sukey, b. July 12, 1807; 4, Gerry, b. Dec. 2, 1814.

Abner[3] (Jacob[2], Jacob[1]), m. Polly Sibley, Sept. 14, 1794. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. Nov. 5, 1795; m. John Putnam, Sept. 19, 1813; 2, Clarissa, b. July 17, 1797; m. Stephen Laughton, Jan. 5, 1817.

Pearley[3] (Jacob[2], Jacob[1]), m. Peggy Wheeler, Jan. 6, 1801. Ch.—1, Vandelinda, b. Apr. 17, 1804; 2, Maria Elizabeth, b. Nov. 10, 1810.

Amasa[3] (Jacob[2], Jacob[1]), m. Sally ——. Ch.—1, Nahum Sibley, b. June 7, 1816.

Jesse[2] (Jacob[1]), m. Mary Fitts, Aug. 29, 1771. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Mar. 14, 1772; 2, Lois, b. Mar. 25, 1774; m. Solomon Leland, Apr. 2, 1795; 3, Jonathan, b. Dec. 18, 1775; m. Lucy Armsby, Feb. 16, 1803.

Free[2] (Jacob[1]), m. 1st, Ruth Stockwell, June 16, 1774; m. 2d, Alice Gould, Nov. 14, 1776. Ch.—1, Ruth, b. Feb. 5, 1777; m. 1st, Jeremy Thompson; m. 2d, Solomon King; 2, Free, b. June 4, 1779; 3, Phebe, b. June 30, 1781; 4, Amos, b. Sept. 4, 1786.

Asa[2] (Jacob[1]), m. Damaris ——; she d. June 24, 1821. Ch.—1, Olive, b. June 20, 1786; m. Jonathan Collar, Jan. 12, 1806; 2, Asa, b. Mar. 10, 1788; 3, Persis, b. Nov. 28, 1792; m. John Hall, 2d, June 14, 1814.

Asa[3] (Asa[2], Jacob[1]), m. Lydia Hatheway, May 25, 1808. Ch.—1, Davis W., b. Feb. 17, 1810.

Davis W.[4] (Asa[3], Asa[2], Jacob[1]), m. Sophronia Humes, ——, 1833. Ch.—1, Asa W., b. Mar. 31, 1834.

The names of Stebbing, Isaac and Moses, also appear upon the records, whose connection with the above is unknown.

Stebbing m. Ruth ——. Ch.—1, Ruth, b. May 16, 1732; m. Eleazar Hawse, May 1, 1753; 2, Mary, b. Oct. 22, 1733; m. Fuller Putnam, Dec. 4, 1752.

Isaac m. Susanna ——. Ch.—1, Susanna, b. Apr. 14, 1746.

Moses m. Abigail ——. Ch.—1, Moses, b. Jan. 10, 1757; m. Patty Harris, June 15, 1780.

## Dagget.

Samuel and Ebenezer Dagget, two brothers, were among the original thirty families who settled in the town, and the proprietors of the four thousand acres. They probably came (according to Deacon Leland), from Reading.

Ebenezer m. first, Hannah Sibley, Aug. 10, 1722; she d. Feb. 8, 1731; m. second, Nov. 25, 1731, Mrs. Hannah Burnap of Reading, dau. of Dea. Samuel Lilley, who united with the church by letter from Reading in 1732; he d. Apr. 8, 1762. Ch.—1, Ebenezer, b. Apr. 21, 1723; 2, Thomas, b. Apr. 25, 1725; 3, William, b. Aug. 15, 1727; 4, Arthur, b. Jan. 30, 1729; 5, Samuel, b. Oct. 11, 1732; 6, Hannah, b. Aug. 25, 1736; m. Henry Dwinel, Apr. 26, 1757; 7, Rebeckah, b. Feb. 1, 1739; m. Benjamin Rich, July 15, 1762.

Ebenezer was a physician; studied with the elder Dr. Morse. He settled in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and there died in middle life. He never married.

Thomas m. Martha Stockwell, May 14, 1747. Ch.—John, b. Sept. 15, 1748; Mary, b. Mar. 29, 1750.

Deacon Leland states that "Thomas went probably to Greenwich or New Salem; William went, according to tradition, with his brother Thomas."

Arthur m. Mehetable Marsh, Jan. 28, 1751; d. Aug. 23, 1775. Ch.—1, Arthur, b. Apr. 23, 1751; 2, Mehetable, b. Oct. 10, 1752; m. Jonathan Rich, July 7, 1774; 3, Simeon, b. Mar. 7, 1757; d. in the revolutionary war, unmarried; 4, Gideon, b. Dec. 21, 1759; 5, Betty, b. Feb. 3, 1763; m. Thomas Todd, Dec. 12, 1782; 6, Tamar, b. Mar. 24, 1767; m. Eliphalet Holman of Auburn, Jan. 4, 1787.

Arthur[3] (Arthur[2], Ebenezer[1]), m. Lucy Cutler, Dec. 10, 1772. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. Mar. 7, 1776; 2, John, b. Dec. 12, 1777; 3, Simeon, b. June 11, 1779; 4, Polly, b. Feb. 14, 1781; 5, Kate, b. Apr. 4, 1786; 6, Lucy, b. Sept. 27, 1789. Arthur Dagget went with his family to Montpelier, Vt., about 1790.

Gideon[3] (Arthur[2], Ebenezer[1]), m. Elizabeth ——. Ch.—Gardner, b. Oct. 12, 1788. No further record.

Samuel[2] (Ebenezer[1]), m. Lydia Sibley, May 6, 1755. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Aug. 20, 1756; d. in revolutionary war; 2, Anne, b. July 4, 1758; d. Nov. 13, 1759; 3, Anne, b. Apr. 3, 1760, "turned Shaker;" 4, Lydia, b. Apr. 23, 1762; m. Amos Gould of Charlton; 5, Judith, b. Apr. 12, 1764; d. July 28, 1782; 6, Jacob, b. May 30, 1766; probably went to Vt.; 7, Ebenezer, b. Apr. 8, 1770; left town; 8, Ruth, b. Aug. 8, 1773; a cripple, d. unmarried; 9, Rebeckah, b. Sept. 8, 1775; d. unmarried, Sept. 24, 1851; 10, Hannah, b. Sept. 8, 1780; m. Simeon Hall, Oct. 14, 1805.

Samuel m. Martha, widow of Samuel Sibley, Apr. 10, 1740; d. Aug. 24, 1756. Ch.—1, John, b. Dec. 17, 1741; 2, Stephen, b. Feb. 12, 1745.

## Darling.

Zelek Darling was the son of William and Rachel (White) Darling of Mendon, born in 1762. He had a brother Aaron, born in 1773, who seems to have settled in Douglas.

Zelek m. Sarah Wheeler, and probably settled in Sutton in 1786 or 1787; he d. in 1844; she d. in 1809. Ch.—1, Cyrus, b. Sept. 1, 1787; 2, Wheeler, b. Nov. 19, 1789; 3, Peter, b. Jan. 7, 1792; 4, Zelek, b. Feb. 16, 1794; 5, Simeon, b. Apr. 13, 1796; 6, John, b. Dec. 9, 1798; 7, Levi, b. Nov. 3, 1800.

Cyrus[3] (Zelek[2], William[1]), m. Sophia ——. Ch.—1, Luann, b. Nov. 24, 1814; 2, Estes, b. Nov. 10, 1817; 3, Adeline, b. Aug. 29, 1822.

Wheeler[3] (Zelek[2], William[1]), m. Sybil ——. Ch.—Charles Wheeler, b. Aug. 14, 1812.

Zelek[3] (Zelek[2], William[1]), m. Sarah Ann ——. Ch.—1, Edwin Crawford, b. Mar. 11, 1818; 2, Eleanor, b. Sept. 23, 1820; 3, Rodney Luther, b. Nov. 6, 1822; 4, Melaney Lawton, b. Apr. 2, 1830.

John[3] (Zelek[2], William[1]), m. Lydia Fuller, Dec. 23, 1823. Ch.—1, Lafayette, b. Jan. 5, 1825; d. May 1833; 2, John D., b. July 5, 1826; 3, Lucy A., b. Oct. 1, 1828; m. Simeon C. Davis, June 9, 1847; 4, Lydia, b. July 27, 1833; m. Sylvanus Bullock, Apr. 1872; d. April 8, 1874; 5, Mary, b. July 5, 1835; d. Oct. 4, 1835; 6, Sarah W., b. July 7, 1838; d. Feb. 22, 1841; 7, Zelek, b. Dec. 9, 1839; m. Sarah T. Foster, Mar. 1866; 8, George L., b. Mar. 21, 1844; m. Abbie J. Sheldon, Feb. 29, 1872.

John D.[4] (John[3], Zelek[2], William[1]), m. Mary T. Jereauld, Nov. 17, 1846. Ch.—1, Henry Jereauld, b. Jan. 11, 1869.

Ira[3] (Aaron[2], William[1]) m. Nancy Carpenter, May 16, 1836. Ch.—1, Cordelia M., b. June 14, 1837; m. Chilion Houghton, Jan. 29, 1868; 2, Celia L., b. July 12, 1838; m. Andrew A. Batcheller, Oct. 1, 1865.

William Darling (ancestry unknown), m. Pamelia Cox, Aug. 28, 1803. Ch.—1, Elnora, b. Feb. 1, 1804; 2, Stephen, b. Feb. 16, 1805; 3, Mary Ann, b. Sept. 30, 1806; 4, Philander, b. Aug. 19, 1808; 5, Maria, b. Dec. 25, 1810; 6, Eli, b. Jan. 9, 1813; 7, John, b. Nov. 16, 1814; 8, Sarah Ann, b. Aug. 16, 1816; 9, Gardner, b. Mar. 10, 1819; 10, Jane Frances, b. Feb. 9, 1821; 11, Louisa, b. May 12, 1823; 12, William Gardner, b. May 12, 1825; 13, Prudence, 14, Pamelia, twins, b. Apr. 30, 1827.

Zelek Darling (ancestry unknown), m. Polly ——. Ch.—1, Moses Leland, b. Nov. 7, 1812; 2, Harrison, b. July 15, 1814; 3, Lydia, b. Oct. 21, 1816; 4, Ruth, b. Sept. 21, 1818; 5, Fuller, b. Mar. 24, 1821; 6, Palmer, b. May 16, 1823; 7, Judson, b. May 6, 1827.

## Davenport.

William Davenport, according to Dea. Leland, was the son of Richard, who came from Bridgewater.

He m. Tamesin ——. Ch.—1, Tamesin, b. May 13, 1765; 2, William, b. Nov. 22, 1766; 3, Mercy, b. Aug. 25, 1768; 4, Thomas, b. May 1, 1770; 5, John, b. July 26, 1772; 6, Aaron, b. Apr. 24, 1774; m. Mary Martin, Feb. 7, 1799; 7, Anna, b. Apr. 20, 1776; 8, Loving, b. Sept. 21, 1777; 9, Azubah, b. Apr. 4, 1779; 10, Jeremy, b. Feb. 19, 1782; 11, Eunice, b. Feb. 11, 1784; 12, Joel, b. May 25, 1786.

Richard[2] (Richard[1]), m. Anne Buxton, July 5, 1770. Ch.—1, Betsey, b. Jan. 17, 1773; 2, Lydia, b. Sept. 16, 1775; m. John Stone, jr., Oct. 29, 1797; 3, Cyrus, b. Feb. 16, 1778; 4, Anne, b. July 16, 1781; 5, Comfort, b. Mar. 8, 1786; 6, Sally, b. June 8, 1788.

## Day.

The Days of Sutton descend from Ralph Day of Dedham, who was admitted a freeman in 1645. He married Susan Fairbanks October 12, 1647. Among his children was John, born April 15, 1654; married Abigail Pond, May 22, 1678, and soon after removed to Wrentham. The eldest son of John and Abigail, John, jr., was born at Dedham, October 11, 1679; married Ruth Puffer, December 12, 1706, and resided at Wrentham. They had eight children, among whom were John, born March 1, 1709, and Daniel, born October 7, 1721, both of whom came to Sutton. John of Wrentham, father of the above, was the owner of land in Sutton, as appears from deeds recorded in Worcester. In 1738 he deeds land in Sutton to Stephen Hall, and in 1742 to John Day of Sutton. This is probably about the time his sons, John and Daniel, came to town.

John [4] (John[3], John[2], Ralph[1]), m. Abial Chapman, Mar. 19, 1745. Ch.—1, Dorcas, b. July 27, 1746; 2, John, b. Jan. 12, 1749; 3, Stephen, b. May 28, 1751; 4, Ruth, b. Aug. 27, 1754; d. Apr. 28, 1755.

He removed with his family to Keene, New Hampshire, where some of his descendants are said now to reside, and some of them in Gilsum, New Hampshire.

Daniel[4] (John[3], John[2], Ralph[1]), m. Susanna Hutchinson, May 14, 1752; d. Nov. 7, 1810. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Apr. 3, 1753; m. Wm. Duncan, June 22, 1779; 2, Daniel, b. Nov. 16, 1755; 3, Susanna, b. Sept. 19, 1757; 4, Molly, b. Feb. 14, 1761; m. Ezra Batcheller, Jan. 15, 1789; 5, Lydia, b. Apr. 27, 1763; m. Dennis Thayer, Dec. 27, 1792; 6, Moses, 7, Aaron, 8, Miriam, triplets, b. Sept. 11, 1765; Aaron d. 1828; Miriam d. Nov. 7, 1804.

Moses[5] (Daniel[4], John[3], John[2], Ralph[1]), m. Patience Ellis, Apr. 9, 1793. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Sept. 11, 1797; 2, Hammond, b. Sept. 8, 1796; 3, Hannah, b. June 18, 1798; 4, Levina, b. July 25, 1800; 5, Phebe, b. Sept, 23, 1802; d. Oct. 26, 1803.

Aaron[5] (Daniel[4], John[3], John[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Prudence Newton, Jan. 17, 1797; she d. Mar. 8, 1807; m. 2d, Purly Howard. Ch.—1, Zebina, b. Apr. 4, 1799; 2, Sylvester, 3, Sylvanus Newton, twins, b. Jan. 30, 1801; 4, Prudence, b. Feb. 5, 1805; 5, Judson, b. July 26, 1807; 6, Edmund, b. Mar. 17, 1809; 7, Aaron, b. Apr. 17, 1812; 8, Austin.

Judson[6], (Aaron[5], Daniel[4], John[3], John[2], Ralph[1]), m. 1st, Mary Learned,

Mar. 20, 1834; she d. Aug. 5, 1850; m. 2d, Hannah Ball, Sept. 10, 1851. Ch.—1, Albert A., b. May 15, 1840; d. May 17, 1840; 2, Henry J., b. July 28, 1842; 3, Mary J., b. Oct. 22, 1852.

Edmund[6] (Aaron[5], Daniel[4], John[3], John[2], Ralph[1]), m. Arrena Logee, 1848. Ch.—1, Emma F., b. Jan., 1850; 2, Mary A., b. May, 1852.

## Dike.

Anthony Dike seems to have been the first of the name who came from England to this country. The date of his coming is not known. He had a son, Anthony, who seems to have settled in Ipswich. This Anthony had a son, Nathaniel, born in Ipswich, who came to Sutton at an early date. The church records show that both himself and wife were received into the church very soon after its organization. Date not given, but previously to 1721. His children were probably born in Ipswich. The following are their names:

1, Nathaniel; 2, Mary; m. Robert Fitts of Ipswich; 3, Sarah; m. William Sibley, July 4, 1726; 4, Martha; m. Samuel Sibley, Aug. 6, 1722; 5, ——; m. a Waite; 6, Daniel; d. Feb. 18, 1787; 7, Ebenezer; went to Vt.; 8, Benjamin; 9, James, went to Thompson, Ct., and d. there.

Nathaniel[4] (Nathaniel[3], Anthony[2], Anthony[1]), m. his w. in Ipswich. Her name is not known. Ch.—1, Nathaniel. No further record.

Daniel[4] (Nathaniel[3], Anthony[2], Anthony[1]), m. Mary Witt of Marlboro, Sept. 26, 1734; she d. Aug. 6, 1785. Ch.—1, Mary, b. June 10, 1736; m. Josiah Buckman, Mar. 22, 1759; d. Nov. 26, 1809; 2, Daniel; 3, Anthony; 4, Rhoda, d. at age of 18, unmarried; 5, Hannah; m. Ebenezer Putnam, Jan. 16, 1766; 6, William; m. Abigail Jennison, Sept. 21, 1769; moved to New York; 7, Rebeckah, b. Aug. 1, 1755; m. Ezra Putnam, Dec. 14, 1780; d. May 28, 1823.

Daniel[5] (Daniel[4], Nathaniel[3], Anthony[2], Anthony[1]), m. Mary Pratt of Oxford, Jan. 17, 1760. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Nov. 7, 1760; d. Aug. 10, 1786; 2, Sarah, b. July 15, 1762; 3, Rhoda, b. June 16, 1764; 4, Elias, b. Oct. 26, 1767; 5, Mary, b. June 13, 1769; 6, Samuel, b. Apr. 7, 1771; 7, Catherine, b. Dec. 10, 1772; 8, John, b. Nov. 4, 1774.

He moved with his family to Bethel, Vermont, in the early settlement of that town, and was there killed by the fall of a tree, August 2, 1786.

Anthony[6] (Daniel[4], Nathaniel[3], Anthony[2], Anthony[1]), m. Anne Jennison, Jan. 16, 1775. Ch.—1, Albert Anthony, b. Aug. 31, 1776; 2, Amadeus, b. May 11, 1780; 3, James, b. Feb. 20, 1783; d. Mar. 17, 1806; 4, Artemas, b. Feb. 10, 1785; 5, Rufus, b. Oct. 20, 1786.

Benjamin[4] (Nathaniel[3], Anthony[2], Anthony[1]), m. ——. Ch.—1, Betty; 2, David; 3, Aaron; and others. Moved to Thompson, Ct.

## Dodge.

Isaac Dodge, the first of the name who came to Sutton, was born at Boxford. He was the son of William, a resident of that place. William's father was from Wenham, and lived there in 1739. Isaac married first, Mehitabel Tyler of Boxford, by whom he had five children; married second, Abigail Tyler, a cousin of Mehitabel; she died Feb. 3, 1775.

Ch.—1, Mehitabel, m. Amos Mullicken, Feb. 28, 1751; 2, Moses Tyler; 3, Nancy; m. Stephen Marsh, Dec. 15, 1757; 4, Ruth; m. Caleb Marsh, Feb. 13, 1759; 5, Isaac; 6, Nabby; m. Nathaniel Stockwell, Mar. 31, 1763; 7, Prudence; m. Solomon Parsons, Dec. 18, 1772; 8, Sarah, b. Mar. 1, 1750; m. Reuben Town, July 7, 1767.

Moses T.[4] (Isaac[3], William[2], ——[1]), m. Lydia Gibbs, Feb. 11, 1762. Ch.—1, Moses, b. June 27, 1762; 2, Isaac, b. June 13, 1764; 3, John, b. Dec. 7, 1766; 4, Mehitabel, b. Sept. 12, 1768; 5, Abigail, b. May 5, 1770; 6, Simeon, b. Apr. 1, 1772; 7, David, b. Nov. 5, 1774; 8, Tyler; 9, Polly.

The family removed to the State of New York.

Isaac[4] (Isaac[3], William[2], ——[1]), m. Abigail Morse, Mar. 19, 1771; she d. July 2, 1809. Ch.—1, Isaac, b. Apr. 25, 1772; d. Sept. 27, 1858; 2, Abigail, b. July 20, 1773; 3, Prudence, b. Feb. 25, 1775; d. unmarried, May 19, 1863; 4, Benjamin Morse, b. Apr. 8, 1777; 5, Silas Hazeltine, b. July 15, 1779; d. at Lisbon, Me., Sept. 16, 1829; 6, John, b. Oct. 17, 1780; d. Aug. 30, 1862; 7, Polly Tyler, b. Apr. 8, 1784; d. in 1799; 8, David, b. Nov. 29, 1787; d. in 1808.

Isaac[5] (Isaac[4], Isaac[3], William[2], ——[1]), m. Matilda Cummings, Apr. 4, 1815; she d. Apr. 24, 1875. Ch.—1, David Sears, b. Nov. 1816.

Silas H.[5] (Isaac[4], Isaac[3], William[2], ——[1]), m. 1st, Patience Webber, Oct. 30, 1808; she was. b. Jan. 26, 1790; d. Jan. 6, 1809; m. 2d, Betsey Tucker Lurvey, Feb. 4, 1818; she was b. Aug. 7, 1788; d. Sept. 10, 1849, at Worcester. Ch.—1, Isaac Cummings, b. Oct. 7, 1822; d. Apr. 6, 1838; 2, Benjamin John, b. Apr. 18, 1825; settled at Worcester, 1842.

Benjamin J.[6] (Silas H.[5], Isaac[4], Isaac[3], William[2], ——[1]), m. first, Esther Hill Gilbert, Apr. 24, 1849; she d. May 4, 1864; m. second, Ellen Frances Malbone, May 17, 1865. Ch.—1, Oscar Freeman, b. Jan. 13, 1852; m. Emily Wilbert, 1874; now in the signal service of the United States government, and resides at Washington, D. C. 2, Florence Malbone, b. Dec. 1, 1869.

Josiah Dodge, the son of Richard Hubbard Dodge, came from Wenham. The father of Richard was Jacob, probably a brother of the father of William, since, as appears by a receipt given in 1739, he was then living in Wenham.

Josiah m. Huldah Carriel, May 24, 1796. Ch.—1, John, b. Aug. 13, 1797; 2, Nancy, b. Sept. 5, 1799; m. Simeon Keith, Sept. 26, 1820; 3, Nathaniel, b. June 9, 1802; d. July 14, 1862; 4, Leonard, b. Aug. 4, 1804; 5, Sylvia, b. Nov. 1, 1806; 6, Willard, b. Sept. 2, 1808; 7, Eliza, b. June 20, 1810; m. Apr. 6, 1832, James Gleason; 8, Israel Adams, b. Jan. 24, 1813.

John[4] (Josiah[3], Richard H.[2], Jacob[1]), m. Lydia Elliot, May 11, 1820. Ch.—1, John Andrew, b. June 8, 1821; 2, Josiah, b. Mar. 17, 1824; d. Apr. 29, 1846; 3, Sylvia Joan, b. July 2, 1827; m. James Gleason, Nov. 5, 1866; 4, Serena Perry, b. Sept. 4, 1830; 5, Abigail, b. Jan. 11, 1833; 6, Edwin Jennings, b. Jan. 15, 1839.

Nathaniel[4] (Josiah[3], Richard H.[2], Jacob[1]), m. Adeline Dudley, Sept. 10, 1829. Ch.—1, George W., b. Nov. 16, 1846.

George W.[5], (Nathaniel[4], Josiah[3], Richard H.[2], Jacob[1]), m. Sarah Angeline Marsh, Apr. 30, 1874. Ch.—1, George Harrison, b. Jan. 24, 1875.

Leonard[4], (Josiah[3], Richard H.[2], Jacob[1]), m. Julia Putnam, Dec. 15, 1831. Ch.—1, Julia Putnam, b. Oct. 14, 1832; 2, Richard Leonard, b. Oct. 22, 1834; 3, Asa Putnam, b. Sept. 13, 1836; 4, Sarah Cornelia, b. June 4, 1839.

Asa P.[5] (Leonard[4], Josiah[3], Richard H.[2], Jacob[1]), m. Frances A. Putnam, June 22, 1857. Ch.—1, Julia F., b. Dec. 10, 1857; d. Apr. 12, 1858; 2, Nellie P., b. Jan. 23, 1860; m. Charles R. Luther, Dec. 20, 1877; 3, Walter F., b. July 16, 1866.

Willard[4] (Josiah[3], Richard H.[2], Jacob[1]), m. first, Huldah Sibley; m. second, Fanny Bigelow, July 4, 1842; m. third, Mrs. Mary Ann Cadwell, May 9, 1852. Ch.—1, Sarah Cornelia, b. June 4, 1839; 2, Lucinda Bigelow, b. Aug. 5, 1846; 3, Loren I., b. Apr. 15, 1849; d. Sept. 18, 1853.

Israel Adams[4] (Josiah[3], Richard H.[2], Jacob[1]), m. first, Emma C. Hill, 1835; she d. Feb. 1, 1851; m. second, Sarah Hill, Jan. 1, 1852. Ch.—1, Ellen Frances, b. Mar. 4, 1836; 2, Walter, b. Apr. 27, 1846; d. Apr. 28, 1864; 3, Cora Elizabeth, b. Aug. 22, 1861; d. Dec. 31, 1868.

Jacob[3] (Richard H.[2], Jacob[1]), m. Betsey, dau. of Ebenezer Rawson, Mar. 7, 1801. She was a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Edward Rawson, sec. of Mass. Bay Colony in 1650 to 1686. He d. Aug. 18, 1855; she d. May 15, 1869. Ch.—1, Sarah C , b. Sept. 4, 1801; d. Mar. 10, 1869; 2, Mary, b. Oct. 14, 1803; m. Silas Rawson; 3, Harvey, b. Mar. 23, 1807; 4, Clara R., b. May 1, 1809; m. Joshua R. Lawton, Oct. 9, 1854; 5, Ebenezer R., b. Mar. 3, 1811; d. July 24, 1864; 6, Reuben Rawson, b. Apr. 3, 1819; 7, Gardner Hubbard, b. June 17, 1821; m. Charlotte Hubbard, May 1846.

Harvey[4] (Jacob[3], Richard H.[2] Jacob[1]), m. Catherine Thayer, Mar. 29, 1842. Ch.—1, Richard H., b. Feb. 22, 1843; m. Lida Carter, 1871; 2, Edward, b. Sept. 12, 1851.

Ebenezer[4] (Jacob[3], Richard H.[2], Jacob[1]) m. Mercy M. Comstock, June 27, 1844. Ch.—1, Augusta Fannie; 2, Ellen A., m. George Pierce.

Reuben R.[4] (Jacob[3], Richard H.[2], Jacob[1]), m. Lydia H. Wood of Nantucket, Sept. 13, 1853. Ch.—1, Herbert Willie, b. Jan. 13, 1855; 2, Ella Maria, b. Feb. 24, 1857; 3, Sarah Lizzie, b. Feb. 17, 1860; 4, Frederick Arthur, b. Oct. 6, 1861; 5, Lucius Rawson, b. Dec. 14, 1863; 6, Lottie Gardner, b. May 8, 1870.

## Dudley.

The ancestor of the Sutton Dudleys was Francis, supposed to have been a relative of Governor Thomas Dudley. He was born in England, emigrated to this country and settled in Concord, probably about 1663.

He m. Sarah Wheeler of Concord, Oct. 26, 1665; she d. Dec. 12, 1713. Ch.—1, Mary; m. Joseph Fletcher; 2, Joseph, m. Abigail Gobble, 1691; d.

Nov. 3, 1702; 3, Samuel, b. 1666; d. 1775; 4, Sarah, d. Aug. 4, 1701; 5, John; m. Hannah Poltier, May 16, 1697; 6, Francis.

Samuel[2] (Francis[1]) m. first, Abigail King, Nov. 1, 1704; m. second, Lydia ——. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. July 28, 1705; m. Abigail Waters, Feb. 17, 1729; 2, Francis, b. Dec. 10, 1706; 3, David, 4, Jonathan, 5, Abigail, triplets, b. Nov. 1, 1709; 6, Sarah, b. July 28, 1713; 7, Abigail, b. Oct. 28, 1714; m. Dr. Benjamin Morse, May 25, 1735; 8, Mary, b. Feb. 22, 1716; 9, Patty, b. Sept. 13, 1718; 10, Rogers, b. Aug. 9, 1720; 11, Paul, b. Sept. 24, 1721; 12, Charles, b. Dec. 10, 1722; 13, William, b. May 28, 1726.

The name of Samuel Dudley appears first upon the records, May 31, 1726, as the purchaser of land from the proprietors, and frequently after that date as a purchaser of land. He also bought of individual owners, and in 1740 was one of the largest land owners in town. He was a justice of the peace, and evidently a man of prominence and influence. His age, one hundred and nine years at his death, is greater than has been attained by any resident of Sutton.

Francis[3] (Samuel[2], Francis[1]) m. Sibillah Leland of Sherborn, May 23, 1732. Ch.—1, Sibillah, b. Aug. 19, 1733; m. Joseph Mosely, Oct. 18, 1750; 2, Martha, b. June 27, 1736; m. Simeon Gleason, June 2, 1764; 3, Mary, b. Dec. 6, 1740; m. Joel Wheeler, Dec. 19, 1765; 4, Sarah, b. June 7, 1744; 5, Francis, b. Feb. 18, 1748.

Francis[4] (Francis[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Elizabeth Whipple, May 21, 1771. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Dec. 19, 1771; 2, Francis, b. Feb. 5, 1774; 3, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 5, 1776; 4, Samuel, b. Apr. 1, 1781; 5, Beulah, b. Apr. 2, 1783; 6, Simon, b. Apr. 23, 1787.

David[3] (Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Betty, b. July 26, 1738; 2, Hannah, b. Feb. 14, 1744; 3, Abel, b. Oct. 21, 1746; d. Sept. 13, 1813; 4, Timothy, b. Aug. 16, 1751; 5, Abigail, b. June 15, 1758; 6, Lucy, b. Aug. 2, 1761; m. John Tatman, Nov. 22, 1784.

Abel[4] (David[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Sarah ——. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Jan. 12, 1769; 2, David, b. Jan. 1, 1771; 3, Tabitha, b. Aug. 1, 1774; m. Daniel Torrey, jr., May 26, 1791; 4, Abigail, b. Sept. 10, 1776; 5, Abel, b. Sept. 15, 1780; 6, Sarah, b. Apr. 15, 1782.

Abel[5] (Abel[4], David[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Polly ——. Ch.—1, Rinda, b. Aug. 29, 1802; 2, Gary, b. Oct. 20, 1803; 3, David, b. Jan. 15, 1805; 4, Eliza, b. Aug. 20, 1806; 5, Nabby, b. Jan. 2, 1808; 6, Sumner, b. Sept. 4, 1810; 7, Rufus H., b. Oct. 2, 1813.

Jonathan[3] (Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Hannah Putnam, Aug. 18, 1736. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Mar. 22, 1738; 2, Hannah, b. Jan. 20, 1740; 3, John, b. Aug. 20, 1743; 4, Prudence, b. May 4, 1747; m. Henry King, jr., June 18, 1772; 5, Anne, b. Apr. 9, 1753; m. Alpheus Marble, Dec. 15, 1774; 6, Samuel, b. Jan. 4, 1755; 7, Peter, b. Jan. 10, 1758; d. Sept. 8, 1836.

Jonathan[4] (Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. 1st, Mary Garfield, Feb. 1, 1763; m. 2d, Jemima Stearnes, June 22, 1786. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Feb. 27, 1766; 2, Hannah, b. Mar. 24, 1768; 3, Samuel, b. Apr. 9, 1771; d. Nov. 6, 1774; 4, Mary, b. Mar. 24, 1773; 5, Lucy, b. May 10, 1787.

Jonathan[5] (Jonathan[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Lydia Marble, Nov. 27, 1788. Ch.—1, Simon, b. Dec. 14, 1789; 2, Polly, b. Aug. 10, 1791; 3, Lydia, b. Apr. 27, 1793; 4, Jonathan, b. July 9, 1798; 5, Hannah, b. Nov. 10, 1801; 6, Elijah, b. July 30, 1803; 7, Adaline, b. May 4, 1805; m. Nath'l Dodge, Sept. 10, 1829; 8, Jason, b. Nov. 6, 1808; 9, Almira, b. Nov. 26, 1810; d. Jan. 4, 1846; 10, Susan, b. Dec. 11, 1812; m. Sumner Putnam, July 1, 1840.

Simon[6] (Jonathan[5], Jonathan[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Betsey ——. Ch.—1, Sarah Elizabeth, b. Jan. 3, 1818; 2, Louisa Maria, b. Mar. 23, 1820; 3, Martha Ann, b. Sept. 6, 1823; 4, Simon, b. Dec. 16, 1828.

Jonathan[6] (Jonathan[5], Jonathan[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Sarah R. Torrey, 1825. Ch.—1, Edwin Augustus, b. June 22, 1827; 2, Ann Elizabeth, b. Jan. 2, 1831; m. R. C. Hall, May 25, 1853.

Edwin A.[7] (Jonathan[6], Jonathan[5], Jonathan[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Elizabeth P. Howard, May 9, 1841. Ch.—1, Ella Frances, b. Dec. 21, 1852; 2, Emma Elizabeth, b. Feb. 6, 1854.

Jason[6] (Jonathan[5], Jonathan[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Mary A. ——. Ch.—1, George Jason, b. Feb. 17, 1849; 2, Mary E.; m. Frank J. Dadmun, Oct. 9, 1867.

George J.[7] (Jason[6], Jonathan[5], Jonathan[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Jennie P. Daniels. Ch.—1, Frederick Albert, b. Jan. 5, 1874; 2, Edith Luella, b. May 2, 1876.

John[4] (Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Mary Morse, Oct. 13, 1768. Ch.—1, John, b. Oct. 19, 1769; 2, Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1773; 3, Sarah, b. Jan. 22, 1779; 4, James, b. Nov. 23, 1783.

John[5] (John[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Deborah Marble, Feb. 20, 1792. Ch.—1, John, b. Mar. 3, 1793; 2, Sally, b. Sept. 21, 1795; m. Welcome Adams; 3, Lomira, b. Dec. 29, 1797; m. Stephen Hunt, June 1, 1830; 4, Polly, b. Feb. 19, 1800; 5, Leonard, b. Mar. 8, 1802; d. May 12, 1842; 6, James, b. May 13, 1805; d. Dec. 19, 1844; 7, Edward M., b. Jan. 12, 1812.

John[6] (John[5], John[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Mary Woodbury. Jan. 1, 1840. Ch.—1, John W., b. Nov. 30, 1840; 2, Mary W., b. July 26, 1844; m. Charles J. Dudley, Mar. 20, 1878.

Leonard[6] (John[5], John[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Elizabeth Fisher. Ch.—1, Leonard F., b. Jan. 13, 1837; 2, Abby G., b. Mar. 1, 1841.

James[6] (John[5], John[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Dolly Towne. Ch.—1, Jane Lomira, b. Dec. 25, 1835; 2, John Leonard, b. Aug. 20, 1837; 3, James Marius, b. Mar. 6, 1841; 4, Ann Eliza Towne, b. Mar. 10, 1843.

Edward M.[6] (John[5], John[4], Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Betsey S. Bartlett, Mar. 27, 1839. Ch.—1, Mary Elizabeth, b. Nov. 16, 1839; 2, Edward Bartlett, b. Oct. 17, 1842.

Peter[4] (Jonathan[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Sarah P. Chase, Dec. 12, 1781; she d. Feb. 24, 1836. Ch.—1, Caleb, b. Sept. 14, 1782; 2, Phebe, b. Mar. 21, 1784; m. David Dudley, Feb. 22, 1804; d. Mar. 7, 1851.

Rogers[3] (Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Mary Sibley, May 31, 1743. Ch.—1, Marcy, b. Apr. 20, 1746; 2, David, b. Jan. 14, 1750; 3, Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1751.

David[4] (Rogers[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Lois Whitney, Dec. 16, 1773. Ch.—1, John; 2, David, b. June 5, 1781; d. Nov. 3, 1836; 3, Luther; 4, Sally; 5, Betsey, b. Feb. 9, 1787; m. John March, Aug. 18, 1811; 6, Joseph, b. Mar. 14, 1790; 7, Amasa, b. Oct. 17, 1792; 8, Polly.

David[5] (David[4], Rogers[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Phebe Dudley, Feb. 22, 1804. Ch.—1, Caleb, b. 1804; d. Oct. 22, 1830; 2, Peter, b. 1807; d. July 31,

1840; 3, Elbridge Gerry, b. 1810; d. Apr. 12, 1834; 4, Betsey E., b. 1815; d. Apr. 19, 1834; 5, David T., b. Sept. 24, 1817.

Peter[6] (David[5], David[4], Rogers[3], Samuel[2] Francis[1]), m. Juliette Robinson, Dec. 2, 1829. Ch.—1, Caleb Fisher, b. Nov. 27, 1830; 2, Charles Henry, b. Mar. 10, 1833; 3, Sarah Prince, b. Nov. 30, 1834; 4, Mary Carlisle, b. Apr. 13, 1837; m. H. L. Ainsworth.

David T.[6] (David[5], David[4], Rogers[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. 1st, Lucy L. Wilder, Nov. 29, 1838; m. 2d, Ann E. Leland, June 1, 1869. Ch.—1, Henry T., b. Apr. 27, 1841; 2, Augusta L., b, Aug. 21, 1847; 3, Frederick C., b. Aug. 24, 1851; m. Angie A. Anderson, Oct. 22, 1872; 4, Sumner A., b. Mar. 15, 1854; 5, Charles F., b. Apr. 3, 1856; 6, Nettie P., b. Feb. 13, 1859.

Henry T.[6] (David T.[5], David[4], Rogers[3], Samuel[2], Francis[1]), m. Lucina H. Chase. Ch.—1, Beulah C., b. Dec. 9, 1867; 2, Lucy Gertrude, b. Aug. 14, 1869.

## Dwight.

Samuel Dwight, m. Dec. 23, 1731, Jane, dau. of Joseph Bulkley, son of Peter, son of Rev. Peter Bulkley, minister of Concord. Ch.—1, Jane, b. Nov. 24, 1733; m. Nathaniel Carriel, Oct. 11, 1752; 2, Silence, b. Apr. 4, 1736; m. William King, Mar. 29, 1759; 3, Rachel, b. Sept. 8, 1738; m. Geo. Gould Dec. 27, 1769; 4, Timothy, b. May 27, 1741; m. Sarah Alden; d. in Ashburnham; 5, Anne, b. July 21, 1743; m. Joseph Elliot, Oct. 28, 1772; 6, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 14, 1751; m. Joseph Waters, Feb. 28, 1776; 7, Rebeckah, b. May 19, 1754; m. Abraham Batcheller, jr., Dec. 28, 1774.

## Dwinnel.

Jonathan Dwinnel and his wife, Mehitable (Kenney) Dwinnel, came to Sutton from Topsfield. He settled near Dorothy Pond, where he kept a tavern for several years. He died there at the age of eighty.

Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Oct. 30, 1729: 2, Archelaus, b. June 16, 1731; 3, Henry, b. Nov. 14, 1732; 4, Amos, b. Mar. 20, 1734; 5, Mehitable, b. Sept. 10, 1737; m. Isaac Gale, jr., Aug. 11, 1756; 6, Moses, b. Sept. 23, 1739; 7, Mary, b. May 30, 1741; m. Isaac Bolster, July 24, 1761; 8, David, b. Dec. 17, 1742; 9, Ruth, b. Apr. 19, 1744; d. Aug. 1, 1744; 10, Susanna, b. July 18, 1745; m. Jonathan Kidder, Nov. 30, 1769; 11, Jacob, b. July 18, 1747; m. —— Brooks of Grafton.

Jonathan[2] (Jonathan[1]), m. Mehitable Waite, Feb. 13, 1751. Ch.—1, Anne, b. Feb. 12, 1754; 2, Hannah, b. Jan. 30, 1756; d. Aug. 30, 1758; 3, Jonathan, b. Feb. 19, 1758; d. May 16, 1759.

Archelaus[2] (Jonathan[1]), m. ——. Ch.—1, Archelaus; 2, Jonathan; 3, Amos. The family removed to Vermont.

Henry[2] (Jonathan[1]), m. Hannah Dagget, Apr. 26, 1757; she d. Sept. 30, 1788; m. second, Mehetable Dagget, May 5, 1789. Ch.—1, Solomon, b. Oct. 1, 1757; 2, Moses, b. Jan. 22, 1760; 3, Henry, b. Feb. 22, 1762; d. Oct. 17, 1805; 4, Jonathan, b. Mar. 5, 1764; d. unmarried, aged twenty-four; 5, John, b. July 5, 1766; d. unmarried, aged fifty-three; 6, Hannah, b. May 16, 1768; d. Sept. 10, 1778; 7, Samuel, b. Sept. 25, 1770; 8, Abraham, b. Feb. 13, 1773; 9, Isaac, b. Mar. 5, 1782; m. Roxa Marble, May 7, 1817.

Solomon[3] (Henry[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Mrs. Hannah Gould, dau. of Amos Singletary, Apr. 1, 1783. Ch.—1, Solomon, b. Nov. 24, 1783; d. Oct. 27, 1803; 2, Remark, b. Dec. 10, 1785; m. Abigail Miller, Jan. 28, 1810; 3, Salmon, b. Apr. 18, 1788, d. young; 4, Simeon, b. Apr. 25, 1790; d. unmarried; 5, Luther, b. Jan. 28, 1792; d. young; 6, Abijah Legg, b. Jan. 16, 1795; m. Rebeckah Bullard.

Solomon[4], (Solomon[3], Henry[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Mary Ashley of Springfield. Ch.—1, Origen, b. July 21, 1798; 2, Luther, b. July 14, 1803; 3, Sally, b. July 3, 1806.

Moses[3] (Henry[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Sally Paine, Apr. 17, 1799. Ch.—1, Leonard, b. Apr. 23, 1800; 2, Sally, b. Aug. 10, 1802; d. Sept. 12, 1803; 3, Sally, b. Apr. 20, 1804; 4, Hannah D., b. Aug. 18, 1808.

Henry[3] (Henry[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Tamar Gale, June 17, 1790. Ch.—1, Elbridge Gerry, b. July 25, 1791; 2, Hannah, b. Nov. 23, 1793; 3, Harriet, b. May 27, 1795; 4, Nancy, b. Dec. 7, 1796; 5, Henry Gale.

Samuel[3] (Henry[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Polly Dudley, July 15, 1793. Ch.—1, Fanny, b. Sept. 5, 1793; 2, Harvey, b. Aug. 4, 1796; 3, Origen, b. July 21, 1798. Family removed to Whitingham, Vt.

Abraham[3] (Henry[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Mehitable (Hitty) Rich, Apr. 18, 1797. Ch.—1, Cyrus, b. Aug. 2, 1797; 2, Polly, b. Nov. 17, 1799; 3, Lucy, b. May 8, 1802; 4, Hiram, b. Feb. 28, 1808; 5, Salem, b. Mar. 3, 1810.

Amos[2] (Jonathan[1]), m. Lydia Jennison, Dec. 7, 1756. Ch.—1, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 30, 1757; 2, Ruth, b. Dec. 30, 1759. Removed with family to Shepherdsfield, Me. One dau. d. in Sutton.

David[2] (Jonathan[1]), m. Deliverance Maynard of Grafton. Ch.—1, Elijah, b. June 22, 1772; 2, Mehitabel, b. June 13, 1774; 3, Humanity, b. Nov. 24, 1777; 4, David, b. Aug. 10, 1780. David Dwinnel and his wife became Shakers, and finally removed to Harvard. His children did not embrace the error of their parents.

## Eaton.

Reuben Eaton, m. first, Abigail Lovell, Dec. 6, 1770; m. second, Ruth Badger, Nov. 27, 1787; d. Nov. 17, 1813. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Nov. 22, 1773; m. Anna Sibley, June 18, 1799; 2, Sarah, b. Jan. 9, 1777; m. Ayres Fuller, Sept. 21, 1796; 3, Polly, b. Jan. 11, 1779; m. David Gaskill, jr., Feb. 20, 1807; 4, Reuben, b. Oct. 27, 1780; 5, Abigail, b. Oct. 7, 1782; 6, Ruth, b. Feb. 1, 1790; m. John Smith, June 26, 1811; 7, Samuel, b. Oct. 11, 1792; m. Alice Hathaway, Sept. 25, 1820; 8, Ziba, b. Apr. 16, 1795; m. Sally Hathaway, Dec. 4, 1817.

Reuben[2] (Reuben[1]), m. Lucy Dudley, Sept. 15, 1808; she d. May 28, 1817. Ch.—1, Sumner, b. Oct. 17, 1810; 2, Reuben, b. Apr. 26, 1813.

Samuel Eaton, m. Joanna Waite, Apr. 11, 1776. Ch.—1, Bethiah, b. Feb. 18, 1778; m. Joseph Hall, 3d, Apr. 27, 1805; 2, Lucy, b. June 1, 1780.

## Elliot.

The names of Daniel, sen., Daniel and James Elliot appear upon the proprietors' records. That of Daniel, September 14, 1722, as the purchaser of fifty acres of the third division, on both sides the great brook, near Coffin's

farm. That of Daniel, sen., June 28, 1728, as the purchaser of twenty-five acres in the fifth division, adjoining the land of Daniel Elliot, jr. That of James Elliot, July 15, 1734, as purchaser of twelve and one-half acres of land in the sixth division, "adjoining to his other land, where he now lives." We also find the names of Joseph and Jonathan at early date on the records of the town. The relationship of these Elliots we are unable to trace.

Daniel m. Sarah ——. Ch.—1, Lydia, b. Feb. 27, 1719; m. John Stockwell, Dec. 12, 1737.

Joseph Elliot, m. Jerusha Fuller. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. Nov. 1731; 2, David, b. Oct. 11, 1734; 3, John, b. Feb. 21, 1739; m. Hannah Dudley, Jan. 19, 1764; 4, Andrew, b. Dec. 9, 1743; 5, Aaron, b. July 22, 1747.

Joseph[2] (Joseph[1]), m. first, Susanna ——; m. second, (probably) Anna Dwight, Oct. 28, 1772. Ch.—1, Molly, b. Feb. 11, 1756; 2, Abigail, b. July 22, 1758; 3, John, b. Jan. 15, 1761; 4, Jerusha, b. Dec. 9, 1763; m. Asahel Kimball, Feb. 13, 1786; 5, David, b. Feb. 19, 1766; 6, Samuel Dwight, b. Nov. 6, 1773; 7, Joseph, b. Aug. 19, 1775; 8, Anna, b. Jan. 14, 1779; m. Leonard Kimball, Apr. 19, 1799; 9, Susanna, b. Feb. 14, 1781; 10, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 14, 1783; 11, Katherine, b. Sept. 19, 1785; 12, Charles Buckley, b. Dec. 24, 1788.

Andrew[2] (Joseph[1]), m. Anna Carter, May 7, 1767. Ch.—1, Anna, b. Feb. 26, 1768; 2, Timothy, b. May 17, 1770; 3, Lucy, b. Mar. 4, 1772.

Aaron[2] (Joseph[1]), m. Lydia Taylor, Oct. 13, 1767. Ch.—1, Aaron, b. Dec. 1, 1768; 2, Lydia, b. Oct. 28, 1770; 3, Fuller, b. July 10, 1772; 4, Lucy, b. Aug. 27, 1774; d. Nov. 4, 1788; 5, Simeon, b. May 6, 1779; 6, Polly, b. Jan. 16, 1784; 7, James Taylor, b. Oct. 3, 1786.

Aaron[3] (Aaron[2], Joseph[1]), m. Betty Putnam, Mar. 30, 1791; she d. Feb. 2, 1815. Ch.—1, John, b. Apr. 20, 1791; 2, Lucy, b. Mar. 14, 1794; 3, Betsey, b. Oct. 2, 1796; 4, Jerusha, b. Jan. 1, 1799; 5, Aaron, b. Mar. 5, 1801; 6, Lydia, b. May 25, 1803; m. John Dodge, second, May 11, 1820; 7, Betsey, b. Sept. 22, 1805; m. Silvanus Putnam, 1826; 8, Jerusha, b. Jan. 9, 1808; 9, Mary, b. July 29, 1810; m. Rufus A. Lackey, Aug. 4, 1833; 10, Lucy Ann, 11, Julia Ann, twins, b. Jan. 17, 1815.

Simeon[3] (Aaron[2], Joseph[1]), m. Lucy Putnam, June 1, 1805. Ch.—1, Nancy Gibbs, b. Dec. 5, 1805; 2, Lucy Putnam, b. Mar. 2, 1808; 3, Sula Maria, b. June 14, 1810; 4, Madison, b. Aug. 3, 1812; 5, Laura Ann, b. Nov. 12, 1814.

James T.[3] (Aaron,[2] Joseph[1]), m. Submit Baylis. Ch.—1, Gustavus, b. May 22, 1811; 2, Submit Baylis, b. Mar. 6, 1813; 3, Eleanor Maria, b. Sept. 11, 1814; 4, Harriet, b. Mar. 28, 1816; 5, James Baylis, b. Apr. 13, 1818; 6, Joseph Fuller, b. Oct. 25, 1819; 7, Susan, b. Nov. 21, 1821.

Joseph F.[4] (James T.[3], Aaron[2], Joseph[1]), m. Elmira Jaques, Apr. 7, 1847. Ch.—1, Clarence Henry, b. Aug. 9, 1850; 2, Eugene Clayton, b. Oct. 8, 1858; 3, Nellie Anna, b. July 8, 1862.

Jonathan Elliot m. Hannah Wheeler, Apr. 25, 1749. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Feb. 28, 1750; 2, James, b. July 17, 1751; 3, Elizabeth, b. June 1, 1753; 4, Hannah, b. Sept. 10, 1755; m. John Shepard Dalrymple, Dec. 16, 1778; 5, John, b. Jan. 17, 1758; m. Mehetable Sibley, May 15, 1781; 6, Mehetable, b.

Jan. 17, 1761; m. John Weston, jr., Jan. 17, 1785; 7, Thaddeus, b. Jan. 22, 1763; m. Thankful Goldthwait, June 16, 1784; 8, Rebeckah, b. Apr. 7, 1765; m. James Hills, jr., Oct. 4, 1786; 9, Nathaniel, b. May 18, 1769; 10, Patience, b. Feb. 2, 1772; 11, Huldah, b. Feb. 2, 1775; 12, Peleg, b. Feb. 15, 1777.

Jonathan[2] (Jonathan[1]), m. Sarah Chase, Oct. 17, 1771. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Mar. 3, 1774; m. Polly Morse, May 10, 1797; 2, Lucy, b. Aug. 10, 1776; 3, Prudence, b. Oct. 31, 1779; 4, David, b. July 22, 1781; 5, Jonathan, b. Dec. 7, 1782; 6, Sarah, b. Apr. 6, 1785; 7, Aaron, b. Oct. 25, 1786; 8, Levi, b. Apr. 13, 1788; 9, Simeon, b. Sept. 7, 1790; 10, Polly, b. May 26, 1793; m. George W. Briggs, Apr. 2, 1820.

David[3] (Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Ruth ——. Ch.—1, Roxa, b. Oct. 13, 1804; 2, Rena, b. July 4, 1807.

Levi[3] (Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Philanda Briggs, Jan. 20, 1822. Ch.—1, Joel, b. Nov. 22, 1822; 2, Sumner, b. June 18, 1825; 3, Lucy Ann, b. Nov. 7, 1827; 4, Philanda Maria, b. Jan. 2, 1829; 5, Andrew Levi, b. Mar. 8, 1831; 6, Eliza Ann, b. Mar. 1, 1836; 7, John Augustus, b. Mar. 9, 1839.

## Fitts.

Robert Fitts and his wife Hannah came from Ipswich to Sutton and settled near the Stephen Marsh place. He died there at an advanced age. She died in Dudley. They had, among others, these children:

1, Robert; 2, Jonathan; 3, Benjamin; 4, Ebenezer; 5, Marcy; 6, Mehitabel, b. Mar. 11, 1732; 7, Mary, b. Oct. 29, 1734; 8, Abraham, b. Sept. 5, 1739.

Robert[2] (Robert[1]), m. Kezia Towne of Topsfield, Nov. 9, 1739. Ch.—1, Kezia, b. Jan. 25, 1741; m. William Nichols, Aug. 18, 1760; 2, Robert, b. Apr. 21, 1742; m. Lydia Towne, June 2, 1767; 3, Samuel, 4, Hannah, twins, b. Dec. 12, 1743; 5, Margaret, b. Apr. 10, 1745; 6, John, b. June 16, 1747; m. Rebeckah Stockwell, Jan. 15, 1771; 7, Ruth, b. Apr. 27, 1749; d. at Dudley, unmarried; 8, Lucy, b. Apr. 26, 1751; m. Benj. Nichols, Feb. 28, 1772; 9, Phebe, b. Aug. 9, 1753.

Samuel[3] (Robert[2], Robert[1]), m. Martha Stearns, May 14, 1772. Ch.—1, Clark, b. Mar. 12, 1773; 2, Martha, b. July 11, 1776; 3, Artemas, b. Mar. 30, 1778. Removed to Vermont.

Jonathan[2] (Robert[1]), m. Mary Hutchinson, Nov. 27, 1745. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Sept. 12, 1747; m. Benajah Putnam, Dec. 13, 1770; 2, Tamar, b. Dec. 15, 1748; m. Gideon Sibley, Apr. 28, 1772; 3, Mary, b. Jan. 27, 1750; m. Jesse Cummings, Aug. 29, 1771; 4, Anne, b. Mar. 10, 1753; 5, Deborah, b. July 19, 1756; 6, Jonathan, b. May 30, 1758; d. Mar. 23, 1759; 7, Eunice, b. Mar. 10, 1761; 8, Peter, b. Sept. 30, 1762; 9, Paul, b. Nov. 31, 1764.

Benjamin[2] (Robert[1]), m. Sarah Rich, Oct. 31, 1749; m. 2d, Mary Cook, Oct. 19, 1762. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Aug. 3, 1750; 2, Daniel, b. Apr. 14, 1753; m. Chloe White, Apr. 9, 1778; 3, Walter, b. Apr. 4, 1755; 4, Robert, b. Mar. 27, 1757; 5, Edward, b. Feb. 10, 1759; 6, Eunice, b. Dec. 22, 1763; 7, Jonathan, b. Apr. 3, 1764; 8, Molly, b. Mar. 10, 1765; 9, Huldah, b. June 13, 1766; 10, David, b. Oct. 3, 1767; 11, Benjamin, b. July 21, 1769.

Robert[3] (Benjamin[2], Robert[1]), m. Phebe Patch. Ch.—1, Rhoda, b. May 30, 1779; 2, Edward, b. Mar. 26, 1781; 3, Rufus, b. Jan. 26, 1786; 4, Anne, b. Mar. 15, 1788.

Ebenezer[2] (Robert[1]), m. Bethiah Hutchinson. Ch.—1, Caleb, b. May 25, 1756; 2, Judith, b. July 30, 1757; 3, Nathaniel, b. Aug. 5, 1759; 4, Ebenezer, b. Nov. 13, 1761; 5, Lois, b. Mar. 21, 1771. Removed to Dudley.

Abraham[2] (Robert[1]), m. Apr. 14, 1767, Mary Holman. Ch.—1, Abraham, b. Nov. 4, 1769; 2, Molly, b. Nov. 25, 1771.

## Freeland.

By Mrs. Mary DeW. Freeland.

The Freeland, or McFreeland family, was of Scotch extraction, having, from political motives and their christian faith, retired from Scotland to Londonderry, Ireland, afterwards to Dublin, previously to their coming to America. In 1725, or about that period of time, James Freeland, sen., left Dublin, and was accompanied to this country by two daughters, Anna (or Jane) and Rachel, and by two sons, James, an under-graduate of "Dublin University," and Thomas, the youngest of his family, a child of some seven years of age. Joseph, the eldest son, a young barrister, remained in Dublin; he never came to America.

James Freeland, sen., was a member of the established church of Scotland, and consulted the clergyman of his church in reference to his proposed settlement in the "New World." The Scotch clergyman was much interested in those about leaving his christian care, and, with that warm attachment for which the Scotch are so characterized, gave them a letter, in his own hand-writing, for the safety of their christian faith, and added his counsels for their secular pursuits and worldly advancement.

Thus they left their christian guide and earthly friend, and embarked, followed by his prayers for their welfare.

James Freeland, sen., on his arrival in this country, was first located at Lexington, subsequently in Hopkinton; his farm was situated about one-half mile north of "Hopkinton Springs."

James Freeland, jr., was married in Hopkinton, 8th January, 1741, to Sarah Watson of Leicester. Anna (or Jane) married a Mr. Black. Rachel married in Hopkinton, Jonathan Knox of Blanford, 28th September, 1741. Thomas

married in Hopkinton, Mary McNutt, 27th January, 1743.*

From the "Church Records," Hopkinton. A copy.

"Oct. 13, 1743. James Freeland, Sen. and his wife were admitted to full communion with this church, having been recommended from the Rev. Mr. Hancock, as partaking with ye church of X in Lexington by virtue of a certificate from Ireland."

Children of Thomas and Mary:

1, James, b. in Hopkinton, Dec., 1743; 2, Elizabeth, afterward Mrs. Graves, resided in Sutton; 3, John; m. Mrs. Mary Gibbs, dau. of Col. Thos. Mellen; he settled in Claverack, near Hudson, N. Y.; 4, William; m. Lucy Claflin of Hopkinton, and resided there; 5, Joseph; m. Judith Gibson; was a merchant in Hopkinton; 6, Mary, m. John Holland, jr., of Sutton, and resided in Dixfield, Maine; 7, Anna, afterward Mrs. Hall; 8, Thomas; m. Anna Barrett; resided in Hopkinton; 9, Sarah; m. Joshua Park of Sutton, and resided in Hopkinton on the "Ancient family seat;" 10, Abraham; resided in Hopkinton, unmarried; 11, Asa; resided in Hopkinton, unmarried.

Thomas Freeland, sen., died at the residence of his son, Dr. James Freeland, in Sutton, 1788.

Dr. James Freeland, son of Thomas Freeland, was the first of his family who became a resident of Sutton. Previously to coming to Sutton, at the early age of sixteen years, in 1759, he was in the "French and Indian war," having entered the provincial army by enlisting in one of the colonial regiments under the command of Colonel Thomas Mellen of Hopkinton, as one of his aids. He was in the expedition to capture Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and attack Quebec. The French, with their Indian allies, far outnumbered the English and colonial forces. As a *ruse de guerre* to cause the French to believe that large reinforcements from England were being landed under the command of the "Prince of Wales" in person (the "Prince of Wales," afterward George III., King of England, being at this time in the bloom of youth, affable and engaging in his manners), Col. Mellen and other officers appointed James Freeland to personate the young Prince, splendidly mounted, and uniformed in his royal red regimentals. He appears, with an escort, at the scene of war, as if just arrived from England by the way of the St. Lawrence, and now holding a review

* See Hopkinton Church and Town Records.

of English and colonial troops. The ruse itself and its execution were so well planned by Colonel Mellen that the soldiers in his own regiment were in full belief they were forming in review of the "Prince of Wales." It was well calculated to arouse the courage of soldiers, disheartened from lack of numbers and ill provided for in their long and perilous march. It is said Colonel Mellen divided his forces to make an appearance of a large number of troops.

History states the French could not hope to make a successful resistance, and deserted their fortifications to the English.

On the thirty-first of October 1770, Dr. James Freeland was united in marriage to Mehetabel, daughter of Colonel Thomas Mellen of Hopkinton, and soon came to Sutton and established himself in practice as a physician, in what was then the North Parish. His residence was upon what is now known as "Millbury Common."

Early in the commencement of the war of the revolution, he received the appointment of surgeon in the United States army, in which he served with distinction. He used often to refer to his practice as a surgeon in different engagements during the war. In the battle of White Plains, which occurred October 28, 1776, he amputated thirteen limbs from the wounded.

After his retirement from the army he resumed the practice of his profession in Sutton, and occupied a high position as a physician and surgeon. He had, under his instruction, many medical students. He usually made his visits to his patients on horseback, and would at times be seen accompanied by a number of his students, also on horseback, forming quite a noticeable cavalcade.

Dr. Freeland was a gentleman, well educated and extremely well bred. It is said he was an agreeable and most pleasing companion, very fastidious in his dress and general appearance; he would call often on his hair-dresser to arrange his toilet and adjust his queue in court style. His dress, previously to the revolutionary war, consisted of a dress coat of fine broadcloth of brilliant red color, velvet small clothes, long hose with silver knee and shoe buckles, deep ruffled

linen, and a cocked hat. A physician (Dr. Burdon of Charlton) observing Dr. Freeland bow in salutation to some friend, remarked aside, that "such a salutation was a priceless accomplishment."

The tombstones of Dr. James and Mehetabel Freeland may be found in the church-yard near their residence, "Millbury common." According to inscriptions, Dr. James Freeland was born in Hopkinton 1743, died in Sutton October 5, 1796.

Mehetabel Freeland, born in Hopkinton 1752, died in Sutton March 23, 1792.

Ch.—1, Frances, b. Sept. 4, 1771; m. Dr. Timothy Carter of Sutton, and resided in Bethel, Me.; died Nov. 1814; 2, James,* b. Nov. 23, 1773; d. Feb. 27, 1854; 3, Polla, b. Sept. 17, 1778; m. Capt. Samuel Rawson of Sutton, resided in Paris, Me.; d. Aug. 29, 1875; 4, Mehetabel, b. Sept. 10, 1780; m. first, Nathan Marble of Sutton, resided in Bethel, Me.; m. second, Elijah Burbank of Worcester, resided in Quinsigamond Village, Worcester; d. Apr. 25, 1874; 5, Sarah, b. Aug. 30, 1782; m. Roger Merrill, Esq., resided in Brunswick, Me.; d. 1859.

James[4] (James[3], Thomas[2], James[1]), m. Polly Marble, Jan. 1806; b. Sept. 10, 1781; d. Feb. 6, 1860. Ch.—1, Adeline, b. Dec. 8, 1806; 2, Freeman, b. May 15, 1808; d. Feb. 22, 1875; 3, Fanny, b. Aug. 22, 1810; d. June 14, 1813; 4, Franklin, b. Aug. 10, 1812; 5, Frederick, b. Aug. 29, 1814; d. Apr. 17, 1859; 6, Fayette, b. Sept. 17, 1816; 7, Foster, b. Feb. 2, 1819.

Freeman[5] (James[4], James[3], Thomas[2], James[1]), m. Mar. 5, 1862, Mary, dau. of Stearns DeWitt of Oxford.

Mr. DeWitt was a gentleman much esteemed in his public character and for his many christian virtues in private life. He was a descendant of Rev. John Campbell of Oxford, the first clergyman after the English settlement, 1721. Mr. Campbell was of the London branch of the Campbells, and known as Colonel John Campbell of Shankstone, Scotland. Mrs. Freeland, from her mother's ancestry, is descended from Andrew Sigourney and Mary Germaine, French Huguenots from Rochelle, France, who came to Oxford in 1685 or 1686. Mr. Sigourney had charge of the French fortifications to defend the plantations from the natives.

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* See sketch of James Freeland in connection with the history of his home in district number three.

Franklin[5] (James[4], James[3], Thomas[2], James[1]), m. Caroline Adams 1853. Ch.—1, James, b. Feb. 9, 1854; m. Mary Lilian Shaw, July 9, 1876; 2, Fanny, b. Nov. 11, 1855; 3, Mary M., b. Jan. 5, 1859; d. Oct. 4, 1875; 4, John F., b. Oct. 10, 1860; 5, Joseph E., b. Apr. 13, 1866; 6, George F., b. Nov. 28, 1868.

Foster[5] (James[4], James[3], Thomas[2], James[1]), m. Frances J. Woodbury, Apr. 27, 1858; she d. Feb. 15, 1859. Ch.—1, Frances J. W., b. Feb. 8, 1859.

## Fuller.

Levi and Jonathan appear to have been the first of the name in Sutton. They came from Attleboro. There is no record of the birth of Levi's children; they were probably all born before he came to town. Among them were Turner, Simeon and Reuben. The name of William Fuller also appears, whose relationship, if any, to the other families of the name is unknown. He had a son Simeon, born March 1, 1763. Levi died Sept. 28, 1814.

Turner[2] (Levi[1]), m. first, Polly Buxton, Oct. 10, 1798; m. second, Sarah ——. Ch.—1, Willard, b. Dec. 27, 1798; d. Dec. 8, 1876; 2, Lydia, b. Aug. 16, 1800; 3, Azubah, b. Aug. 1, 1802; m. Rufus Fuller, Mar. 30, 1820; 4, Roxanna, b. Apr. 8, 1805; 5, Sullivan, b. Jan. 12, 1807; 6, Fanny, b. Jan. 15, 1809; 7, Huldah, b. Mar. 9, 1811; m. Joseph Wilcox; 8, Stephen Waters, b. Aug. 4, 1813; 9, Mary, b. Jan. 15, 1816; 10, Freeman, b. Mar. 20, 1819; 11, George Turner, b. Oct. 6, 1829.

Willard[3] (Turner[2], Levi[1]), m. Polly Robbins, May 20, 1823; she d. Aug. 14, 1846; m. second, Mrs. Matilda Waters. Ch.—1, Asa Churchill, b. Mar. 19, 1833; 2, Mary Ellen, b. Sept. 17, 1836; 3, Freeman Loren, b. June 9, 1840.

Freeman L.[4] (Willard,[3] Turner[2], Levi[1]), m. Almira Metcalf, Aug. 11, 1866. Ch.—1, Willis Asa, b. Dec. 11, 1867; 2, George Freeman, b. Sept. 29, 1870; 3, Mary Emma, b. Apr. 16, 1872.

Sullivan[3] (Turner[2], Levi[1]), m. first, Prudence Kenney, Aug. 23, 1826; m. second, Sarah E. Graves, June 18, 1862; she d. Oct. 20, 1871; m. third, Eunice Knight, Dec. 2, 1874. Ch.—1, Sumner P. b. Aug. 2, 1827; d. in Andersonville prison; 2, Nancy, b. Jan. 7, 1829; d. July 11, 1848; 3, Susan R., b. Feb. 28, 1831; m. Charles Bates; d. July 12, 1860; 4, Francis H., b. Aug. 11, 1835; 5, Augusta A., b. Dec. 2, 1840; d. Dec. 9, 1860; 6, Harriet M., b. Jan. 6, 1845; m. Henry C. Putnam.

Sumner P.[4] (Sullivan[3], Turner[2], Levi[1]), m. Harriet Cook, Aug. 23, 1848. Ch.—1, Samuel Jerome, b. Oct. 17, 1850; 2, Chloe E., b. Dec. 15, 1853; 3, Herbert Francis, b. Sept. 12, 1857; 4, Orrin Leroy, b. Jan. 16, 1860.

Francis H.[4] (Sullivan[3], Turner[2], Levi[1]), m. Julia A. Woodward. Ch.—1, Francis Eugene, b, May 20, 1859.

Simeon[2], (Levi[1]), m. Mary Harwood, May 10, 1784. Ch.—1, Prudence, b. Jan. 14, 1785; 2, William, b. Feb. 1, 1787; 3, Polly, b. Aug. 3, 1789; 4, Simeon, b. July 14, 1790.

Simeon[3] (Simeon[2], Levi[1]), m. 1st, Lucy Arnold; m. 2d, Deborah Robbins; m. 3d, Mrs. Silence Kenney Nelson, Sept. 26, 1848. Ch.—1, Simeon Augustus, b. Nov. 25, 1817; 2, George, b. Jan. 12, 1833.

Simeon A.[4] (Simeon[3], Simeon,[2] Levi[1]), m. 1st, Lou Van Walker, May 3, 1841; m. 2d, Ann Maria Paine, Nov. 30, 1865. Ch.—1, Benton Augustus, b. Sept. 14, 1842; 2, Emily Mabel, b. Jan. 14, 1869; 3, Ann Maria, 4, Anna Louisa, twins, b. Mar. 1, 1872.

Reuben[2] (Levi[1]), m. Sarah Buxton, Oct. 25, 1812. Ch.—1, Brigham, b. Mar. 12, 1813; 2, Reuben B., b. Apr. 25, 1817; 3, Manson, b. Mar. 7, 1821; 4, Sarah M., b. Aug. 21, 1823; m. Alden W. Sibley; 5, Mariner, b. Aug. 1, 1826; 6, Elisha S., b. Oct. 19, 1829; 7, Edward, 8, Edwin, twins, b. Sept. 10, 1832.

Mariner[3] (Reuben[2], Levi[1]), m. Sarah A. ——. Ch.—1, Ellen Louisa, b. Sept. 11, 1853; 2, Charles Henry, b. Mar. 7, 1836; 3, Julia Ann, b. June 26, 1866.

Jonathan Fuller m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Susanna, b. Sept. 7, 1741; 2, Jonathan, b. Dec. 29, 1744.

Amos Fuller m. Kezia ——. Ch.—1, Rufus, b. Mar. 12, 1796; 2, Elisha, b. Apr. 28, 1798; 3, Polly, b. July 23, 1801; 4, Ann W., b. Aug. 27, 1804; 5, Sarah, b. May 28, 1806; 6, Phebe, b. Aug. 15, 1808; 7, Simeon, b. Oct. 4, 1810; 8, Charlotte, b. Nov. 19, 1812; 9, Julia, b. Aug. 22, 1814; 10, Levi, b. Dec. 15, 1817.

Rufus[2] (Amos[1]), m. Azubah Fuller, Mar. 30, 1820. Ch.—1, Emerson, b. Aug. 29, 1820; 2, Louisa, b. Nov. 6, 1823; 3, Eustis, b. Jan. 9, 1825; 4, Monroe, b. Feb. 2, 1827; 5, Ann Jane, b. Apr. 9, 1829; 6, Amos, b. Oct. 26, 1831.

Elisha[2] (Amos[1]), m. Elma Maria Joslin, Dec. 28, 1823. Ch.—1, Laura Louisa, b. Sept. 4, 1825; 2, Simeon, b. Oct. 19, 1828; 3, Fanny Jane, b. Apr. 10, 1830; 4, Emily Maria, b. May 15, 1833; 5, Julia Ann, b. Nov. 8, 1835.

Ayres Fuller m. Sally Eaton, Sept. 21, 1796. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. Apr. 4, 1797; m. Almon Sibley, Nov. 30, 1817.

## Gale.

Richard Gale, supposed to have emigrated from England, settled in Watertown, where, in 1640, he was the purchaser of a "homestall" of six acres. His wife's name was Mary, and they had several children, among whom was Abraham, who married Sarah, daughter of Nathan Fiske of Watertown. They had sixteen children, the first born of whom was Abraham.

Abraham, jr., m. Rachel Parkhurst of Watertown, Dec. 6, 1699. Ch.—Abraham, Rachel, Samuel, Isaac, Eunice, Abigail, Daniel and Josiah.

Isaac Gale was in the military service during the French and Indian war. His name first appears in Capt. Solomon Holman's company as Lieutenant, which post he held until March 1, 1763, when he was appointed Captain of the same company, which office he resigned in September, 1769, and was succeeded by Elisha Goddard.

Isaac[4] (Abraham[3], Abraham[2], Richard[1]), m. Judith Sawyer of Framingham about 1731. Ch.—1, Isaac, b. 1732; 2, Judith, b. Apr. 12, 1734; m. Abel

Chase, Jan. 3, 1754; 3, Jonas, b. Apr. 23, 1735; m. 1st, Hannah Bancroft, Sept. 20, 1757; m. 2d, Tamar Marsh, Dec. 23, 1762; m. 3d, Mrs. Rebekah Gay, Dec. 28, 1783; 4, Nehemiah, b. Feb. 12, 1736; 5, Sarah, bapt. 1741; d. young; 6, Elisha, b. Nov. 26, 1743; m. Mary Singletary, Apr. 8, 1767; 7, Anna, b. Dec. 4, 1746; d. in infancy; 8, Anna, b. Nov. 11, 1748; m. James Leland, jr., Feb. 22, 1770.

Isaac[5] (Isaac[4], Abraham[3], Abraham[2], Richard[1]), m. Mehitable Dwinnel, Aug. 11, 1756. Ch.—1, Peter, b. Dec. 4, 1756; m. Prudence French; 2, Susanna, b. July 14, 1758; m. Bartholomew French; 3, Isaac, b. Dec. 10, 1759; m. Elizabeth Cutler; 4, Jonathan, b. July 3, 1761; m. Rhoda Baker; 5, James, b. Mar. 9, 1763; d. young; 6, David, b. Apr. 24, 1767. Removed to Royalston soon after the birth of David, where he d. May 19, 1779.

Nehemiah[5] (Isaac[4], Abraham[3], Abraham[2], Richard[1]), m. Ruth Marsh, Jan. 24, 1760. Ch.—1, Benjamin, b. Apr. 18, 1761; d. unmarried, 1785; 2, Solomon, b. Sept. 12, 1763; m. 1st, Rachel Woodward, Dec. 2, 1787; m. 2d, Phebe Hays; 3, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 9, 1764; d. unmarried, 1806; 4, Jonas, b. Mar. 6, 1766; 5, Ruth, b. Oct. 12, 1767; m. John Greenwood, Dec. 17, 1788; 6, Anna, b. July 3, 1769; d. unmarried, 1797; 7, Tamar, b. Feb. 27, 1771; m. 1st, Henry Dwinnel, jr., June 17, 1790; m. 2d, Levi Page; 8, Rufus, b. July 5, 1773; m. 1st, Louisa Livermore; m. 2d, Mrs. Knox; 9, Nehemiah, b. Jan. 4, 1775; d. young; 10, Isaac, b. Sept. 1, 1777; 11, Andrews, b. Apr. 8, 1780; d. 1797; 12, Hitty, b. Sept. 9, 1782; m. David Chase, May 25, 1800.

Jonas[6] (Nehemiah[5], Isaac[4], Abraham[3], Abraham[2], Richard[1]), m. Betsey Grout, Nov. 1, 1795. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. Aug. 11, 1796; d. Nov. 22, 1814; 2, Lucy, b. May 3, 1798; m. Benj. Pond, M. D., Oct. 8, 1820; 3, Leonard, b. July 25, 1800; m. Anne E. Smith; 4, Philena, b. Aug. 3, 1802; d. Mar. 3, 1804; 5, Philena, b. Mar. 6, 1804; d. Jan. 23, 1815; 6, Benjamin Andrus, b. Apr. 4, 1806; d. Jan. 29, 1808; 7, Jonas R., b. Mar. 30, 1808; m. Cynthia M. Adams; 8, Elizabeth Grout, b. July 29, 1810.

Isaac[6] (Nehemiah[5], Isaac[4], Abraham[3], Abraham[2], Richard[1]), m. Persis Stiles. Ch.—1, Harriet Stiles, b. July 14, 1804; 2, Sophronia, b. Sept. 21, 1806; d. Sept. 5, 1807.

The family removed to Douglas, thence to Indiana.

Josiah[4] (Abraham[3], Abraham[2], Richard[1]), m. Elizabeth ——. Ch.—1, Elizabeth, b. May 24, 1742; 2, Josiah, b. Mar. 20, 1743; m. Elizabeth Rice, Dec. 1, 1768; 3, Abraham, b. July 29, 1745; m. Abigail Rice; 4, Amos, b. Mar. 3, 1748; m. Hannah Maynard; 5, Henry, b. Mar. 22, 1752; m. Elizabeth Drury, Jan. 16, 1772; 6, Rachel, b. June 24, 1754; m. Ebenezer Philips, Mar. 30, 1775; 7, Mercy, b. Dec. 2, 1756; m. Benjamin Carter, jr., Mar. 13, 1777; 8, Abigail, b. Feb. 8, 1757; m. Samuel Leland, Dec. 10, 1788; 9, Paul, b. Sept. 19, 1762; m. Huldah Holman, Mar. 27, 1783; 10, Lydia, b. Apr. 3, 1764; m. Jesse Pierce, Mar. 6, 1784.

David[4] (Ebenezer[3], Abraham[2], Richard[1]), m. Elizabeth Kenney, Mar. 9, 1756. Ch.—1, John, b. Aug. 28, 1757; d. Nov. 2, 1776; 2, Huldah, b. Feb. 10, 1760; m. Ephraim Town, Sept., 1777; 3, Judith, b. Dec. 30, 1761; m. Asa Gould, May 1787.

This family removed to Warwick between 1761 and 1764.

Daniel[5] (Abraham[4], Abraham[3], Abraham[2], Richard[1]), m. Sept. 8, 1743, Sarah Lamson. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Sept. 15, 1744; d. young; 2, Jonathan, b. Dec. 3, 1748; m. Mary Bancroft; 3, Reuben, b. Mar. 3, 1751; d. unmarried; 4, Sarah, b. June 14, 1752; m. Samuel Mellody, Dec. 6, 1770; 5, Daniel, b.

Nov. 8, 1753; m. Esther Rice; 6, Esther, b. July 13, 1755; m. Philip Goss; 7, Noah, b. July 20, 1757; m. Rebekah Chase; 8, John, b. Jan. 27, 1759; m. Patty Marble; 9, Ephraim, b. Apr. 1, 1760; 10, Richard, b. Sept. 19, 1762.

## Gibbs.

John Gibbs m. Abigail Chase, May 18, 1732. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Jan. 24, 1733; d. Oct. 31, 1736; 2, John, b. Dec. 1, 1735; 3, Mary, b. Mar. 12, 1737; m. Stephen Putnam, Mar. 14, 1765; 4, Abigail, b. Oct. 24, 1742; m. Joseph Sibley, Apr. 16, 1761; 5, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 11, 1745; m. David Lillie, Sept. 23, 1762; 6, Lydia, b. Jan. 23, 1747; m. Moses Tyler Dodge, Feb. 11, 1762; 7, John, b. Feb. 26, 1751.

Nathaniel Gibbs m. Sarah Holton, July 9, 1767. Ch.—1, John, b. July 3, 1768; 2, Nathaniel, b. Feb. 26, 1770; 3, Jacob, b. Mar. 13, 1772; m. Mary Caldwell, Apr. 5, 1795; 4, Mary, b. May 15, 1774; 5, Sarah, b. Sept. 9, 1776; d. Nov. 30, 1779; 6, Hannah, b. Dec. 21, 1778; 7, Nathaniel, b. Apr. 27, 1782; 8, Sally, b. Mar. 16, 1784; 9, Anne, b. June 10, 1786; 10, Nabby, b. June 22, 1789.

John[2] (Nathaniel[1]), m. Mary Bixby Lake, Feb. 18, 1790. Ch.—1, John, b. May 3, 1792.

## Goddard.

The ancestor of the Goddards in this country was Edward, a farmer, who was born and lived in Norfolk County, England, was once very wealthy, but being on the parliament side during the civil war, his house was demolished by a company of cavaliers, who also plundered his substance. He escaped in disguise, but died soon after. He had nine sons and three daughters. Among the sons was William, who came to this country to collect a debt, and concluded to remain. He accordingly sent for his wife and children, who came over in 1666. His wife's name was Elizabeth Miles. They had six children born in London, three of whom died young; the other three came to New England, viz: William, born 1653; Joseph, born 1655; Robert.

They also had six children born in New England, three of whom died young; the other three were: Benjamin, born 1668; Josiah, Edward.

Joseph m. Deborah Treadwell, and had four sons and two daughters. 1, Joseph; 2, James; 3, Robert, b. 1694; 4, John, b. 1699; 5, Elizabeth; 6, Deborah.

Robert[4] (Joseph[3], William[2], Edward[1]), settled in Sutton, now Millbury; m. 1st, Mehitable Spring; m. 2d, Mrs. Dorothy Child, Nov. 24, 1761. Ch.—1, Elisha, b. July 13, 1713; 2, Mehitable, b. Mar. 7, 1721; m. Nathaniel Moore,

July 31, 1740; 3, Mary, b. Mar. 1, 1725; m. Rev. Ezekiel Dodge, Sept. 27, 1750; 4, Robert, b. Oct. 29, 1727; d. Feb. 17, 1730.

Elisha[5] (Robert[4], Joseph[3], William[2], Edward[1]), m. Anna Haven, Nov. 17, 1748; m. 2d, Mary Thatcher. Ch.—1, Elisha, b. 1749; d. Oct. 25, 1771; 2, Silence, b. 1753; m. Jonathan Hale, Nov. 22, 1769; d. Jan. 15, 1800; 3, Mehitable, b. July 6, 1755; m. Benjamin Heywood; 4, Robert, b. Feb. 12, 1759; d. Oct. 10, 1826; 5, Mary, b. Mar. 19, 1760; d. Apr. 19, 1776; 6, Thacher, b. May 25, 1761; m. Lucy Wiswall, Dec. 23, 1786; 7, Ebenezer, b. Aug. 25, 1762; d. Aug., 1769; 8, Samuel, b. Feb. 4, 1764.

Robert[6] (Elisha[5], Robert[4], Joseph[3], William[2], Edward[1]), m. 1st, Anna Tainter, Apr. 13, 1780; she d. Dec. 19, 1792; m. 2d, Tamar Goddard, Feb. 13, 1794; m. 3d, Hannah Goddard, Nov. 6, 1796; she d. Mar. 18, 1797; m. 4th, Mrs. Sibyl Penniman, Jan. 1, 1798. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Jan. 25, 1781; m. 1st, Ephraim Forbes; m. 2d, Josiah Hovey; 2, Elisha, b. Feb. 2, 1783; m. Catherine Broaders, Jan. 6, 1806; 3, Nancy, b. Apr. 18, 1786; m. Rufus Barton, Mar. 11, 1806; 4, Ebenezer Thacher, b. July 22, 1789; d. Dec. 24, 1804; 5, David, b. Sept. 5, 1791; m. Dorcas Littlehale, Dec. 28, 1816.

Samuel[6] (Elisha[5], Robert[4], Joseph[3], William[2], Edward[1]), m. Mary Burbank, Apr. 7, 1783. Ch.—1, Susanna, b. May 27, 1784.

Benjamin[3] (William[2], Edward[1]), m. Martha Palfrey. Ch.—1, Nathaniel; 2, Benjamin, b. 1705; d. Dec. 9, 1759; 3, John, b. 1709; m. Feb. 19, 1734, Elizabeth Frost; 4, Thomas, b. 1720; 5, Martha.

Benjamin[4] (Benjamin[3], William[2], Edward[1]), m. Mary Kidder. Ch.—1, Nathaniel; 2, Benjamin, b. Nov. 15, 1737; m. Mary Flagg, Dec. 8, 1763; 3, Samuel; 4, James, b. Apr. 24, 1740; 5, Elizabeth; 6, Hannah, m. Josiah Chase; 7, Mary, m. Thomas Griggs, July 4, 1776; 8, Josiah.

Samuel[5] (Benjamin[4], Benjamin[3], William[2], Edward[1]), m. Elizabeth King, May 25, 1769; m. second, Mrs. Catherine Parks. Ch.—1, Henry, b. Feb. 25, 1770; 2, Samuel, b. July 6, 1772; 3, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 2, 1774; 4, Salmon, b. Jan. 26, 1776; 5, Asahel, b. Sept. 25, 1777; 6, James, b. July 5, 1784; 7, Benjamin, b. May 5, 1791; 8, Tamar, b. Feb. 10, 1795; 9, Nathaniel, b. Feb. 7, 1797; 10, Catherine, b. Nov. 4, 1800; 11, Danford, died; 12, Danford, b. Mar. 7, 1804.

Nathaniel[6] (Samuel[5], Benjamin[4], Benjamin[3], William[2], Edward[1]), m. Rhoda Gale. Ch.—1, Julia Ann, b. Apr. 25, 1822; 2, Maria, b. Nov. 25, 1824; 3, Dolly Sophia, b. Mar. 24, 1828; 4, Ira Nathaniel, b. March 1, 1830.

Josiah[5] (Benjamin[4], Benjamin[3], William[2], Edward[1]), m. Huldah Batcheller; she d. Feb. 9, 1792; he d. Feb. 12, 1784. Ch.—1, Anna, b. Feb. 23, 1762; 2, Asahel, b. Feb. 10, 1764; 3, Joseph, b. Jan. 30, 1766; 4, Josiah, b. May 11, 1768; 5, Perley, b. Aug. 28, 1770; 6, Benjamin, b. Oct. 11, 1772; 7, Huldah, b. Oct. 29, 1777; 8, Polly b. June 30, 1782.

Luther Goddard (ancestry unknown), m. Kezia Anderson. Ch.—1, Luther Allen, b. Sept. 21, 1818; 2, Abraham Francis, b. Nov. 15, 1821; 3, John Emerson, b. Dec. 26, 1823; 4, Esther Jane, b. June 15, 1830.

## Goffe.

Rev. Joseph Goffe, m. Elizabeth Waters, Dec. 20, 1796. Ch.—1, Ebenezer Waters, b. Apr. 23, 1799; 2, Maria, b. Feb. 1, 1802; 3, Joseph, b. Sept. 29, 1804; 4, Eliza, b. Feb. 21, 1806; 5, Philena, b. Apr. 8, 1808.

## Goldthwait.

We find on the records the names of Stephen and Ezekiel Goldthwait, whose ancestry is unknown. They lived in that part of Sutton which was set off to Northbridge.

Stephen m. Patience ——. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Apr. 14, 1760; 2, Stephen, b. Mar. 26, 1762; 3, Mary, b. May 10, 1764; 4, Nathan, b. Sept. 24, 1766; 5, Thomas, b. Apr. 3, 1769; 6, Naomi, b. July 13, 1772; 7, Lucy, b. July 7, 1774; 8, Obed, b. Feb. 19, 1777.

Ezekiel m. Anne Adams, Dec. 3, 1772. Ch.—1, Ezekiel, b. Jan. 1, 1774; 2, Joel, b. Jan. 9, 1776; 3, Elijah, b. Oct. 12, 1777; 4, Prudence, b. Aug. 14, 1779.

Jesse Goldthwait (ancestry unknown), m. Sally ——. Ch.—1, Lydia, b. June 9, 1811; 2, Eunice, b. Mar. 17, 1814; 3, Hiram, b. Dec. 11, 1815; 4, Mary, b. Feb. 17, 1818.

## Goodale.

Three of the name, Eleazar, Amos and Samuel, appear on our early records. The name appears among the early settlers of Lynn. Samuel was received into the church by letter from Andover, in 1740.

Eleazar Goodale m. Rebekah Witt of Marlborough, Jan. 17, 1733. Ch.—1, Silas, b. Sept. 12, 1734; 2, Rebekah, b. Feb. 11. 1737.

Amos Goodale m. Sarah Russell, May 27, 1736; m. 2d, Lydia Perry, Sept. 5, 1742. Ch.—1, Amos, b. Apr. 23, 1738; 2, Mary, b. Dec. 26, 1742; 3, John, b. Mar. 31, 1745.

Samuel Goodale m. Silence Holbrook of Grafton, Oct. 20, 1743. Ch.—1, Asa, b. Sept. 9, 1744; 2, Sarah, b. Mar. 8, 1746; m. David Fisk, Jan. 24, 1769; 3, Phebe, b. Dec. 17, 1751; m. John Waters, May 28, 1771; 4, Asa, b. May 5, 1754; 5, Betty, b. Apr. 26, 1756; m. Andrus Waters, Nov. 25, 1773; 6, Mary, b. July 24, 1758; m. Asa Wood, Mar. 19, 1781; 7, Samuel, b. Nov. 17, 1762; 8, John, b. May 13, 1766; m. Lucy Fletcher, Dec. 13, 1781; 9, Joshua, b. Oct. 15, 1767.

Asa[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Mary Rice, Aug. 12, 1784. Ch.—1, Polly, b. May 4, 1785; 2, Betsey, b. June 6, 1786; m. Aaron Trask, Apr. 3, 1806; 3, Hannah L., b. May 18, 1787; 4, Asa, b. Jan. 1, 1789; 5, John, b. Apr. 30, 1792; 6, Orra, b. Nov. 26, 1793; 7, Lyman, b. May 16, 1798.

Samuel[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Relief ——. Ch.—1, Ebenezer Wood, b. May 3, 1793; 2, Samuel, b. Apr. 28, 1795; d. young; 3, Samuel, b. Apr. 28, 1797; 4, Polly Wood, b. Aug. 24, 1800.

Ephraim Goodale m. Mrs. Prudence Haven, Aug. 3, 1796. Ch.—1, Laura, 2, Sophia, twins, b. Aug. 28, 1797.

## Gould.

According to Dea. Leland, Joseph and Ebenezer were brothers, and came from Salem. There is also mention upon the records of Thomas, Caleb and George, whose relationship cannot be ascertained.

Joseph m. Sarah Twist of Salem. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Oct. 19, 1731; m. 1st, Mary Putnam, Dec. 9, 1762; m. 2d, Polly Stone; 2, Sarah, b. Dec. 5, 1743; m. Solomon Holman, Dec. 22, 1763; 3, Molly, b. July 19, 1751; m. John Gould, Aug. 17, 1769; 4, Betty, b. Feb. 26, 1759; m. Daniel Carriel, Dec. 3, 1778; 5, Gideon, b. Apr. 26, 1762; m. Hannah Marsh, Dec. 5, 1782.

Ebenezer m. 1st, Lydia Marsh, Nov. 12, 1741; m. 2d, Abigail Carriel, Sept. 20, 1744; m. 3d, Mrs. Hannah (Twist) Jennison, Aug. 12, 1760. Ch.—1, Lydia, b. Aug. 27, 1742; m. Daniel Harwood, Mar. 28, 1758; 2, Ebenezer, b. Jan. 1, 1745; m. Tabitha Kenney, Feb. 25, 1768; 3, Abigail, b. Aug. 9, 1748; m. Thomas McKnight, Mar. 1, 1764; 4, John, b. Jan. 17, 1750; 5, Anne, b. Mar. 16, 1754; m. John Davidson, Jan. 16, 1772; 6, Jonathan, b. Jan. 16, 1756; 7, Hannah, b. Nov. 27, 1757.

John[2] (Ebenezer[1]), m. Molly Gould, Aug. 17, 1769. Ch.—1, Polly, b. Feb. 10, 1769; 2, Betty, b. Sept. 16, 1770; 3, John, b. May 20, 1772; m. 1st, Lois Torrey, Aug. 12, 1791; m. 2d, Ruth Prentice, Apr. 12, 1794; 4, Joseph, b. Feb. 14, 1774; 5, Peter, b. Apr. 18, 1776; 6, Phebe, b. June 8, 1778; 7, David, b. Apr. 5, 1781; 8, Simeon, b. Mar. 12, 1784; 9, Stephen, b. Aug. 31, 1789.

Jonathan[2] (Ebenezer[1]), m. Lydia Jennison, July 11, 1776. Ch.—1, Lydia, b. Sept. 7, 1777; d. aged 15; 2, Dolly, b. Aug. 2, 1779; m. Isaac Town, Oct. 9, 1799; 3, Betsey, b. Sept. 22, 1786; m. Eli Twitchel, Jan. 30, 1807; 4, Hitty, b. July 16, 1788; m. Edmund Chapman, Aug. 8, 1810; 5, Nancy, b. Apr. 10, 1790; m. Ebenezer Richardson, Mar. 3, 1811; 6, Polly, b. Jan. 25, 1792; m. Antipas Smith; 7, Lydia, b. June 25, 1793; 8, Lydia, b. Mar. 1, 1794; m. Thurston Hale; 9, Calvin, b. Mar. 28, 1796; m. Lucinda Parker; 10, Clarissa, b. May 29, 1798; m. Jonathan Gale; 11, Hannah, b. Aug. 28, 1802; m. Waters Holman.

Thomas Gould m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Feb. 5, 1749; d. Oct. 30, 1781.

Jonathan[2] (Thomas[1]), m. Hannah Singletary, Jan. 30, 1770. Ch.—1, John, b. Nov. 26, 1772; 2, Jonathan, b. Jan. 25, 1777; 3, Haffield, b. Jan. 30, 1779; 4, Hannah, b. Mar. 13, 1781.

Caleb Gould m. Sarah ——. Ch.—1, Caleb, b. Oct. 3, 1751.

Thomas Gould m. Martha Buckman, Mar. 15, 1745. Ch.—1, Martha, b. Oct. 6, 1745; 2, Martha, b. Jan. 11, 1747; 3, Stephen, b. Sept. 18, 1748; 4, Simeon, b. Aug. 24, 1750; 5, Hannah, b. Mar. 2, 1754.

Simeon[2] (Thomas[1]), m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Ruth, b. Aug. 3, 1771.

George Gould m. Rachel Dwight. Ch.—1, Elijah, b. Sept. 28, 1759; 2, Mary, b. Apr. 19, 1762; 3, Hannah, b. July 18, 1765; 4, Rachel, b. Feb. 26, 1767; 5, Samuel, b. Nov. 28, 1770; 6, Mary, b. May 29, 1772.

## Gowing.

Two families of the name, those of Thomas and Samuel, were among the original thirty settlers. Thomas drew the lot adjoining that of Benjamin Marsh, upon the east. Samuel drew lot twenty-eight, known in later years as the Tenney place. The name Gowing is found among the early settlers of Lynn, and these families undoubtedly came from that town.

Benjamin Gowing lived upon the lot drawn by Samuel, but whether he was his son is unknown. His wife was Abigail Wyman, and came to town with him.

Ch.—1, Benjamin, d. unmarried; 2, Abigail, m. Jeremiah Richardson, Mar. 23, 1758; 3, Nathaniel, b. June 26, 1734.

Nathaniel[2] (Benjamin[1]), m. Patience Richardson of Woburn, Mar. 17, 1757. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. July 28, 1758; 2, Patience, b. July 30, 1761; m. Ezekiel Brigham of Grafton; 3, Samuel, b. Nov. 29, 1763.

The family removed to Chester, Vt.

## Greenwood.

Daniel Greenwood and his wife, Sarah, were received into the church in Sutton, by letter from the church in Framingham, in 1730. They were afterward dismissed to form the church in the north parish, now Millbury.

He d. June 8, 1812. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Apr. 10, 1729; m. John Harback, Dec. 4, 1753; 2, James, b. Oct. 2, 1730; 3, Daniel, b. June 15, 1732; 4, Elizabeth, 5, Sarah, twins, b. Aug. 3, 1734; Sarah m. Daniel Rooper, Mar. 18, 1756; 6, Elizabeth, b. July 1, 1737; m. Jonathan Carriel, Nov. 25, 1756.

James[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Lydia King, July 5, 1759; d. Jan. 18, 1809. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. Apr. 25, 1760; m. Benjamin Bancroft, Feb. 13, 1783; 2, John, b. Sept. 1, 1762; m. Ruth Gale, Dec. 17, 1788; 3, Hannah, b. Dec. 27, 1764; m. Aaron Pierce, Sept. 8, 1790; 4, James, b. Jan. 11, 1768; 5, Samuel, b. July 13, 1772; 6, Lydia, b. Oct. 16, 1775; m. Peter Holman, Jan. 25, 1797.

James[3] (James[2], Daniel[1]), m. Betsey Gray of Worcester, Dec. 20, 1794. Ch.—1, Clara, b. Dec. 3, 1798; 2, Betsey Gray, b. May 27, 1800; 3, Henry King, b. Feb. 24, 1802; 4, James, b. June 1, 1806.

Daniel[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Jerusha Eaton of Worcester, Nov. 17, 1754. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Aug. 11, 1755; m. David Prince Chase, Dec. 2, 1777; 2, Mary, b. Apr. 13, 1757; m. Samuel Bixby, jr., June 13, 1781; 3, Daniel, b. Mar. 30, 1759; 4, Jerusha, b. Sept. 20, 1760; m. Solomon Marble, Nov. 11, 1784.

Daniel[3] (Daniel[2], Daniel[1]), m. Lucy Chase, Apr. 16, 1788. Ch.—1, Sukey, b. Mar. 2, 1791; 2, Lucy Richardson, b. June 17, 1793.

## Griggs.

Thomas Griggs came from Brookline; m. Mary Goddard of Grafton, July 4, 1776. Ch.—1, Mary b. Jan. 19, 1782; 2, John, b. Feb. 15, 1785; 3, Joseph, b. Nov. 3, 1786.

John[2] (Thomas[1]), m. Mary Thurston. Ch.—1, Lewis, b. Sept. 7, 1813; 2, Salem, b. Feb. 9, 1815; 3, Susan Elizabeth, b. July 14, 1816; 4, Thomas Thurston, b. Jan. 31, 1818; 5, John, b. May 16, 1819; 6, Joseph Franklin, b. Apr. 24, 1822; 7. Mary Ann, b. Apr. 15, 1824; 8, George, b. July 31, 1826; 9, Nathan, b. July 5, 1828; 10, Frances Helen, b. Apr. 29, 1834; m. Willard F. Pond, Jan. 20, 1853; 11, Margaret Louisa, b. Nov. 19, 1835; m. Henry S. Stockwell, Aug. 30, 1859.

Lewis[3] (John[2], Thomas[1]), m. M. E. Hancock, Jan. 1842. Ch.—1, Ann M.; 2, Mary L.; m. Henry S. Stockwell, Nov. 17, 1869.

Joseph F.[3] (John[2], Thomas[1]) m. Eliza D. Brooks, Apr. 16, 1863. Ch.—1, Martha Buchanan, b. Jan. 24, 1864; 2, Jeremiah Brooks, b. Jan. 6, 1866; 3, Thomas Campbell, b. Mar. 29, 1868; 4, Mary Thurston, b. Mar. 1, 1870; d. July 2, 1870; 5, Joseph Franklin, b. Aug, 27, 1871.

## Hall.

Percival Hall was from Medford, and came to Sutton about 1720. He was the son of John of Concord, who was the son of Widow Mary of Cambridge. He became one of the proprietors of the town by the purchase of several five hundred acre rights, and was one of the proprietors' committee from 1722 to 1751. He was among the founders of the church at Medford, and was received by letter from that church into the church in Sutton in 1721, and soon chosen deacon.

He was prominent in town affairs, and representative to the provincial legislature.

He married Jane Willis of Woburn, Oct. 18, 1697; d. Dec. 25, 1752; she d. Oct. 28, 1757. Ch.—1, Percival, b. Nov. 13, 1698; m. Lydia Bounds; d. May 5, 1738; 2, Jane b. May 15, 1700; 3, Mary; m. Thomas Rice, June 6, 1726; 4, Elizabeth; m. James McClellan, Dec. 26, 1722; 5, Stephen, b. Apr. 2, 1709; d. Jan. 29, 1787; 6, Martha; 7, Thomas, b. Aug. 15, 1712; 8, Zaccheus, 9, Susanna, twins, b. Jan. 11, 1715; 10, Grace, b. Oct. 7, 1717; 11, Willis, b. Mar. 7, 1720; d. Apr. 10, 1800.

Stephen[4] (Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Sarah (Taft) Reed, Apr. 17, 1745. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. Jan. 14, 1746; d. Sept. 12, 1822; 2, Joseph, b. Feb. 25, 1748; 3, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 28, 1750; m. first, Benjamin Swinerton, Dec. 21, 1769; m. second, L. Thompson; 4, John, b. Apr. 26, 1752; 5, Samuel Reed, b. Jan. 21, 1755; 6, Emerson, b. Apr. 21, 1758; m. Tabitha Fletcher, Apr. 6, 1780; 7, Lucy, b. Jan. 7, 1761; d. Nov. 7, 1777.

Stephen[5] (Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Abigail Spring of Newtown. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. Dec. 7, 1770; m. Amos Batcheller; 2, Stephen, b. Mar. 4, 1773; 3, Sarah, b. Aug. 20, 1775; m. Elkanah Atwood; 4, Betty, b. Mar. 4, 1778; m. David Stone, Mar. 12, 1808; 5, Simeon, b. Mar. 27, 1780; 6, William, b. Mar. 9, 1783; 7, Mary, b. Feb. 22, 1785; m. Eli Servey, Apr. 1, 1808; 8, Calvin, b. Jan. 23, 1789.

Stephen[6] (Stephen[5], Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Polly Stone, Dec. 1798. Ch.—1, Kelsey, b. Apr. 27, 1799; 2, Daphne, b. June 25, 1800; m. Stephen Severy, Nov. 9, 1816; 3, Therel Luther, b. Aug. 29, 1801; 4, Olivet, b. Oct. 13, 1803; 5, Merinda, b. Oct. 17, 1804; 6, Acosta, b. May 6, 1804; 7, Pelthira, b. June 17, 1809; 8, Diolphus Stephen Moody Stone, b. Jan. 22, 1811; d. Oct. 23, 1811; 9, Zera Spring, b. July 27, 1812; 10, Elthede Gould, b. Feb. 13, 1815; 11, Amanda Ann Stone, b. July 16, 1820; m. Cornelius Putnam, 1842.

T. Luther[7] (Stephen[6], Stephen[5], Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]),

m. Hannah Beers, May 10, 1817. Ch.—1, David Nichols, b. July 5, 1818; m. Sarah C. Smith, 1847; d. Apr. 29, 1851; 2, Franklin, b. May 2, 1820; 3, Anna, b. Dec. 1, 1822.

Simeon[6] (Stephen[5], Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Hannah Dagget, Oct. 14, 1805. Ch.—1, Eliza Lydia, b. Mar. 1813; 2, Frederick Augustus, b. Dec. 4, 1815.

William[6] (Stephen[5], Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]) m. Almy Greene of Rhode Island. Ch.—1, Ann Davis, b. May 15, 1810; m. Wm. G. Maynard, July 18, 1849; 2, Almy Maria, b. Apr. 13, 1812; 3, Abigail Catherine, b. July 9, 1820; m. Amos B. Stockwell, Apr. 16, 1844.

Calvin[6] (Stephen[5], Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]) m. Abigail Harback. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. Dec. 29, 1812; 2, Edwin Calvin, b. Apr. 6, 1815; m. Priscilla Brown, Oct. 16, 1837; 3, Thomas Leander, b. Apr. 6, 1817; 4, Martha Spring, b. Nov. 21, 1819; 5, Candace Ann, b. Jan. 21, 1821; 6, Sarah Sophia, b. Mar. 2, 1823; 7, William Estes, b. Dec. 21, 1825; m. Frances J. Hill, Sept. 12, 1850; 8, Catherine Whitney, b. Apr. 13, 1828; 9, Henry Lewis, b. Apr. 14, 1832.

Thomas L.[7] (Calvin[6], Stephen[5], Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Jane W. Herrick. Ch.—1, a daughter b. Nov. 26, 1849.

Joseph[5] (Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Mary Trowbridge, 1769. Ch.—1, Thaddeus, b. Mar. 28, 1770; 2, Sarah, b. Nov. 26, 1771; m. Orrin Stevens; 3, Amasa, b. June 4, 1774; d. young; 4, Abner, b. July 25, 1775; died young; 5, Polly, b. May 15, 1777; m. James Butler; 6, Joseph, b. Sept. 14, 1779; 7, Louis, b. Dec. 7, 1781; d. in infancy; 8, Edmund T. b. June 1, 1783; 9, Ethen, b. Sept. 12, 1785; m. Isaac Hallock; 10, Asher, b. June 25, 1787; 11, Anna, b. Apr. 19, 1789; m. Aaron Curtis; 12, John, b. 1791; d. young; 13, Betsey, b. 1793; d. young; 14, Lucy, b. Sept. 22, 1796.

Edmund T.[6] (Joseph[5], Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Abigail Slocomb, Jan. 1, 1807. Ch.—1, Albert T., b. June 22, 1807; 2, William Slocomb, b. Nov. 2, 1816; 3, Theron Edmund, b. Nov. 8, 1821; 4, Joseph Leonard, b. Oct. 12, 1823; 5, Electa; m. Joseph S. Livermore.

Joseph L.[7] (Edmund T.[6], Joseph[5], Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Eliza A. Prescott, Sept. 24, 1844. Ch.—1, Henry S. b. Apr. 8, 1845.

John[5] (Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Dolly Ward, Jan. 1727. Ch.—1, Lucy, b. Jan. 10, 1778; m. Joseph Nelson, Aug. 25, 1796; 2, Thaddeus, b. Nov. 30, 1779; 3, Jonas, b. Jan. 13, 1782; 4, John, b. Oct. 28, 1787; 5, Dolly, b. Feb. 12, 1789; m. July 18, 1806, John Haskell; 6, Harriet, b. Mar. 14, 1792; m. Jona. F. Putnam, June 25, 1811; 7, Hannah, b. Jan. 9, 1794; m. Abner Maynard, June 19, 1814; 8, Increase Sumner, b. Apr. 3, 1797; d. in Cincinnati.

John[6] (John[5], Stephen[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Persis Cummings, June 14, 1814. Ch.—1, Susanna Sibley, b. Feb. 1, 1815; 2, John Sidney, b. Aug. 4, 1818; 3, Estes Harrison, b. Dec. 30, 1821; 4, Marcus Morton, b. Oct. 19, 1824.

Thomas[4] (Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. first, Judith Chase, June 30, 1737; m. second, Huldah Park, June 24, 1758. Ch.—1, Percival, b. Mar. 15, 1741; 2, Thomas, b. Mar. 23, 1743; d. young; 3, Sarah, b. Aug. 28, 1745; 4, Thomas, b. Dec. 1, 1747; 5, Mary, b. June 10, 1750; 6, Betty, b. June 9, 1753; m. Jabez Lathe, Nov. 8, 1776; 7, Moses, b. Aug. 27, 1755; 8, Judith, b. Sept. 16, 1757; 9, Moody, b. Feb. 25, 1760; 10, Huldah, b. July 26, 1761. Family removed to Cornish, N. H.

Zaccheus[4] (Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Mary Jennison. Ch.—1, Elias, b. Sept. 23, 1743; 2, Mary, b. Sept. 17, 1745; 3, Zaccheus, b. July 1, 1749; 4, Aaron;* 5, Percival; 6, Lydia.

Willis[4] (Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. 1st, Martha Gibbs, May 21, 1746; m. 2d, Anne Coye, Dec. 10, 1756. Ch.—1, Willis, b. May 29, 1747: 2, Jacob, b. Feb. 2, 1749; 3, Martha, b. Sept. 12, 1751; m. Absalom Forbes, July 25, 1771; 4, Grace, b. Oct. 30, 1753; m. Jesse Greene; 5, Olive, b. Dec. 11, 1755; m. Archelaus Dwinel, May 26, 1778; 6, Jonathan, b. Oct. 21, 1757; m. Nancy Cady; 7, Josiah, b. Oct. 5, 1759; 8, Israel, b. Jan. 21, 1762; d. Sept. 5, 1764; 9, Nathaniel, b. Apr. 9, 1764; m. Hannah Emerson; 10, Joseph, b. Jan. 26, 1767; 11, Anne, b. June 1, 1769; m. John Whipple, Nov. 28, 1794.

Willis[5] (Willis[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Mrs. Rebeckah Parsons, Dec. 3, 1767. Ch.—1, Anna, b. 1768; 2, Andrew, d. young; 3, John, b. 1772; m. Marib Armsby, Mar. 31, 1803; 4, Liberty, d. about 1828; 5, Ruth; 6, Willis.

Josiah[5] (Willis[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Mary Marble, May 12, 1785. Ch.—1, Oliver, b. Dec. 1, 1785; 2, Polly, b, Apr. 7, 1788; m. Alpheus Marble, Nov. 25, 1819; 3, Almira, b. June 4, 1790; d. Sept. 12, 1795; 4, Deborah, b. Jan. 18, 1793; d. Sept. 12, 1795; 5, Hannah, b. Dec. 13, 1795; m. 1st, Rufus Carter, Dec. 13, 1819; m. 2d, Cyrus Faulkner; 6, Mindwell, b. Feb. 8, 1798; m. James Phelps; 7, Anna, b. June 17, 1800; d. unmarried; 8, Sally, b. May 7, 1804; d. May 11, 1839.

Oliver[6] (Josiah[5], Willis[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Cimene Carter, 1812. Ch.—1, Gardner, b. Apr. 6, 1813; 2, Julia Ann, b. Feb. 21, 1815; m. S. Dexter King, Apr. 16, 1837; 3, Willis, b. Apr. 28, 1818; 4, Josiah Clark, b. Sept. 11, 1820; 5, Mary Marble, b. Mar. 8, 1822; m. John Hinds; d. Oct. 13, 1853; 6, Susan Marble, b. June 3, 1824; m. Robert Luther, May 10, 1848; d. Oct. 21, 1876; 7, Rufus Carter, b. July 7, 1827; 8, Frances Amelia, b. Apr. 30, 1836; m. Rev. N. Medbery, Nov. 3, 1868.

Gardner[7] (Oliver[6], Josiah[5], Willis[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. 1st, Catherine B. Woodbury, Sept. 19, 1841; she d. May 14, 1858; m. 2d, Annie E. Spaulding, Apr. 6, 1859. Ch.—1, John Gardner, b. July 1, 1842; 2, Catherine W., b. June 23, 1851; d. June 16, 1852; 3, Arthur W., b. Nov. 14, 1860.

Josiah C.[7] (Oliver[6], Josiah[5], Willis[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Jane E. Congdon, Jan. 1, 1851. Ch.—1, Fanny Jane, b. May 21, 1852; 2, Mary; 3, Nellie.

Rufus C.[7] (Oliver[6], Josiah[5], Willis[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Ann E. Dudley, May 25, 1853. Ch.—1, Florence Dudley, b. Apr. 5, 1863.

Joseph[5] (Willis[4], Percival[3], John[2], w. Mary[1]), m. Anna Harback, May 27, 1792. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. Apr. 19, 1793; m. Carter Elliot; 2, Joseph M., b. Nov. 2, 1794; d. Aug. 6, 1795; 3, Laurinda, b. June 19, 1797; m. David Elliot; 4, Lewis, b. Nov. 2, 1799; d. Jan. 15, 1801; 5, Willard, b. May 25, 1802; m. —— Stone.

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* Aaron entered Harvard College, but left on account of the revolutionary war; entered the army and continued in it until peace was declared. He held some commission. After the war he came to Sutton, married, and removed to Westhampton.

## Hall, Rev. David, D. D.

Rev. David[4]* (Joseph[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. Jonathan Prescott of Concord, June 24, 1731. Her mother was Rebekah, dau. of Peter Bulkley, Esq., of Concord, and grand-daughter of Rev. Peter Bulkley, first minister of Concord; she d. Aug. 7, 1803, aged 90. Ch.—1, David, b. May 5, 1732; 2, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 17, 1734; m. Dr. John Hale of Hollis, Sept. 5, 1754; 3, Rebekah, b. Sept. 1, 1736; m. Rev. Aaron Putnam, Oct. 30, 1760; 4, Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1738; m. John Putnam, Apr. 13, 1758; 5, Hannah, b. Aug. 30, 1740; m. Asa Grosvenor, Apr. 24, 1766; 6, Sarah, b. Dec. 15, 1742; m. Gen. Jonathan Chase of Cornish, N. H.; 7, Benjamin, b. Feb. 27, 1746; 8, Lucy, b. Mar. 19, 1749; m. Sept. 6, 1773, Samuel Paine; 9, Joseph, b. Sept. 8, 1751; 10, Jonathan, b. Jan. 20, 1754; m. Bathsheba Mumford; 11, Deborah, b. Mar. 5, 1756; m. May 9, 1776, Rev. Daniel Grosvenor.

David[5] (Rev. David[4], Joseph[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Mrs. Mary Barrett, Sept. 11, 1755. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Nov. 19, 1755; 2, Joseph Barrett, b. Feb. 19, 1758. Removed to Pomfret, Ct.

Benjamin[5] (Rev. David[4], Joseph[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Elizabeth Mosely, Aug. 22, 1771. Ch.—1, Polly, b. June 16, 1774.

Removed to Cornish, N. H.

Joseph[5] (Rev. David[4], Joseph[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Chloe Grosvenor of Pomfret, Ct. Ch.—1, John Hancock, b. Nov. 24, 1786; d. June 16, 1815; 2, Joseph G., b. Feb. 17, 1789; 3, David Ebenezer, b. Nov. 14, 1791; 4, Lemuel, b. Aug. 17, 1794; 5, Lucy C., b. Oct. 5, 1797; m. Sept. 3, 1820, Dr. S. C. H. Smith.

## Harback.

Thomas Harback, ancestor of the Sutton Harbacks, born in the county of Warwickshire, England, in the year 1698, came to America about 1720.

He m. Annabel Coolidge in 1723; she d. Mar. 8, 1777; m. 2d, Mrs. Abigail Gould, July 8, 1777; he d. Sept. 23, 1782. Ch.—1, Henry, b. Feb. 9, 1724; d. Jan. 22, 1775; 2, John, b. Feb. 4, 1725; d. May 1, 1801; 3, Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1728; 4, Jonathan, b. Jan. 31, 1730; 5, William, b. May 26, 1733; d. June 13, 1791; 6, Thomas, b. Sept. 2, 1736; 7, Abigail, b. Sept. 11, 1738; m. Jacob Nelson; 8, Thomas, b. July 4, 1741; d. July 20, 1821; 9, Annabel, b. June 3, 1744.

John[2] (Thomas[1]), m. Hannah Greenwood. Ch.—1, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1756; 2, John, b. July 1, 1758; 3, Hannah, b. Feb. 6, 1760; 4, Sarah, b. June 5, 1762; 5, Anne, b. May 4, 1764; 6, Daniel, b. Apr. 21, 1766; d. Jan. 10, 1839; 7, David, b. June 22, 1769; 8, Mary, b. Oct. 23, 1773.

Daniel[3] (John[2], Thomas[1]), m. Lucretia Ward, Mar. 27, 1787; she d. Apr. 29, 1810. Ch.—1, Dolly, b. May 13, 1787; 2, Charles Ward, b. Feb. 3, 1789; 3, Origen, b. Jan. 20, 1791; 4, Betsey, b. Aug. 13, 1793; 5, John, b. Jan. 10, 1798; d. Nov. 1, 1841; 6, George Washington, b. Oct. 23, 1799; d. Sept. 6, 1803; 7, Daniel, b. Aug. 12, 1802; d. Sept. 24, 1845; 8, Palmer, b. Aug. 2, 1806.

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* See history of his home.

Charles Ward[4] (Daniel[3], John[2], Thomas[1]), m. Lydia ——. Ch.—1, George Rawson, b. Jan. 31, 1817; 2, Charles Franklin, b. May 28, 1818; 3, Lucretia Maria, b. Nov. 15, 1820.

Origen[4] (Daniel[3], John[2], Thomas[1]), m. Ruth ——. Ch.—1, Adeline, b. Feb. 2, 1817; 2, John, b. June 7, 1820; 3, Hannah Marble, b. Apr. 16, 1822; 4, Mary Ann, b. Dec. 3, 1824.

Thomas[2] (Thomas[1]), m. Catherine Bemis, Jan. 15, 1777; she d. July 20, 1820. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Oct. 7, 1777; m. John Woodbury, 3d; 2, Eunice, b. July 3, 1779; m. Moses Hayden; 3, Thomas, b. Mar. 1, 1782; 4, Henry Bright, b. June 24, 1784; 5, Sophia Coolidge, b. Apr. 20, 1786; d. July 10, 1809; 6, Catherine, b. Aug. 28, 1788; m. Luther Woodbury; 7, Abigail, b. Sept. 20, 1790; m. Calvin Hall; 8, Persia, b. Sept. 26, 1792; d. Oct. 9, 1795; 9, Benjamin, b. Nov. 23, 1794; d. Dec. 9, 1794.

Thomas[3] (Thomas[2] Thomas[1]), m. Nancy Sherman; m. 2d, Elizabeth Johnson of Worcester. Ch.—1, Thomas Sherman, b. June 20, 1812; 2, Nancy Maria, b. Sept. 9, 1813.

Henry B.[3] (Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Lucretia Barton, Oct. 2, 1808; she d. May 21, 1818; m. 2d, Dolly Bellows, Sept. 9, 1822. Ch.—1, William Henry, b. Feb. 21, 1810; d. Dec. 17, 1858; 2, Alexander Porter, b. Nov. 4, 1811; 3, Rufus Harrison, b. Sept. 10, 1813; 4, Mary Bellows, b. Feb. 1, 1826; d. July 20, 1827; 5, Thomas Franklin, b. Apr. 11, 1828; d. Aug. 30, 1831; 6, Calvin Briggs, b. June 11, 1830; 7, Rebecca Elvira, b. Apr. 5, 1832; m. —— Harris; 8, Nancy Barton, b. June 11, 1834; 9, Lydia Pierce Foster, b. June 17, 1836; d. Mar. 6, 1847; 10, Franklin Thomas, b. Aug. 29, 1838; d. Feb. 4, 1839; 11, Charles Bemis, b. Dec. 22, 1839.

William H.[4] (Henry B.[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Eliza C. Lamson. Ch.—1, Julia Ann, b. Sept. 28, 1835; 2, Vashti E., b. Oct. 29, 1839; 3, George L., b. Aug. 29, 1840.

## Harwood.

David Harwood m. Elizabeth ——. Ch.—1, David, b. May 28, 1740; 2, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 4, 1742; 3, Ezra, b. Aug. 29, 1744; 4, Persis, b. Jan. 14, 1747; 5, Jonathan, b. Sept. 8, 1749; m. Apphya Woodbury, Mar. 23, 1784; 6, Hannah, b. July 2, 1751; 7, Ebenezer, b. Feb. 11, 1753; m. Elizabeth Lipperwell, Apr. 12, 1780.

David[2] (David[1]), m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Nov. 17, 1766.

Ezra[2] (David[1]), m. Lydia ——. Ch.—1, Chloe, b. Oct. 20, 1769; 2, Ezra, b. Oct. 16, 1771; 3, Lydia, 4, Molly, twins, b. Jan. 1, 1773; 5, Hannah, b. Oct. 19, 1774.

Daniel Harwood (ancestry unknown), m. Lydia ——. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Apr. 7, 1759; 2, Peter, b. Feb. 23, 1762; 3, Jesse, b. Feb. 14, 1764; 4, Simeon, b. Mar. 2, 1769; 5, Lydia, b. Sept. 1, 1773; 6, Abner, b. Jan. 8, 1776; m. Sally Eddy, Oct. 8, 1798; 7, Huldah, b. Jan. 22, 1778; 8, Caleb, b. May 13, 1780; 9, Wilcutt, b. Feb. 13, 1782.

Peter[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Phœbe ——. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. July 21, 1789.

## Hatheway.

Joshua[2] (Jacob Hatheway[1]), came to Sutton from Freetown; m. Mrs. Mary Evans; d. May 4, 1807. Ch.—1, Mary; m. Gilbert Hatheway; 2, Roba, m. William Warren; 3, Simeon; 4, Caroline Matilda; m. Joshua Morse, May 9, 1782; 5, Joshua; m. Hannah Harback.

Simeon[3] (Joshua[2], Jacob[1]), m. first, Betsey Wellington; m. second, Lucy Burdon, June 2, 1793. Ch.—1, Simeon, b. Dec. 31, 1778; 2, Betsey, b. Apr. 3, 1780; m. Caleb Rist, May 17, 1799; 3, Lucinda, b. Oct. 31, 1781; m. Cyrus Putnam, May 17, 1800; 4, Daniel, b. Mar. 17, 1783; 5, Salmon, b. Dec. 7, 1784; m. Betsey Wordsworth; 6, Warren, b. July 18, 1786; d. Feb. 19, 1817; 7, Polly, b. July 14, 1788; m. John Morse, Nov. 15, 1809; 8, Lydia, b. Nov. 22, 1789; m. Asa Cummings, May 25, 1808; 9, Sally, b. Feb. 19, 1791; d. May 20, 1791; 10, Prudence, b. Mar. 17, 1792; d. Mar. 18, 1792; 11, Lucy, b. Jan. 5, 1793; m. John Parson, Nov. 4, 1813; 12, John Burdon, b. July 7, 1794; d. Feb. 11, 1818; 13, Sally, b. Feb. 19, 1796; m. Ziba Eaton, Dec. 4, 1817; 14, Aurel, b. Sept. 16, 1797; m. Joseph Bigelow, Nov. 11, 1820; 15, Alice Eliza, b. May 4, 1799; m. Samuel Eaton, Sept. 25, 1820; 16, Prudence, b. Jan. 25, 1801; m. Nathan Bigelow; 17, Joseph Reid, b. Nov. 26, 1802; m. Sophia Sheldon; 18, Bailey Evans, 19, Bennet Bailey, twins, b. Aug. 1, and 2, 1805; Bailey E. d. Aug. 6, 1805; Bennet B. m. Tryphena Abbott; 20, Paulina Hoxy, b. May 1, 1807; d. May 4, 1817; 21, Diantha Rich, b. Mar. 15, 1811; m. —— Newton.

Simeon[4] (Simeon[3], Joshua[2], Jacob[1]), m. Silence Hicks, May 29, 1801. Ch. 1, Isaac, b. May 3, 1802; 2, Ozman, b. Feb. 29, 1804; m. Sarah Harding; 3, Silence, b. Aug. 8, 1807; 4, Benjamin Hicks, b. Nov. 27, 1810; 5, Sally Jane, b. Jan. 20, 1815; 6, Lawson Brigham.

Isaac[5], (Simeon[4], Simeon[3], Joshua[2], Jacob[1]), m. Fanny Batcheller, May 8, 1825. Ch.—1, Simeon Augustus, b. Sept. 18, 1826; 2, Daniel Batcheller, b. Jan. 5, 1832; 3, Emma Jane, b. Jan. 18, 1844.

Benjamin Hicks[5] (Simeon[4], Simeon[3], Joshua[2], Jacob[1]), m. Mary Foster, May 13, 1835. Ch.—1, Albert; 2, Charles; 3, Augusta; 4, Mary Ann, b. Oct. 1, 1845; 5, James H., b. Oct. 2, 1847; 6, Frederick Walter, b. July 12, 1851.

Lawson B.[5] (Simeon[4], Simeon[3], Joshua[2], Jacob[1]), m. Martha Leonard, Sept. 4, 1842. Ch.—1, Franklin J., b. Sept. 5, 1843; 2, Ozman, b. July 11, 1846; 3, Austin Taylor, b. May 23, 1849; 4, Harriet Azubah, b. Aug. 19, 1856; 5, Jane Ursula, b. Aug. 30, 1858.

Daniel[4] (Simeon[3], Joshua[2], Jacob[1]), m. Prudence Putnam. Ch.—1, Prudence, b. Nov. 12, 1805; d. Oct. 18, 1807; 2, Phebe, b. Oct. 24, 1807; 3, Daniel, b. Aug. 18, 1808; 4, Prudence, b. Mar. 10, 1810; 5, Joseph Hall, b. Nov. 19, 1812; 6, Mary b. Aug. 17, 1815.

Warren[4] (Simeon[3], Joshua[2], Jacob[1]), m. Jemima Dudley, Nov. 27, 1808. Ch.—1, Leonard W., b. Apr. 24, 1809; 2, Dexter, b. Feb. 22, 1812.

Joshua[3] (Joshua[2], Jacob[1]), m. Hannah Harback. Ch.—1, Joshua, b. Jan. 21, 1782.

## Haven.

John[5] (Elkanah[4], John[3], Richard[2], Richard[1]), m. Susanna, dau. of Israel Towne of Oxford; she was b. Mar. 8, 1716, and the first child born in Oxford after the re-settlement of the town. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Feb. 16, 1750; 2, Lydia, b. June 8, 1755; 3, Azubah, b. Feb. 25, 1758; m. Ezra Mixer, June 21, 1779; 4, John, b. Dec. 15, 1762.

## Hazeltine.

John Hazeltine m. Jane ——. Ch.—1, Paul, b. Nov. 20, 1728; 2, Rachel, b. Feb. 26, 1731; 3, Abigail, b. Mar. 14, 1732; m. Joshua Barnard, Sept. 5, 1754; 4, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1755.

Silas Hazeltine, m. Judith Morse, June 5, 1758; d. May 24, 1772. Ch.—1, Silas, b. Mar. 25, 1759; 2, John, b. July 18, 1760; 3, Judith, b. Jan. 18, 1762; 4, Benjamin, b. July 8, 1763; 5, Stephen, 6, Mary, twins, b. May 11, 1765; 7, Hannah, b. June 8, 1767; 8, David, b. Feb. 11, 1769; 9, Nanny, b. Jan. 27, 1772.

Stephen[2], (Silas[1]), m. Sibbel Mosely, July 20, 1783. Ch.—1, Polly, b. Feb. 26, 1784.

John Hazeltine. m. Abigail ——. Ch.—1, Simeon, b. June 5, 1779.

## Hicks.

John Hicks was of Cambridge and moved to Westboro. His family were probably born there. He came to Sutton before or about 1730.

He m. Rebeckah Champney. Ch.—1, John—never came to Sutton—killed in the battle of Bunker Hill; 2, Rebekah, m. Elijah Warren; 3, Hannah m. Jonas Bond; 4, Ruth, m. Capt. Caleb Hill, Jan. 10, 1765; 5, Zachariah; 6, Samuel; 7, Elizabeth; m. James Caldwell; 8, Joshua; 9, Lydia, m. Stephen Williams; 10, Joseph. d. unmarried in the expedition against Chignecto; 11, Benjamin.

Zachariah[2] (John[1]), m. Jan. 3, 1759, Elizabeth Davenport. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. July 24, 1760; d. Aug. 8, 1815; 2, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 9, 1762; d. unmarried; 3, Zachariah, b. Oct. 1, 1767, drowned when fourteen years of age; 4, Caleb, b. May 29, 1771; 5, Mary, b. Feb. 24, 1774; m. David Esty, June 26, 1794; 6, David, b. Feb. 21, 1776; m. Jemima Davis of Oxford.

Joseph[3] (Zachariah[2], John[1]), m. Lucy Elliot, Nov. 28, 1799. Ch.—1 Fanny, b. Mar. 16, 1801; m. Felix Brown, Dec. 3, 1818; 2, Hiram, b. Sept. 6, 1804; 3, Lucinda, b. Oct. 13, 1806; m. Elhanan Batcheller, Jan. 4, 1826; 4, Polly; 5, Jemima.

Hiram[4] (Joseph[3], Zachariah[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Batcheller, 1826. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. Dec. 13, 1827; 2, Henry A., b. Apr. 30, 1830; 3, Polly Maria, b. July 7, 1833; m. Clarendon H. Bates, Feb. 9, 1853; 4, Champney Davis, b. Oct. 17, 1836.

Joseph[5] (Hiram[4], Joseph[3], Zachariah[2], John[1]), m. Frances R. Stevens, Mar. 3, 1858. Ch.—1, Hiram Phineas, b. Nov. 23, 1858; 2, Abigail Frances, b. Oct. 24, 1864.

Henry A.[5] (Hiram[4], Joseph[3], Zachariah[2], John[1]), m. Augusta Odlin. Ch.—1, Charles Elmer, b. May 16, 1861; 2, Helen Augusta, b. Aug. 27, 1862; 3, Lyman Clifton, b. Nov. 5, 1864; 4, Edward Henry, b. Apr. 20, 1866; 5, Cora Bell, b. Aug. 25, 1867; 6, Maria Frances, b. Apr. 8, 1869; 7, James Walker, b. July 17, 1872.

Caleb[3] (Zachariah[2], John[1]), m. Polly Lackey, Jan. 21, 1796; she d. Aug. 19, 1803; m. 2d, Esther Armsby, Jan. 5, 1805. Ch.—1, Sumner, b. June 28, 1800; 2, Anderson, b. Nov. 7, 1805; 3, Eaton, b. Jan. 3, 1807; 4, Polly Lackey, b. Dec. 3, 1811; d. Jan. 11, 1812.

David[3] (Zachariah[2], John[1]), m. Jemima Davis of Oxford. Ch.—1, Davis, b. Sept. 14, 1813; d. Sept. 20, 1813.

Samuel[2] (John[1]), m. Elizabeth Leland, Jan. 24, 1760. Ch.—1, Moses, b. June 9, 1761; was in the rev.; d. at 17; 2, John, b. Apr. 11, 1763; d. in the

revolutionary war; 3, Samuel, b. June 30, 1765; m. Lucy Runnels; 4, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 21, 1768; 5, Abigail, b. May 11, 1770; 6, Sarah, b. Dec. 6, 1772; d. unmarried at 25; 7, Lydia, b. Mar. 24, 1775; 8, Mary, b. May 30, 1777; d. at the same time as her sister Sarah; 9, Solomon, b. Jan. 8, 1780; m. Eunice Armsby, Jan. 6, 1807; 10, Elijah, b. May 6, 1782.

Elijah[3] (Samuel[2], John[1]), m. Nancy Leland, Feb. 13, 1805. Ch.—1, Samuel Prescott, b. Nov. 25, 1805; 2, Nancy, b. Dec. 15, 1807.

Joshua[2] (John[1]), m. Elizabeth Bacon, Aug. 23, 1759. Ch.—1, Joshua, b. Oct. 23, 1761; 2, Nathan, b. Mar. 26, 1763; 3, Olive, b. Jan. 20, 1765; 4, Jonathan, b. Aug. 29, 1766; 5, Chloe, b. July 7, 1768; 6, Israel, b. May 12, 1770.

Benjamin[2] (John[1]), m. Mary Woodbury, Sept. 4, 1776. Ch.—1, Polly, b. June 10, 1767; m. Job. Sibley, Nov. 16, 1786; 2, Phebe, b. Apr. 21, 1770; m. Archelaus Putnam, Mar. 14, 1792; 3, Anna, b. June 3, 1773; m. Amos Pierce, Mar. 6, 1800; 4, Silence, b. Dec. 2, 1778; m. Simeon Hathaway, May 29, 1801; 5, Rebekah, b. July 20, 1780; m. Samuel Taylor, May 27, 1808.

## Holbrook.

The Sutton families of this name descend from Thomas Holbrook, who was in Weymouth in 1641. His name is found upon the earliest records of the town, and from the public offices he held, it is evident that he was a citizen of high standing. He had, among other children, Thomas, who resided at Scituate, Weymouth and Braintree, and is referred to as a man of enterprise and wealth. Among the children of this Thomas was Peter, who settled at Mendon and died there May 3, 1712.

It is said of him: "He was an important man for his day, and laid the foundation of great good to his race, many of whom are still enjoying it within the circle of his former influence and possessions."

He had eleven children, among whom was Silvanus.

Silvanus was b. Aug. 16, 1685; m. Mar. 6, 1713, Mrs. Nancy Cook. Ch.—Silvanus, Ruth and John; he d. in 1740.

Silvanus[5] (Silvanus[4], Peter[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Thankful Thayer, Oct. 25, 1748; he d. at Uxbridge about 1792; she d. Dec. 10, 1798. Ch.—1, Silvanus, b. Apr. 21, 1750; 2, Ruth, b. Aug. 10, 1751; 3, Rachel, b. Nov. 6, 1753; 4, Comfort, b. Mar. 12, 1756; 5, Margaret, b. Aug. 14, 1757; 6, Thankful, b. Feb. 23, 1760; 7, Molly, b. Feb. 1, 1762; 8, Stephen, b. June 19, 1764; 9, Abigail, b. Sept. 13, 1765; 10, Henry, b. Feb. 11, 1768; 11, Lucy, b. Sept. 13, 1770.

Stephen[6] (Silvanus[5], Silvanus[4], Peter[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Hopestill Albee, Sept. 11, 1787; d. Aug. 16, 1830; she d. Jan. 18, 1840. Ch.—1, Rachel, b. Apr. 22, 1789; m. May 24, 1810, Foster Verrey; 2, Silvanus, b. July 28, 1792; m. 1st, Elizabeth Farnum; m. 2d, Hannah Whitney; m. 3d, Martha Waters;

3, Willard, 4, Wilder, twins, b. Apr. 7, 1795; Willard m. Aug. 8, 1822, Alice Comstock; 5, Chloe, b. Aug. 13, 1801; m. Nov. 14, 1822, Jona. F. Southwick; 6, Henry, b. Apr. 19, 1804; m. Sally Wadsworth; 7, Ellery, b. June 26, 1810; m. May 10, 1831, Hannah C. Hale; d. at Uxbridge, July 10, 1847.

Wilder[7] (Stephen[6], Silvanus[5], Silvanus[4], Peter[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Tyla Buffum, May 21, 1818; d. Jan. 2, 1855; she d. Apr. 20, 1876. Ch.—1, Stephen B., b. Apr. 8, 1819; 2, Chloe M., b. Dec. 11, 1820; d. Oct. 3, 1838; 3, Elizabeth F., b. Apr. 13, 1825; m. James C. Southwick, Sept. 18, 1845.

Stephen B.[8] (Wilder[7], Stephen[6], Silvanus[5], Silvanus[4], Peter[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Hannah O. Sutton, Nov. 27, 1839. Ch.—1, Wilder S., b. Aug. 31, 1840; 2, Flora A., b. Dec. 6, 1842; 3, Harriet A., b. Jan. 27, 1855.

Wilder[9] (Stephen B.[8], Wilder[7], Stephen[6], Silvanus[5], Silvanus[4], Peter[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Jane M. Paine, June 30, 1864. Ch.—1, Jennie Tyla, b. Apr. 23, 1865; 2, Flora A., b. Sept. 28, 1872; d. Sept. 24, 1873; 3, Alice Marion, b. Sept. 24, 1874.

Flora A.[9] m. David M. Daniels, May 23, 1865; she d. in Worcester, Apr. 15, 1869, leaving one child, Walter H., b. July 1, 1867. Mr. Daniels d. Oct. 9, 1871, of disease contracted in the army.

Another family of the name in Sutton follows the above line of descent to Peter, of the third generation, where it diverges through his son Peter, brother of Silvanus (4). This Peter married Hannah Pool, March 23, 1713, and had Peter, Isaac, Daniel, Elizabeth — who died young — Abigail, who also died young, Elizabeth, Oliver and Abigail.

Peter[5] (Peter[4], Peter[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Mrs. Sarah ——. Ch —1, Stephen, b. Apr. 30, 1737; 2, Sarah, b. 1739; 3, Sarah, b. July 24, 1740; d. May 23, 1753; 4, Peter, b. July 22, 1742; d. 1780; 5, Simeon, b. Oct. 10, 1744; d. July 20, 1814, unmarried; 6, Elizabeth, b. Apr. 28, 1746; 7, Jemima, b. Oct. 8, 1747; 8, Timothy, b. Oct. 3, 1751.

Stephen[6] (Peter[5], Peter[4], Peter[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Mary Penniman. Ch.—1, Amory, 2, Willard, twins, b. Jan. 6, 1794; Amory was drowned July 20, 1816; 3, Polly, b. Feb. 1, 1796; d. young; 4, Mary, b. May 29, 1798; m. 1st, Dea. Jesse Tourtellotte, May 28, 1841; m. 2d, Benjamin Barnes; 5, Lewis, b. Nov. 12, 1801; 6, Delia Maria; m. Simeon Stockwell, Mar. 18, 1822.

Willard graduated at Brown University, class 1814, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1817. Ordained at Rowley, July 22, 1818; dismissed May 12, 1840; installed at Blackstone, August 18, 1841; dismissed February 19, 1850, and returned to Rowley. He married Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret (Choate) Crocker. His children are: Amory, graduated at Bowdoin College; read law with Hon. Rufus Choate, and was district attorney for Oregon. 2d, John C., died in 1829; 3d, Willard R.

## Holman.

"The Holman family migrated from Wales to the Bermuda Islands between 1670 and 1690. It included three sons, born in Wales. Two of the sons, Solomon and John, were seized by a press-gang and brought to Newburyport. There they succeeded in escaping from the British ship.

John, the younger, settled in North Carolina. Solomon settled in Newbury; married a Miss Mary Barton of Old York.*

Coffin, in his "History of Newbury," says, "Solomon Holman and his wife Mary came to Newbury about 1693 or 1694."

Ch.—1, Mary, b. Feb. 24, 1695; 2, Solomon, b. Nov. 25, 1697; 3, Edward, b. Jan. 26, 1700; 4, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 24, 1701; 5, Thomas; 6, Rachel, m. Samuel Waters, Nov. 13, 1729; 7, Anne, m. Richard Waters, July 12, 1732; 8, Sarah, m. Abel Chase; 9, John.

David Holman, in the letter referred to, makes no mention of Mary and Elizabeth, but does of Rachel, Anne, Sarah and John.

Edward Holman was received into the church in 1731, and probably he and his brothers Solomon and Thomas came to Sutton about that time. According to the proprietors' records, Solomon, sen., of Newbury, divided, June 6, 1732, land which he had purchased in Sutton between the above named sons.

Solomon[2] (Solomon[1]), m. probably in Newbury, Mary Brackett; m. 2d, Mercy Waters of Sutton, Aug. 28, 1729. Ch.—1, Solomon, b. probably in Newbury; 2, Elizabeth, b. May 5, 1728; m. Oliver Shumway, Apr. 15, 1747; 3, Mary, b. Oct. 7, 1730; m. Daniel Allen, May 30, 1753; 4, Jonathan, b. Aug. 13, 1732; 5, Ruth, b. Sept. 18, 1734; 6, Rachel, b. Oct. 19, 1736; 7, Elisha, b. May 13, 1739; 8, Daniel, b. Sept. 1, 1743; 9, Lydia, b. July 9, 1745; 10, Dolly, b. Sept. 5, 1747.

Solomon[3] (Solomon[2], Solomon[1]), m. Sarah Waite, May 29, 1746. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Mar. 17, 1747; 2, Stephen, b. Dec. 8, 1748; 3, Samuel, b. Nov. 25, 1750; 4, Kate, b. Mar. 23, 1753; 5, Ruth, b. Mar. 12, 1756; 6, Lucy, b. Apr. 15, 1758; 7, Judith, b. July 3, 1760.

Samuel[4] (Solomon[3], Solomon[2], Solomon[1]), m. Hannah Cummings, Dec. 18, 1766. Ch.—1, Judith, b. July 3, 1773; 2, Samuel, b. July 5, 1775; 3, Ruth, b. Sept. 7, 1777; 4, Rube Cummings, b. Nov. 11, 1780; m. Barnabas Kenney, Feb. 13, 1801.

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* See History Mendon Association, letter of Rev. David Holman, page 144.

Jonathan[3] (Solomon[2], Solomon[1]), m. 1st, Hannah Sibley, Nov. 3, 1763; m. 2d, Susanna Trask, July 10, 1783. Ch.—1, Ruth, b. Dec. 6, 1764; 2, Solomon, b. May 24, 1766; 3, Robert, b. May 28, 1768; 4, Peter, b. Oct. 16, 1769; 5, Ruth, b. Dec. 20, 1771; 6, Jonathan, b. Jan. 3, 1774; m. Polly Cummings, May 2, 1799; 7, Mercy, b. Nov. 14, 1775; 8, Ebenezer Waters, b. May 25, 1778; 9, Elijah, b. Feb. 2, 1780; 10, Susan, b. Feb. 22, 1784; m. Asa Waters, jr., May 19, 1802; 11, Luther, b. Oct. 12, 1786; 12, Nancy, b. July 14, 1792.

Peter[4] (Jonathan[3], Solomon[2], Solomon[1]), m. Lydia Greenwood, Jan. 25, 1797. Ch.—1, Harvey, b. Nov. 9, 1797; d. Oct. 7, 1801; 2, Lucy, b. June 3, 1799; 3, Harvey, b. June 26, 1802; d. July 3, 1803; 4, Peter, b. Jan. 30, 1804; 5, Lydia K., b. Nov. 10, 1805.

Elisha[3] (Solomon[2], Solomon[1]), m. Jerusha Snow, May 21, 1767. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Mar. 9, 1768; m. Francis Kidder, Jan. 30, 1788; 2, Molly (Polly) b. Dec. 23, 1769; m. Samuel Park, Apr. 28, 1791; 3, Nathan, b. Oct. 26, 1771; 4, Aaron, b. Aug. 1, 1773; d. Sept. 24, 1775; 5, Amos, b. June 26, 1775; d. Oct. 24, 1777; 6, Elisha, b. Nov. 6, 1777; 7, Rachel, b. Sept. 5, 1779; m. first, —— Barrows; m. second, —— Cook; 8, Daniel, b. May 18, 1782; 9, Silence, b. July 18, 1784.

Edward[2] (Solomon[1]), m. (probably in Newbury) Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Feb. 4, 1727; m. John Severy, Mar. 8, 1750; 2, Mary, b. Oct. 28, 1728; 3, Edward, b. Oct. 13, 1730; 4, John, b. July 21, 1732; 5, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 4, 1734; 6, David, b. Feb. 19, 1737; 7, Solomon, 8, Sarah, twins, b. Apr. 12, 1738; 9, Joshua, b. May 13, 1741.

Edward[3] (Edward[2], Solomon[1]), m. first, Rebecca Gale, May 7, 1754; m. second, Sarah Kenney, Mar. 22, 1763. Ch.—1, Lucy, b. Feb. 3, 1761; 2, Lydia, b. Oct. 21, 1763; 3, John, b. Feb. 17, 1765; 4, Edward, b. Sept. 11, 1766; 5, Joshua, b. Apr. 30, 1768; 6, Smith, b. Jan. 20, 1770; 7, Noah, b. Nov. 14, 1771; 8, Stephen, b. Mar. 11, 1774; 9, Sarah, b. Feb. 16, 1776.

John[3] (Edward[2], Solomon[1]) m. Hannah Cheney, Nov. 25, 1755. Ch.—1, John, b. Sept. 30, 1756.

David[3], (Edward[2], Solomon[1]), m. Lucy Thurston. Ch.—1, John, b. Dec. 26, 1761; 2, David, b. Mar. 26, 1764; 3, Abigail, b. Sept. 6, 1766; d. young; 4, Nathan, b. May 17, 1769; m. Lettice Morey; 5, Peter, b. June 28, 1772; 6, Thurston, b. Apr. 27, 1775; 7, David, b. Dec. 13, 1777; m. first, Clarissa Packard; she d. Nov. 14, 1823; m. second, Lois Adams; she d. Sept. 9, 1831; m. third, Sarah Cannon; 8, Aaron, b. Sept. 7, 1780; 9, Amrey, b. Sept. 28, 1783; 10, Pearley, b. Sept. 5, 1786.

Nathan Holman graduated at Brown University 1797, and A. M. with distinguished honors; studied theology with Rev. Edmund Mills of Sutton, and Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons of Franklin, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in East Attleboro, October 15, 1800; dismissed May 22, 1821. He was not again settled, but preached as he was able as supply. He died October 8, 1844.

David Holman graduated at Brown University 1803, and A. M.; studied theology with his brother, Rev. N. Holman,

and with Rev. Dr. Emmons; ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Douglas, October 19, 1808; dismissed August 17, 1842. After an absence of six years, he was recalled and engaged as stated supply, in which service he continued for quite a number of years.

Aaron[4], (David[3], Edward[2], Solomon[1]), m. first, Judith Chase, Nov. 29, 1804; m. second, Mary (Polly) Stockwell, Jan. 9, 1809. Ch.—1, David, b. Sept. 1, 1805; 2, Presson, b. July 6, 1807; 3, Aaron; 4, Luther; 5, Judith; 6, Mary Anna.

Thomas[2] (Solomon[1]), m. first, Lydia ——; m. second, Sarah Cooper, Apr. 30, 1759. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. Sept. 14, 1740; 2, Thomas, b. Jan. 13, 1743; 3, Mary, b. June 31, 1745; 4, William, b. Feb. 5, 1747; 5, Judith, b. Sept. 1749; 6, William, b. Apr. 12, 1751; 7, Sarah, b. June 19, 1754; 8, Deborah, b. Aug. 21, 1757; 9, John, b. Feb. 16, 1760; 10, Huldah, b. May 10, 1763; 11, Anne, b. Jan. 25, 1765; 12, Abram, b. Nov. 25, 1774.

Thomas[3] (Thomas[2], Solomon[1]), m. Lydia Bates, Oct. 17, 1771. Ch.—1, Zilpah, b. Oct. 16, 1772; 2, Thomas, b. May 19, 1774; 3, Abraham, b. July 30, 1776; 4, Jeremiah, b. Feb. 27, 1789.

Stephen Holman (ancestry unknown), m. Ruth Putnam, Nov. 5, 1751; d. Nov. 15, 1800. Ch.—1, Ruth, b. Sept. 13, 1754; 2, Stephen, b. Dec. 7, 1756; 3, Judith, b. Feb. 21. 1759.

Abel Holman (ancestry unknown), married Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Francis, b. Nov. 3, 1765; 2, Abigail, b. Feb. 28, 1767; 3, Abel, b. Oct. 8, 1768; 4, Moses, b. Aug. 1, 1770; 5, Huse, b. Feb. 11, 1772.

Francis[2] (Abel[1]), m. Sarah ——. Ch.—1, Nabby, b. July 22, 1789; 2, Abel, b. Sept. 9, 1791; 3, Solomon, b. Nov. 12, 1794; 4, Francis Hardy, b. Jan. 26, 1799.

## Holton.

Timothy Holton came to town, probably, in 1727, as he received a deed of land, April 12, 1727. We can learn nothing of his ancestry. He seems to have been a man of ability and prominence; was chosen town clerk in 1730, and held the office seven years.

He m. first, Keziah ——; she d. June 14, 1724; m. second, Mary ——. Ch.—1, John, b. Sept. 19, 1717; d. May 13, 1760; 2, Timothy, b. Sept. 5, 1719; 3, Nathan, b. Mar. 21, 1732; 4, Keziah, b. July 4, 1734; 5, Ebenezer, b. Oct. 7, 1736.

John[2] (Timothy[1]), m. Mrs. Ann Rawson, Oct. 1, 1747. Ch.—1, Anne, b. July 13, 1749; 2, Sarah, b. May 20, 1752; 3, Mary, b. Aug. 9, 1754; 4, Abigail, b. Nov. 1757.

Timothy[2] (Timothy[1]), m. Susanna Putnam, Feb. 24, 1742. Ch.—1, Kezia, b. Nov. 16, 1743; m. Solomon Cook, Nov. 29, 1768; 2, Timothy, b. May 1, 1745; 3, Elisha, b. Feb. 17, 1752; 4, Susanna, b. Nov. 1755; m. Benjamin Cogswell, Aug. 29, 1779; 5, Sarah, b. May 20, 1758.

## Hovey.

Daniel Hovey is the first of the name that appears upon the records. Ancestry unknown.

He m. Ruth ——. Ch.—1, Moses, b. Oct. 28, 1748; 2, Mary, b. Sept. 16, 1755; m. Stephen Humes, July 15, 1779; 3, Benjamin, b. Mar. 12, 1758.

Moses[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Aug. 14, 1777, Phebe Tenney, b. Apr. 20, 1759; d. Apr. 25, 1813; he d. Oct. 29, 1813. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Oct. 29, 1778; d. Jan. 10, 1839; 2, Polly, b. Aug. 19, 1780; 3, Rebekah, b. Dec. 9, 1783; 4, John Tyler, b. Nov. 16, 1785; d. Nov. 26, 1813; 5, Ebenezer B., b. July 15, 1789; d. Sept. 1826; 6, Benjamin, b. June 20, 1793; 7, Simon, b. July 19, 1795; 8, William, b. July 26, 1798; d. Aug. 1838; 9, Ruth, b. Dec. 18, 1800; d. Feb. 8, 1878.

Daniel[3] (Moses[2], Daniel[1]), m. 1st, Susanna Sibley, July 3, 1808; she d. Aug. 25, 1811; m. 2d, Susan Jacobs, Nov. 10, 1813; she d. Mar. 25, 1850; he d. Jan. 10, 1839. Ch.—1, Jonas Augustus, b. Sept. 16, 1809; d. Jan. 22, 1875; 2, John Jacobs, b. Aug. 31, 1814; 3, Daniel Tyler, b. Oct. 19, 1815; d. Jan. 31, 1851; 4, Susan Sibley, b. Apr. 12, 1817; d. Aug. 12, 1847; 5, Marius Milner, b. Aug. 17, 1818; 6, William Henry, b. June 29, 1822; d. May 11, 1871; 7, Erastus Franklin, b. July 8, 1824; 8, Charles Harrison, b. July 17, 1826; d. Sept. 1828; 9, Mary Elizabeth, b. Sept. 17, 1829; m. Col. Asa. H. Waters, June 27, 1849.

Marius M.[4] (Daniel[3], Moses[2], Daniel[1]), m. 1st, Louisa Sabin, June 18, 1851; she d. Sept. 24, 1860; m. 2d, Ellen D. Pierce, Nov. 16, 1864. Ch.—1, John William, b. Aug. 24, 1865; 2, Marius Milner, b. June 15, 1875.

William[3] (Moses[2], Daniel[1]), m. Mary W. ——. Ch.—1, Sally Adelia, b. Nov. 19, 1828.

Benjamin Hovey (ancestry unknown), m. Julia Walker, Feb. 16, 1813. Ch.—1, Moses Edwin, b. Aug. 29, 1813; 2, Mary Tyler, b. Nov. 24, 1814; 3, Julia Emeline, b. May 23, 1816; 4, Eliza Jane, b. June 21, 1817.

## Howard.

The names of James and Stephen Howard appear on our records, whose ancestry is unknown..

James Howard m. Rebekah ——; she d. Jan. 2, 1814. Ch.—1, Joel, b. Aug. 29, 1774; d. May 4, 1795; 2, Lois, b. Aug. 8, 1776; d. Apr. 26, 1795; 3, Prusha, b. 1779; m. Jonas Batcheller, Sept. 12, 1799; 4, Rebekah, b. Oct. 16, 1781; 5, James, b. June 22, 1784; d. May 29, 1795; 6, Fanny, b. May 15, 1788; 7, Rachel, b. Aug. 10, 1790; d. June 15, 1813; 8, Jonathan, b. Jan. 22, 1793; 9, Clarissa, b. Nov. 20, 1797; m. Alpheus Williams, Jan. 12, 1814.

Stephen Howard m. Betsey Cummings, Dec. 23, 1790. Ch.—1, Pearley, b. June 27, 1794; 2, Jonathan, b. Mar. 6, 1796; d. July 23, 1872; 3, Stephen, b. Mar. 13, 1798; 4, Betsey, b. Feb. 27, 1800; 5, Sily, b. Aug. 20, 1803.

Jonathan[2] (Stephen[1]), m. Lorinda Woodbury, Oct. 9, 1821; she d. Feb. 10, 1863. Ch.—1, Lewis W., b. July 10, 1822; 2, Loren C., b. Aug. 10, 1825; m. Emeline A. Anthony, Sept. 12, 1851; 3, Elizabeth P., b. Jan. 10, 1829; m. Edwin A. Dudley; 4, Sarah A., b. July 31, 1832; m. J. M. Wilcox; 5, William H., b. Oct. 13, 1837; d. Sept. 6, 1864; 6, George S., b. Oct. 31, 1842; m. Laura L. Barney, Sept. 23, 1866; d. Feb. 18, 1868; 7, Charles A., b. Feb. 13, 1845.

Lewis W.[3] (Jonathan[2], Stephen[1]), m. Laura M. Rugg, Sept. 14, 1843. Ch.—1, Frank A., b. May 31, 1845; 2, Louisa E., b. Mar. 4, 1849; m. Robert V. Pierce, Dec. 25, 1872; 3, Walter C., b. May 29, 1852; 4, Nellie M., b. Mar. 2, 1858.

William H.[3] (Jonathan[2], Stephen[1]), m. Isabella V. Walker. Ch.—1, Alice May, b. May 9, 1857; 2, Herbert William, b. May 6, 1859; 3, Charles, b. July 10, 1861.

Charles A.[3] (Jonathan[2], Stephen[1]), m. Annie S. Hill, Apr. 25, 1866; she d. Oct. 20, 1869. Ch.—1, Carrie L., b. Feb. 5, 1867; 2, Annie Louisa, b. July 12, 1869.

## Hutchinson.

Richard, the ancestor of the Hutchinsons of New England, born in 1602, came to America in 1634, with his wife Alice and four children, Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph and John.

Joseph[2] (Richard[1]), m. 1st, probably a dau. of John Gedney; m. 2d, Feb. 28, 1678, Mrs. Lydia Small, dau. of Anthony and Elizabeth Buxton. By the first marriage he had five children: Abigail, Bethia, Joseph, John and Benjamin; by second marriage, six children: Abigail, Richard, Samuel, Ambrose, Lydia and Robert.

Benjamin[3] (Joseph[2], Richard[1]), m. 1st, Nov. 14, 16—, Jane, dau. of Walter and Margaret Philips; she d. in 1711; m. 2d, Jan. 26, 1715, Abigail Foster. He had by the first marriage eleven children; a son, d. in infancy, Benjamin, Hannah, Benjamin, Bethia, Nathaniel, Sarah, Bartholomew, Jane, Israel, John; and Jonathan by Abigail.

Nathaniel[4] (Benjamin[3], Joseph[2], Richard[1]), m. 1st, Mary ——; date of m. not given. He and his wife Mary united with the church at Salem Village, Mar. 15, 1724. Children by first marriage were, Mary, bapt. Mar. 15, 1724; m. Jona. Fitts, Nov. 27, 1745; Susanna, bapt. Nov. 28, 1725; m. Daniel Day, May 14, 1752; Bethia, bapt. July 14, 1730; m. Ebenezer Fitts; he m. 2d, Joanna, dau. of Lot and Elizabeth Conant. He came to Sutton with his family in 1733. Children by second wife: 1, Bartholomew, b. June 28, 1734; d. Feb. 18, 1820; 2, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 1, 1736; m. Israel Richardson, Aug. 13, 1762; 3, Lot, b. Aug. 1, 1741; 4, Benjamin, b. Jan. 30, 1744; m. Judith Lilley, Nov. 2, 1769; 5, Jonathan, b. Sept. 2, 1746; 6, Sarah, b. Aug. 1752.

Bartholomew[5] (Nathaniel[4], Benjamin[3], Joseph[2], Richard[1]), m. 1st, Ruth Haven, Aug. 4, 1763; she d. 1796; m. 2d, Rebekah Monroe, she d. Sept. 26, 1826. Ch.—1, Nathaniel, b. Apr. 13, 1764; d. Aug. 3, 1794; 2, John, b. Jan. 18, 1766; m. Lucy Kenney, Jan. 4, 1793; 3, Asa, b. Dec. 24, 1767; 4, Bartholomew, b. Jan. 7, 1770; m. Olive Kenney, Jan. 23, 1797; 5, Lois, b. Jan. 18, 1772; m. Simeon Holbrook, May 15, 1798; d. Aug. 7, 1799; 6, Timothy, b. July 31, 1774; 7, Ruth, b. June 7, 1776; d. Sept. 3, 1776; 8, Simon, b. Apr. 26, 1779; d. Sept. 11, 1865; 9, Betsey, b. Apr. 22, 1781; m. Jonas Cummings, Oct. 7, 1804; 10, Lucy, b. Apr. 24, 1784; m. Sylvester Morse, Nov. 28, 1808.

Timothy[6] (Bartholomew[5], Nathaniel[4], Benjamin[3], Joseph[2], Richard[1]), m. Nizaula Rawson, Mar. 24, 1797. Ch.—1, Louis, b. Oct. 3, 1797; 2, James Sullivan, b. Nov. 22, 1804.

Simon[6] (Bartholomew[5], Nathaniel[4], Benjamin[3], Joseph[2], Richard[1]), m. 1st, Vandalinda Morse, Nov. 27, 1806; she d. Aug. 18, 1839; m. 2d, Mrs. Sophia Batcheller, Jan. 13, 1841. Ch.—1, Alaxa Ann, b. Sept. 7, 1808; m.

A. A. Lombard, Nov. 1, 1830; 2, Sylvander, b. Mar. 7, 1809; grad. at Am. Col., class 1836; d. June 15, 1838; 3, Dexter, b. Mar. 14, 1811; d. July 24, 1813; 4, Lucy Morse, b. Sept. 24, 1812; m. Jona. D. Holbrook, May 4, 1853; 5, Charles Dexter; 6, Horace; 7, Hannah Gibbs, b. July 23, 1818; d. July 16, 1845; 8, Bartholomew, b. Sept. 3, 1820; d. Sept. 14, 1820; 9, Edwin Haven, b. Aug. 22, 1821; 10, Emeline Bemis, b. July 23, 1823; m. Amos Brown, Aug. 30, 1853; 11, Mary Lee, b. Sept. 23, 1828; d. July 28, 1844; 12, Margaret, b. Oct. 12, 1830; d. June 3, 1831.

Edwin H.[7] (Simon[6], Bartholomew[5], Nathaniel[4], Benjamin[3], Joseph[2], Richard[1]), m. Mary Ann F. Waters, Dec. 12, 1844. Ch.—1, William Horace, b. Feb. 28, 1846; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; 2, Mary E., b. Aug. 30, 1848; m. Samuel W. Penniman, Nov. 24, 1870; 3, Charles E., b. Feb. 3, 1851; 4, Martha Ann, b. Mar. 30, 1854.

Lot[5] (Nathaniel[4], Benjamin[3], Joseph[2], Richard[1]), m. Hannah Morse, Sept. 25, 1764; she d. Jan. 17, 1815. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Oct. 2, 1765; m. Timothy Jones, Jan. 7, 1790; 2, Joanna, b. June 7, 1768; 3, Aaron; 4, Asa; 5, Polly.

Stephen Hutchinson (ancestry unknown), m. Eveline ——. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. Aug. 8, 1825; 2, Sarah, b. Nov. 10, 1826; 3, William G., b. June 22, 1827; 4, Mary E., b. July 6, 1829; 5, Emily M., b. Feb. 19, 1831; 6, Jesse, b. Jan. 22, 1833; 7, Daniel, b. Nov. 14, 1834.

## Jennison.

Robert Jennison came from Watertown and settled in Sutton about 1727.

He m. Mrs. Dorothy Whittemore. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. in Framingham about 1719; 2, Elias, b. in Framingham; 3, Molly, m. 1st, Zaccheus Hall; m. 2d, Ephraim Woods; 4, Samuel, b. Jan. 16, 1729; 5, Lydia, b. June 9, 1731; m. Amos Dwinnel.

Joseph[2] (Robert[1]), m. Martha Twist of Salem. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Apr. 21, 1746; m. John Singletary; 2, Anne, b. Sept. 15, 1747; m. Anthony Dike, Jan. 16, 1775; 3, Peter, b. Jan. 6, 1750; m. Mehitable Singletary; 4, Daniel, b. Sept. 1, 1757; m. Molly Putnam, Jan. 29, 1778.

Elias[2] (Robert[1]), m. Hannah Twist, June 16, 1748. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. Jan. 20, 1749; m. William Dike; 2, Olive, b. Aug. 20, 1751; m. Reuben Barton; 3, Mary, b. Nov. 18, 1754; m. Ezra Lovell; 4, Elias, b. July 4, 1756; m. Betsey Gage; 5, Robert, b. May 18, 1758; m. Hannah Howe; 6, William, b. Jan. 18, 1760.

Samuel[2] (Robert[1]), m. Hannah Perkins, Oct. 30, 1757; he d. Oct. 29, 1824; she d. July 23, 1823. Ch.—1, Lydia, b. Sept. 19, 1758; m. Jonathan Gould; 2, Hannah, b. June 10, 1762; m. Isaac Lincoln.

## Kenney.

We find the names of Daniel, Theophilus and Jonathan, whose ancestry can not be traced. The family probably came from Danvers.

Daniel m. Elizabeth Stockwell, Aug. 28, 1727. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. July 15, 1728; 2, William, b. July 16, 1730; 3, Archelaus, b. May 25, 1732; 4, Elizabeth. b. Jan. 9, 1734; 5, Jethro, b. Jan. 10, 1736; 6, Israel, b. Oct. 23, 1739;

7, Lois, b. Nov. 16, 1741; 8, Asa, b. Oct. 14, 1743; 9, Eunice, b. Aug. 3, 1745; 10, Hannah, b. Feb. 8, 1748; 11, Reuben, b. Jan. 9, 1750.

Daniel[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Abigail Davis, Apr. 29, 1751. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Apr. 21, 1752; 2, Richard, b. Oct. 4, 1753; 3, Jethro, b. May 7, 1756; 4, Rose Anne, b. Dec. 11, 1757.

William[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Sarah Stockwell, Aug. 13, 1752. Ch.—1, William, b. Nov. 4, 1755; m. Mary Snow, Aug. 31, 1780.

Asa[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Mehetable Stockwell, July 24, 1762. Ch.—1, John, b. June 12, 1763; 2, Mehetable, b. Apr. 13, 1766; 3, Asa, b. Nov. 7, 1768; 4, Lucy, b. Sept. 23, 1771; m. John Hutchinson, Jan. 4, 1793; 5, Simeon, b. May 17, 1774; d. Oct. 21, 1777; 6, Simeon, b. Apr. 17, 1779; 7, Jesse, b. Dec. 31, 1783.

John[3] (Asa[2], Daniel[1]), m. Mary Marsh, July 27, 1786. Ch.—1, Joel, b. Nov. 9, 1786; d. Apr. 6, 1792; 2, John, b. Aug. 29, 1788; 3, Polly, b. Aug. 27, 1790; d. Apr. 25, 1792; 4, Sally, b. Feb. 15, 1793; 5, Polly, b. July 20, 1795; d. Aug. 27, 1796; 6, Silas, b. June 12, 1797; 7, Cyrus, b. Apr. 26, 1799; 8, Nancy, b. June 19, 1801; 9, Lucy, b. Sept. 8, 1803; 10, Mary, b. Sept. 8, 1805; 11, Joel, b. Dec. 22, 1807.

Reuben[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Sally, b. Sept. 18, 1776; 2, Reuben, b. Feb. 1, 1779.

Theophilus Kenney m. Jemima Pond, Mar. 1, 1732; m. 2d, Mrs. Abigail Gibbs, Oct. 13, 1763. Ch.—1, Henry, b. Nov. 2, 1733; m. Abigail Truesdell, Oct. 24, 1745; 2, Huldah, b. Dec. 29, 1735; m. William Sibley, jr., May 1, 1755; 3, Asa, b. Mar. 14, 1738; 4, Stephen, b. Jan. 24, 1743; d. Nov. 8, 1806; 5, Tabitha, b. July 8, 1744; 6, Anne, b. July 18, 1749; 7, Jesse, b. Sept. 3, 1752.

Stephen[2] (Theophilus[1]), m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. Aug. 30, 1769; m. Sally Stockwell, May 23, 1796; 2, Thomas, b. Feb. 1, 1773; 3. Barnabas, b. Nov. 27, 1774; m. Ruby Holman, Feb. 13, 1801; 4, Olive, b. Mar. 20, 1777; m. Bartholomew Hutchinson, jr., Jan. 23, 1797; 5, Pearley, b. Dec. 30, 1778; 6, Anne, b. Nov. 16, 1780; 7, John, b. June 26, 1782; 8, Harvey, b. June 25, 1787; perished in a snow storm, Feb. 24, 1804.

Pearley[3] (Stephen[2], Theophilus[1]), m. Ruth ——. Ch.—1, Willard, b. Aug. 30, 1803; 2, Sila, b. Dec. 31, 1805; 3, Harvey, b. Mar. 9, 1807; 4, Prudence, Apr. 17, 1809; 5, Alford, b. Nov. 17, 1810.

Willard[4] (Pearley[3], Stephen[2], Theophilus[1]), m. Fanny Fuller. Ch.—1, Dennis, b. May 21, 1847.

Sumner Kenney (ancestry unknown), m. Nancy ——. Ch.—1, Austin Sumner, b. Aug. 1, 1843.

## Kidder.

We find the names of Joseph and Francis Kidder on the records, the ancestry of whom is unknown.

Joseph m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Job, b. July 14, 1725; 2, John, b. June 3, 1727; 3, Noah, b. Feb. 19, 1730; 4, Benjamin, b. Feb. 8, 1735.

Francis, m. Elizabeth ——. Ch.—1, Elizabeth, b. Mar. 27, 1732; 2, Mary, b. Apr. 31, 1734; 3, Enoch, b. Mar. 22, 1736; 4, Francis, b. Mar. 22, 1738; 5, Francis, b. Feb. 6, 1743; 6, Jonathan, b. July 6, 1744; 7, Mary, b. Apr. 30, 1746; 8, John, b. July 5, 1749.

Francis[2] (Francis[1]), m. Mary Chase, Apr. 21, 1763. Ch.—1, Francis, b. Feb. 6, 1764; m. Sally Holman, Jan. 30, 1788; 2, Abel, b. Apr. 29, 1766; m. Mary Chase, Jan. 23, 1793.

Jonathan[2], (Francis[1]), m. Susanna Dwinnel, Nov. 30, 1769. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Nov. 21, 1770; m. Polly Severy, Apr. 12, 1795; 2, Francis, b. Aug. 13, 1773; 3, Susanna, b. Mar. 21, 1774; 4, Jacob, b. Jan. 29, 1776; 5, Hitty, b. Mar. 18, 1778; 6, Nahum, b. Apr. 20, 1779; 7, Peter, b. Sept. 18, 1781; 8, Ruth, b. Oct. 13, 1783; 9, Solomon, b. Jan. 11, 1786; 10, Daniel, b. May 31, 1788.

John[2] (Francis[1]), m. Sarah Dodge, Feb. 25, 1771. Ch.—1, John, b. June 10, 1772; 2, Lyman, b. May 29, 1774; 3, Sally, b. Mar. 1, 1776; 4, Nabby, b. Feb. 6, 1778; 5, Polly, b. Mar. 28, 1780; 6, Betty, b. June 19, 1781; 7, Chloe, b. Oct. 6, 1783; 8, Rufus, b. Oct. 14, 1786; 9, William, b. May 14, 1787; 10, Tyler, b. May 25, 1790.

## King — Jonathan King Branch.

By S. D. King.

I. William King with his wife Dorithy and two children came from Stepney Parish, London, England, to Salem, Massachusetts. The following appears in the early history of that town: "William King came from London in the Abigail in 1635, aged twenty-eight; had a grant of land in 1637; was freeman after it. Had there baptized Mehitable, on 25th December 1636; John, 1st November 1638; and Deliverance, 31st October, 1641. In his case we find not the wife in the valuable list of church members, as was commonly the much more natural occurrence; but he seems to have been the superior polemic, if not devotee, as in the antinomian perversity of 1637, he was one of the five men in Salem who required to be disarmed for the public safety, and in the more violent ragings of spiritual insubordination in 1659, his Christian kindness to the Quakers exposed him to whipping and banishment. From the latter he was restored in 1661, on repentance."

His children were as follows: William, jr., m. Catharine Stone; d. about the year 1690, leaving no children; Samuel, b. 1633; m., and his descendants are supposed to live in New Salem; Mehitable, bapt. Dec. 25, 1636; John, bapt. Nov. 1, 1638; Deliverance, bapt. Oct. 31, 1641.

The above is supposed to have been obtained originally from the church records; as the names, except John, do not appear upon the town records.

II. John King m. Elizabeth Goldthwait in Sept. 1660; by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters, as follows, viz.: John, jr., b. Oct. 1662; nothing further is known concerning him; Samuel, b. May 1664; m. and had one daughter, Elizabeth; William, b. June 1669; m. Hannah Cook and settled in Sutton in 1717; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 1671; m. probably, Nathaniel Waters, Dec. 12, 1699; Jonathan, b. Feb. 1674; m. Alice Verry, Feb. 2, 1726; settled in Sutton 1717; Thomas, b. Feb. 1677, d. Oct. 1680; Hannah, b. Apr. 1681; m. probably, Benjamin Marsh, June 24, 1709, and settled in Sutton about the year 1717; Mary, b. Mar. 1687; nothing further is known concerning her.

III. Jonathan King came to Sutton in 1717. He was not one of the proprietors, but bought of his brother, William, and Benj. Marsh (probably brother-in-law) one-fifteenth part of 3,000 acres which they at one time owned, paying for the same 16£. 13s. 4d. The date of his deed was Aug. 14, 1715, a copy of which may be found in the registry of deeds office for the County of Suffolk.

Whether this purchase included the place on which he afterward settled, is not known to the writer. The place on which he lived was the east or first of the eight lots.

The house he first built stood a few rods east of the one now owned by Solomon Severy. Subsequently he built another upon the spot where Mr. Severy's now stands.

From some minutes which appear upon the proprietors' records it would seem that his mother came to live with him, and as he was not married until some years later, it is probable she kept his house.

He was married in Salem to Alice Verry, Feb. 2, 1726, by whom he had four children, as follows, viz: Desire, b. June 22, 1729; m. Amos Gould, Oct. 31, 1749; Sarah, b. Mar. 11, 1731; m. Eliphalet Rowell, Dec. 26, 1755; Jonathan, b. Sept. 3, 1734; m. Elizabeth McKnight, Apr. 10, 1755; John, b. Jan. 19, 1737; m. Elizabeth Town, Jan. 10, 1758.

In regard to his death nothing is definitely known, but as all his children, when first married, settled on different parts of the farm, it is probable that the estate was divided between them when they were young. Subsequently John bought all of the old homestead, and the others left the place.

Desire and her husband moved to Charlton, where their children married, and he died. She afterwards went with her son Amos to ——, N. Y., where she died at an advanced age.

Sarah had four children, two sons and two daughters; afterwards they removed to Great Barrington, in this State. Nothing further is known in relation to them.

Jonathan, jr., lived on the road leading from the Eight Lots school-house to Millbury, nearly opposite the place known as the Harwood place, on the west side of the road. He had three or more children. One or more of his sons were in the army of the revolution. Immediately after the close of the war his sons removed to New York, somewhere in the vicinity of Plattsburg, where, after the death of his second wife, he went to reside with them. He married for his second wife Rachel Stockwell, May 15, 1781, by whom he had no children, and with whom, I think, he lived but a few years. The name of one of his sons was Stephen; at the age of sixteen he ran away and enlisted in the army. The following anecdote the writer has often heard related of him: He used, in speaking of his experience while there, to refer to the first time he was brought into an engagement. As they were being marched into position, the enemy fired upon them, and as he heard the balls whistling through the air, every hair upon his head seemed to stand upright, taking with it his basin-crowned hat; to save it, he brought up his hand and pushed it to its place, but it would still persist in going up, and he was obliged to keep driving it back till they were actually engaged, when the basin-crown settled to its place and never after troubled him in that way again.

He had one daughter, named Mary or Molly, who married Benjamin Davidson, Dec. 14, 1780. They lived for a number of years in the vicinity of her father; afterwards they removed to Spencer, where he died. He must have been at some time in the service of the United States, as before his death he drew a pension, which was continued to his widow, who was living as late as 1850, at the advanced age of ninety years or more, very active both in mind and body, as she was said to have been through all her life. She has one daughter unmarried, still living in Spencer, and several grand-children, among them William G. Davidson of West Millbury, and John C. Davidson of Worcester.

IV. John married Elizabeth Town of Oxford, Jan. 10, 1758, and settled on the place now owned by Daniel Bugbee. He at one time owned all the estate that belonged to his father. It would seem he was a man better educated than most men of his time.

He was a subscriber to the Massachusetts Spy when that paper was first published in Worcester, going himself or sending his children to the office after it every week, when his neighbors, or at least several of them, would meet at his house to hear the paper read. He early espoused the patriot cause, being orderly-sergeant of the first company enlisted in Sutton, of which Arthur Daggett was captain. Whether or not he marched to the seat of war with that company I am not informed, but at the time the army was stationed at Dorchester Heights and Roxbury, he held a commission as

Lieutenant in Capt. ——'s company of Col. Larned's regiment, and it was that regiment which entered Boston first after its evacuation by the British troops, March 17, 1776. Soon after this he was appointed commissary, with the title of captain, which position he held till the close of the war. Soon after the close of the war he was appointed deputy sheriff, which position he held several years.

At that time the law was such that you could take all that a man had, and then put him in prison and keep him there, I think as long as you were willing to pay his board. He was accustomed, when sent to attach a person's property, if he thought him honest and willing to pay, to become bail for him and so give him time; but he did that one time too many, and for a man who grossly deceived and then abused him.

The account of it, as the writer has often heard it related by his children, is as follows: He was sent to Uxbridge to attach the property of a man for a large amount; the man told him his circumstances and what he could do if he could have a little time in which to turn himself, in such an artless manner as to win his confidence, and he either failed to make the attachment, or became his bail, and so became responsible for the debt. He then disposed of his property as soon as possible, and instead of paying his debts as he agreed, put the money in his pocket and left for parts unknown. This brought the debt upon the sheriff, and it was so large as to take everything he had, and he was compelled to leave the farm upon which he was born, and where he had lived more than fifty years, with just those few articles of household furniture which the law at that time allowed. But the worst remains to be told. After a time he heard of this man as living in or near Albany, New York, in good circumstances. Thinking if he could see him he would be willing to pay at least some of the claim, he procured a horse and on horseback started for Albany, where, after a wearisome journey, he arrived one day just at night. He put up at the tavern, intending to call upon the man in the morning, who, upon inquiry, he learned resided near there, but what was his surprise when on coming down the next morning he was arrested for debt due this very man, his horse attached,

and himself hurried off to jail, because being a stranger he had no one to be bail for him. In vain were all his remonstrances that he owed the man nothing, there was the claim. He asked to see the man; the man came, and if any one was in hearing would assert the genuineness of his claim, but when alone would say to him whenever you will give me a receipt in full of all demands to date, I will obtain your release, and not till then. This he refused to do, hoping to see some one from this way by whom he could get word home, it being before the days of post-offices. He requested the tavern keeper to inform him of any such arrival, but after waiting a long time, and hearing nothing, he made up his mind the tavern keeper was in collusion with the man he came to see, and that to hold out longer would be useless. He at the end of two months gave the desired receipt, obtained his release and started for home, where in due time he arrived, so broken down both in body and mind as never to attempt doing anything more, and in a short time died at the age of fifty-eight years.

He had ten children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom survived him, as follows; Sarah, b. Aug. 29, 1758; m. Bazaleel Gleason, Nov. 1, 1779; Jonathan, b. Aug. 27, 1760; m. Mrs. Lucy Blanchard, Jan. 13, 1792; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 13, 1762; m. Asahel Flint; Edmund, b. Sept. 18, 1764; m. Polly Mellen; John, jr., b. Sept. 22, 1766; m. Tamar Putnam, Mar. 17, 1785; Simeon, b. Nov. 8, 1770; d. unmarried, Feb. 28, 1797; Solomon, b. Sept. 15, 1772; m. Sarah Phelps, Apr. 7, 1810; Tarrant, b. Aug. 17, 1774; m. Betsey Morse, July 20, 1802; Polly, b. Aug. 7, 1776; d. unmarried, Feb. 21, 1861; Patty, b. May 30, 1779; m. Turner Rawson, Dec. 30, 1805.

Sarah, when first married, lived where her grandfather settled. This circumstance I have often heard related: She was confined with her first child at the time of the great snow storm in 1780. The services of a midwife being required, and it being impossible to move with a team, the men of the neighborhood put on snow-shoes, took a hand-sled, and went after a Mrs. Dudley, living on the place now owned and occupied by Mr. Sullivan Newton, near Wilkinsonville, and brought her there in that way, a distance of five miles. Afterwards the family removed to Braintree, Vermont, when that town was first settled, where he died. After his death she married a man by the name of Briggs, and went to reside in Rochester, New Hampshire, where he belonged. That is the last information the writer has of her. Their children removed to Ohio, when that was the far west, since which time all trace of them has been lost.

V. Jonathan was three times married; for his first wife Mrs. Lucy Blanchard (maiden name Lilley), Jan. 13, 1792; his second, Eliza Whittaker, May 18, 1811; his third, Elizabeth Crawford of Oakham, in 1815. He lived ever after

his marriage, until within three or four years of his death, on the place where Solomon Severy now lives, in the house built by his grandfather.

He was a very large, strong man, and besides carrying on the farm, used to team from Boston to Sutton and vicinity nearly all his life, much of the time owning two teams, driving one himself and employing a man to drive the other. He died April 1, 1827, aged sixty-six years.

When he married his first wife, who was the widow of Thomas Blanchard, she had one child named Lucy. She married Amos Stockwell, by whom she had two children, Thomas Blanchard and Amos Wright, both of whom were graduates of Amherst College. The former fitted for the ministry, but died before accepting a charge; a profound scholar and earnest christian worker, deeply lamented by all who knew him. The latter was a lawyer by profession; married October 4, 1836, Susan L. B. March, daughter of Jacob March, by whom he had three children: two sons and one daughter. He practiced for a time in Worcester and then removed to Chicopee, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 10, 1853, at the age of forty-four years. The paper that chronicled his death said of him, among other things, that "In him his political friends have lost a faithful sentinel; the church, a warm and devoted member; this village, a citizen always alive to its interests; his social circle, a generous heart; the poor, a ready, willing helper; and the place in which he was best known and loved, his family, a devoted husband and indulgent father." The daughter died soon after her father, quite young. His oldest son, Thomas B., a graduate of Brown University, now resides in Providence, Rhode Island, where he is State Superintendent of schools. His mother makes her home with him.

Their youngest son, Francis Munroe, now resides in Framingham, where he is assistant cashier of the bank. I speak of them in this connection because they were always so closely identified with the King family.

Jonathan and Lucy King's children were: 1, Lucina, b. July 19, 1792; m. Amos Merriam, Mar. 13, 1818; 2, Rufus, b. Oct. 30, 1793; d. unmarried, Mar. 8, 1813; 3, Otis, b. Apr. 4, 1795; m. Eliza Jane Wheeler, Sept. 1827; 4, Ira, b. June 9, 1797; m. Lucy Sargent, Feb. 21, 1827; 5, Sylvia, b. July 30, 1799; m. Otis Adams, May 1822; 6, Betsey, b. Feb. 22, 1801; m. Joshua Hutchinson, Jan. 4, 1822; 7, Melinda, b. Mar. 23, 1803; m. John A. Nichols, 1826.

Jonathan and Eliza King's children were: 1, Lucy Lilley, b. Feb. 21, 1812; m. Arnold Allen, May 1, 1832; 2, Elvesta Henderson, b. June 23, 1813; m. Charles Parmenter, Dec. 31, 1846; 3, Mary Eliza, b. Oct. 15, 1814; m. David F. Parmenter, Oct. 9, 1845.

By his last wife: Harriet Amelia, b. May 7, 1818; d. Aug. 13 of the same year. The history of each, so far as is known, is as follows:

Lucina married her husband from Oxford; he was a farmer, and after their marriage resided in Sutton. He was one of those men of whom we have too few at the present day, who never owned a farm but to improve it. They had two children, viz: Rufus King and Lucy Elizabeth. Mrs. M. died August 1844; her husband, November 4, 1875.

Rufus K. married Eliza Ann Clement of Worcester, March 13, 1845. He resided, after his marriage, for several years on the farm with his father. About 1860, his health becoming so delicate as to disqualify him for such hard labor, he felt compelled to sell. While here he was elected several times to offices of trust and responsibility by the town, and by the first Baptist church as one of its deacons.

After selling his farm he removed to Millbury, where he has been engaged in business nearly all the time since. They had four children, viz: Fred. H. C., b. Mar. 15, 1846; m. Martha A. Smith of Millbury, Dec. 1, 1870; Lucina King, b. Dec. 9, 1848; m. F. L. Durkee of Ashford, Ct., June 9, 1871.

After her marriage they resided in Worcester until her death, which occurred Feb. 23, 1872. She left one son: Charles Albert, b. Oct. 9, 1852; d. Dec. 17 of the same year. Henry Trowbridge, b. May 18, 1855, resides with his parents.

Lucy E. married Cornelius Case of Hartland, Ct., where she went to reside. He lived but a few months. Soon after the close of the war, she went to Atlanta, Ga., as a teacher of freedmen, a position which she still holds.

Otis, before his marriage, settled in Sherbrooke, Canada. His wife was from Oxford, N. H. In connection with his brother, Ira, he carried on an extensive business, and accumulated a handsome property. They sold out and dissolved partnership about 1837 or 1838, when he came to Lynn and purchased the hotel then known as the Railroad House, which he kept for a number of years; finally, selling out, he bought the place then known as the Mineral Springs Hotel in that town. This place he sold a few months before his death, in 1846, to the Roman Catholics, in which to found a school, as they said. He died Feb. 28, 1847. He left one son, Henry Otis, who, in a few years after his father's death, went to reside in New York. When the rebellion broke out he enlisted in the army, but since the close of the war none of his relatives, so far as I know, have ever heard from him.

Ira married his wife from Fitzwilliam, N. H. Leaving Sherbrooke with his brother Otis, he purchased a farm and other property in Barnstead, Stanstead County, Province of Quebec, where he died, leaving a wife and six children, viz.: Lucy Maria, Ira Otis, Susan Amelia, Eliza Jane, Frederick Orville and Mary Lucina; all of whom are married and live in that vicinity, being "the Queen's most loyal subjects," except the youngest son, who lives in Boston, Charlestown district. The mother is still living with her oldest son on the homestead.

Sylvia married in Grafton. Her husband was a farmer in good circumstances, holding many offices of trust and honor in his native town. He was for many years one of the county commissioners, much of the time their chairman, and deacon of the Evangelical Congregational church in Grafton. He died May 4, 1860, much respected. She is still living in Grafton. They had five children, viz.: Charles Otis, John Quincy, Andrew Hunt, Sylvia King and Henry Harrington; they have all married. The oldest son lives in Oakham; the second son died before his father; the others are all living, I think, in Chicago, Ill.

Betsey married her husband from Royalston; he was a farmer. They had three children: Orville King, Otis Adams and Elizabeth; though not graduates of any college, they were all well educated.

Orville K. was for a long time connected with the State Reform school at Westboro'—at one time its superintendent; he is now, and has been for a number of years, superintendent of the Colored Orphan asylum, New York City. He married while in Westboro'.

Otis A. is married, is a lawyer by profession, and resides in Chicago.

Elizabeth married A. P. Stone of Piermont, N. H., at one time preceptor of the academy in Millbury. Afterwards teacher in Plymouth, Mass., and Portland, Me.; but at present superintendent of schools in Springfield in this State.

Melinda married her husband from Sherbrooke, Canada; I think he was a merchant. They had one son, George King, who resides in Grafton, where he is married and has a family. Her husband died when their son was quite young. In 1849 she married William French of Kingston, R. I., with whom she lived until his death, when she returned to Grafton, where she died Mar. 1, 1869.

Lucy Lilley married her husband at North Brookfield, where she lived until his death, Oct. 15, 1839; when she went to live with her brother, Otis, at Lynn, where she married the second time to Samuel Johnson, a native of Canada; after residing a few years in Salem, they removed to Waterville, Province of Quebec, where they still live. They have no children.

Elvesta H. married her husband from Holden. At the time of their marriage he was living in Philadelphia; after a few years they came to live on his father's farm in Holden. Subsequently he sold out in Holden, and bought a farm in Oakham, where they now reside. They have two children, viz.: Mary Melinda, at present a school teacher in Worcester, and George Albert, at present residing in Chicago, Ill.

Mary E. married her husband from Holden; he was a farmer in good circumstances. After a few years he sold out and went into business in Worcester; his health failing him, in consequence of an accident by which he came near losing his life, he gave up business and moved on to a farm in Oakham, where they now reside. They have three children, viz.: Helen Elvesta, wife of James Myron Kennan of Rutland, Edward Franklin and Jonathan King.

Elizabeth, after her marriage, went to reside in Braintree, Vt., where she died, leaving no children, Aug. 1802.

Edmund studied medicine, and after his marriage went to reside in Great Barrington, where he practised but a short time, when he was afflicted with what was then known as king's evil. He returned to his father's, where he died Dec. 31, 1789.

John, jr., after his marriage, lived for a time in Sutton, and then moved to Ward (now Auburn), where his wife died Dec. 6, 1819; after which he went to reside with his daughter in Phillipston, where he died Mar. 14, 1824. They had three children, viz.: Tamar, born July 7, 1785; John, jr., Feb. 7, 1787, and James.

Tamar married Moses Bancroft of Sutton in 1806. Soon after their marriage they removed to Phillipston, where they resided ever after. She died Mar. 27, 1827. They had eleven children, viz.: Hannah King, b. Mar. 3, 1807; Julia Putnam, b. Aug. 1, 1808; Freeman Tainter, b. May 20, 1811, and d. May 1812; Janette, b. May 7, 1813, and died the 18th of the same month; Lucy Stanley, b. June 27, 1815; John Austin, b. Mar. 30, 1817; James Hiram, b. Feb. 15, 1819, and d. Oct. 11, 1838; Lorey Freeman, b. Aug. 10, 1820; Moses Jerome, b. Feb. 22, 1823; Joseph Rasselas, b. Nov. 13, 1824, and Henry Lawton, b. Jan. 18, 1827.

Hannah King m. Aaron Sanborn, by whom she had eight children. One son is a prominent lawyer in New York City; another is teller in a bank in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and a son-in-law is in one of the departments at Washington. The others, I think, are all dead. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn are both dead.

Julia P. married Daniel P. Livermore of Millbury. They had three children, one son and two daughters. The daughters died when young ladies; and the son, Anson G., resides on the place where his parents lived and died.

Lucy S. married Francis Nickerson of Provincetown; they resided in Worcester for several years, where he died Jan. 29, 1872. After his death she married George F. Farley, with whom she still resides. She has no children.

John A. married Caroline G. Bates of Phillipston, by whom he had six children; three of whom are still living with their father in Worcester. His wife died Sept. 1856. In 1872, Jan. 24, he married for his second wife Mrs. Harriet C. Rich, by whom he has two children.

Lorey F. resides at South Worcester. He has had three wives; by the first he has one son, who is keeping hotel in New Bedford; by the second, one son, who is a machinist and resides in Boston; by his third, two daughters. Mr. B. is the inventor of the street sprinkler now extensively used in nearly every city in the Union; also of other important inventions.

Joseph R. married Harriet Damon of Lancaster; they had two children. After her death he married Mrs. Eva Humphrey, by whom he had two children; he resides in Sutton. Henry L. has had four wives; he formerly lived in Worcester, but now resides with his last wife in Lodi, Wis.; he had four children by his third wife, and two by his last, all of whom at present reside with their father. John went quite young to reside with one of his mother's brothers, who emigrated to Warren, Pa., taking John with him; there he married, Aug. 15, 1811, Betsey Gilston; accumulated property, and reared a large family. One of his sons, James E. King, is a practising physician in Buffalo, N. Y.; he married Sarah M. Kendall of Pembroke, N. H. James married Mary Jacobs of Millbury; soon after his marriage he went south, where he was drowned by the capsizing of the boat while crossing a river. His widow married Rev. Caleb B. Elliot, with whom she lived many years. She died a few years since, in Millbury, leaving no children.

Simeon (never married) was injured by the fall of a tree while at work in the woods in Paxton, causing his death in a day or two after, at the age of twenty-six years.

Solomon's first wife died December 4, 1810, having been married but about eight months. He married for his second wife Mrs. Ruth Thompson (maiden name Cummings), September 1812, by whom he had two children: Solomon Dexter, born December 15, 1813, and Sarah Phelps, born September 21, 1819. Solomon D. married April 16, 1837, Julia Ann Hall, daughter of Oliver Hall. They had four children: Solomon, born April 16, 1838, and died October 12, 1860, aged 22 years; Simeon Edmund, born March 4th, 1844; married Emma A. Barnes of Millbury, November 22, 1870. They reside at present in West Millbury. Henry Hall, born March 20, 1856, and Sarah Jane, born Sept. 14, 1857, both of whom still live with their parents in Sutton.

Sarah Phelps never married; she died while on a visit to Philadelphia, Pa., February 13, 1857, aged thirty-seven years.

When Solomon married his second wife she was the widow of Jeremy Thompson, and had one son named Linus, who married Rachel Searles, by whom he had three children, two of whom died young; the other, a very promising young man, died at the age of nineteen of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Thompson died September 1, 1867, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow is still living in Sutton.

Solomon and his wife were both killed by lightning, July 5, 1835, aged sixty-three and fifty-seven years respectively.

Tarrant, after his marriage, resided in Sutton and had seven children, viz: Sukey, b. Oct. 28, 1803; d. Feb. 7, 1804; Sumner Barstow, b. Sept. 25, 1805; Lucy Morse, b. Nov. 24, 1806; Nathaniel Gibbs, b. Apr. 21, 1809; Turner Rawson, b. Jan. 20, 1812; Tarrant Franklin, b. May 1, 1815; Eliza, b. Dec. 1, 1818.

He died August 5, 1825. His wife survived him many years and died Jan. 20, 1857.

Sumner B. married December 21, 1830, Julia Ann Whiting, daughter of Paul Whiting. She died June 22, 1832. After her death he married Nov. 21, 1833, Mary, sister of his first wife, with whom he lived till her death, Oct. 13, 1871. Having no children, they adopted, in 1835, Mary Tamar, daughter of Samuel and Tamar (Searles) Fuller. She married Joseph H. Nason and lives near her father King. She has one son, Edward Sumner Nason.

In 1845 Mr. King was chosen deacon of the first Congregational church, which office he still holds.

Lucy M. never married, but lived with her mother until her death; soon after, becoming insane, she was taken to the insane hospital, where she died May 7, 1863, aged fifty-six.

Nathaniel G. married, November 11, 1834, Eveline Morse, daughter of Samuel Morse, and moved on the place built by his uncle, Dea. John Morse, and where he still resides with his son, his wife having died March 25, 1863. They had four children, viz: Loraine E., Lavinia C., George Samuel and Eveline.

Lavinia C. married, December 27, 1855, Frederick H. Hastings of Brainerd, New York. She died July 27, 1861, leaving one daughter.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Hastings married Loraine E., by whom he had several children. After his death she came to live in Amherst, where she now resides.

George S. married Mary Emma Howard, August 8, 1866, and lives on the place formerly occupied by his father. He has two children: Chester Howard and Emma Eveline.

Eveline married Frederick A. Stockwell and resides in Webster, where he is engaged as merchant in connection with the Slaters.

Turner R. never married. He emigrated to Illinois more than forty years since, where, for a long time, he was in the employ of the government as land agent, with his home in Springfield. He now resides in McLean, in that State, where he is engaged in agriculture.

Franklin T. also went to Illinois when quite a young man, and was present at the riot which resulted in the death of Lovejoy, with whom he was intimately connected in anti-slavery work, and, but for presence of mind, would have shared his fate. He has been twice married and has had two children. His only son was drowned a few years since. He is a physician and resides in Galesburg, Illinois.

Eliza married Richard Sandford of Oxford, September 23, 1835. He was a merchant, but has retired from business. They have one daughter named Helen, who married a Mr. Clark, by whom she has children.

Polly never married. She was greatly beloved by all her connections and filled an important place in many of their families. She was a consistent and exemplary Christian. The last twenty-three years of her life she made her home in the family of the writer. She died February 21, 1861, at the age of eighty-four years, six months and fourteen days.

Patty, after her marriage with Mr. Rawson, went to Grafton to reside. He lived but a few years. After his death she married Phineas Leland, father of

the late Col. Joshua Leland. After her husband's death she remained on the place with his son, for whom she entertained great respect, till a few years before her death, when she went to reside in Holden in the house with her niece, Mrs. D. F. Parmenter, where she died October 14, 1864, aged eighty-five years, four months and fourteen days.

## King — William King Branch.

William[3] (John[2], William[1]), m. 1st, Hannah Cook, June 4, 1695; m. 2d, Rebekah Wakefield.

He was one of the original settlers in the town. His name is entered as the owner of lot number nineteen, of the four thousand acres, subsequently known as the Whiting place; he also became one of the proprietors of the town. In the drawing of the one hundred acre lots, August 20, 1716, it seems he was the owner of one five hundred acre right, and drew lot number thirty-five. The survey of this lot is recorded June 1718.

His name appears on the record of the first town meeting, December 1718, as one of a committee for building the meeting-house. He was one of the most prominent and wealthy of the first settlers. He died in November 1748.

His children, of whom anything is known, were William, Isaac and Henry. Isaac died unmarried. Deacon Leland says that William came, with a mulatto man, before the father, and began clearing the land. He was soon taken sick and died — the first white person who died in town; and was buried in the burying ground near the meeting-house.

Henry[4] (William[3], John[2], William[1]), m. Abigail Green, sister of Dr. Thomas Green of Leicester. Captain Henry King was much in public life; was many times a representative in the legislature, and was also sent as a delegate to the provincial congress. Ch.—1, William, b. Oct. 27, 1734; d. Dec. 3, 1825; 2, Samuel, b. Feb. 28, 1736; d. at Fort Edward in 1757 or 1758; 3, John, b. Nov. 1, 1737; m. Sarah Wiswell of Newtown; 4, Lydia, b. June 17, 1739; m. James Greenwood, July 5, 1759; 5, Abigail, b. Feb. 7, 1741; m. Samuel Goddard of Worcester, May 22, 1760; 6, Hannah, b. Feb. 22, 1743; d. young; 7, Tamar, b. Sept. 16, 1744; m. John Carriel, Dec. 12, 1765; 8, Mehetable, b. Oct. 19, 1746; died young; 9, Henry, b. May 9, 1748; m. Prudence Dudley, June 18, 1772; 10, Elizabeth, b. Apr. 26, 1750; m. Samuel Goddard of Grafton, May 25, 1769.

William[5] (Henry[4], William[3], John[2], William[1]), m. Silence Dwight of Dedham, Mar. 29, 1759; she d. May 4, 1798. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. July 22, 1760; d. in Smithfield, Pa., Oct. 1, 1812; 2, Isaac, b. Sept. 17, 1762; d. Nov. 8, 1859; 3, Daniel, b. Nov. 6, 1764; m. Lucy Woodbury, Apr. 30, 1789; d. Apr. 1833;

4, Peter, b. Sept. 26, 1767; d. unmarried Apr. 16, 1854; 5, Timothy, b. Apr. 27, 1770; d. unmarried Oct. 11, 1804; 6, Elizabeth, b. July 6, 1772; m. Jonathan Leland, July 8, 1798; d. Sept. 30, 1840; 7, Rebekah, b. July 26, 1774; m. Aaron Woodbury, Dec. 1794; d. Jan. 1, 1807; 8, Silence, b. Jan. 6, 1777; m. Caleb Woodbury, Mar. 20, 1799; d. May 21, 1864; 9, Hannah, b. July 24, 1779; d. May 29, 1796.

Samuel[6] (William[5], Henry[4], William[3], John[2], William[1]), m. Ruth Marble, Mar. 4, 1790; she d. May 29, 1798. Ch.—1, Polly, b. Nov. 28, 1790; m. Ezekiel Stiles; d. July 12, 1855; 2, Ruth, b. Dec. 8, 1793; m. Elihu Osgood; 3, Samuel Dwight, b. May 1, 1797; m. May 1, 1828, Sarah Dresser Pillsbury. Samuel, sen., was a Baptist minister; removed to Wendell in 1803, thence to Smithfield, Pa.

Isaac[6] (William[5], Henry[4], William[3], John[2], William[1]), m. 1st, Sally Putnam, Nov. 27, 1788; she d. Apr. 30, 1823; m. 2d, Sarah Howard, Nov. 11, 1824; she d. Jan. 13, 1836. Ch.—1, Tamar, b. Nov. 15, 1789; d. unmarried, Dec. 14, 1824; 2, William, b. Oct. 5, 1791; 3, Sally, b. Feb. 19, 1793; d. July 22, 1795; 4, Prudence, b. Feb. 11, 1795; m. Maj. Rufus Burdon, Mar. 5, 1826; d. Mar. 5, 1859; 5, Luther, b. Feb. 14, 1797; d. Oct. 3, 1868; 6, Rufus, b. Mar. 28, 1799; d. unmarried, Jan. 31, 1823; 7, Eliza (Elissa), b. Feb. 21, 1801; m. Jefferson Wheelock, Apr. 11, 1824; d. Apr. 8, 1826; 8, Charles, b. Mar. 11, 1803; 9, Maria, b. July 25, 1805; m. Owen Brown; d. Sept. 14, 1828; 10, Nancy, b. Nov. 14, 1808; m. Elbridge Gerry Weld; d. June 25, 1830; 11, Putnam, b. Apr. 10, 1810; 12, Samuel, b. Mar. 26, 1814.

William[7] (Isaac[6], William[5], Henry[4], William[3], John[2], William[1]), m. Maria King of Newton. Ch.—1, Jane Maria, b. June 22, 1819; 2, Sarah Ann, b. May 24, 1824; d. Aug. 8, 1826; 3, Rufus, b. Mar. 12, 1827; 4, Ebenezer, b. June 24, 1829; d. Aug. 28, 1831; 5, Esther Mary, b. Mar. 24, 1831; d. Aug. 28, 1833; 6, John, b. Jan. 12, 1835; d. Jan. 19, 1863; 7, William Henry, b. Jan. 7, 1840; d. Apr. 3, 1867.

Luther[7] (Isaac[6], William[5], Henry[4], William[3], John[2], William[1]), m. Hannah Tisdale; she d. Mar. 8, 1866. Ch.—1, Sarah P., b. Oct. 9, 1817; m. Estes Putnam, Nov. 24, 1840; 2, Isaac, b. Apr. 5, 1819; m. Rosalinda Stockwell, Oct. 2, 1845; removed to Hornellsville, N. Y.

Charles[7] (Isaac[6], William[5], Henry[4], William[3], John[2], William[1]), m. Serena Pratt, Aug. 29, 1824. Ch.—1, Elias Pratt, b. Sept. 6, 1825; removed to Anoka, Minn.

Putnam[7] (Isaac[6], William[5], Henry[4], William[3], John[2], William[1]), m. Jerusha Davis, May 17, 1831. Ch.—1, Frances Amelia, b. July 17, 1832; d. unmarried, Sept. 25, 1856; 2, Julia Sophy, b. Mar. 14, 1834; d. unmarried, Feb. 21, 1851; 3, Putnam Dwight, b. Jan. 16, 1842; 4, Eli Davis, b. June 29, 1845; 5, Emily Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1848; m. D. Albert Vaughn, Dec. 23, 1875; 6, Abby, b. Apr. 26, 1850; m. Henry F. Rice, May 2, 1876; 7, Benjamin Franklin, b. Jan. 19, 1853; m. Mary H. Johnson, Nov. 7, 1877.

P. Dwight[8] (Putnam[7], Isaac[6], William[5], Henry[4], William[3], John[2], William[1]), m. Mary J. Whitney, Mar. 21, 1866. Ch.—1, Dwight Ernest, b. Apr. 27, 1867.

Samuel[7] (Isaac[6], William[5], Henry[4], William[3], John[2], William[1]), m. Azubah Sibley, Dec. 16, 1835; she d. Mar. 3, 1846; m. 2d, Sept. 13, 1849, Francis Sibley Putnam. Ch.—1, Daniel Isaac, b. Oct. 28, 1836; 2, Charles Owen, b. Sept. 14, 1839; removed to Anoka, Minn.

## Knapp.

Job Knapp, born in Yorkshire, England, 1669, m. in 1691, Mrs. Mary Carpenter, b. in Manchester, England, in 1668; moved to the Nipmug country in 1705. Ch.—1, William, b. 1693; 2, Hannah, b. 1695; 3, Job, b. 1696; 4, Ruth, b. 1698; 5, Betty, b. 1700.

William[2] (Job[1]), m. Lucy Balcome, 1709. Ch.—1, Joshua.

Joshua[3] (William[2], Job[1]), m. Hannah Chase. Ch.—1, James.

James[4] (Joshua[3], William[2], Job[1]), m. Edith Chase. Ch.—1, Lois; 2, Joel, b. Nov. 15, 1774; d. May 10, 1832.

Joel[5] (James[4], Joshua[3], William[2], Job[1]), m. 1st, Lydia Elliot, by whom he had two sons, names not given; m. 2d, Sybil Croney, Nov. 1, 1804. They had six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest was Joel, b. Aug. 14, 1805.

Joel[6] (Joel[5], James[4], Joshua[3], William[2], Job[1]), m. 1st, Eliza Smith, Aug. 15, 1827; m. 2d, Mary Jane McCurdy, Apr. 25, 1860. Ch.—1, Edwin Albert, b. Dec. 24, 1861; 2, Emily Eliza, b. May 25, 1863; 3, Fannie Foster, b. May 29, 1865.

## Lackey.

Matthew Lackey came to this country about the year 1735, from the north of Ireland, to which place his family had previously emigrated from Scotland. He had a family of eight children, all born, it is supposed, in Upton, where he lived for a time, then removed to New York. His second son, Matthew, born October 21, 1742, came to Sutton about the year 1772, and built the house in which Lysander Houghton now lives, where he resided until his death in 1809.

He m. 1st, Mary Merriam; m. 2d, Dorcas Woodbury, Jan. 28, 1777. Ch.—1, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 28, 1771; m. David Smith, Oct. 13, 1794; 2, Mary, b. Jan. 25, 1773; m. Caleb Hicks, Jan. 21, 1796; 3, Matthew, b. July 16, 1775; 4, Samuel, b. Oct. 26, 1778; 5, Joshua, b. Oct. 2, 1781; 6, Joel, b. July 28, 1783; 7, Nahum, b. Sept. 21, 1785; 8, Jonathan, b. May 24, 1788; 9, Woodbury, b. Dec. 18, 1790; 10, Dorcas, b. May 13, 1793.

Matthew[3] (Matthew[2], Matthew[1]), m. Nancy Fuller, Nov. 28, 1805. Ch.—1, Mary Ann, b. Jan. 30, 1806; 2, Rufus Albert, b. Dec. 3, 1807; 3, Cynthia, b. July 10, 1811; m. Josiah M. Goldthwait, July 10, 1837; 4, Emory Davenport, b. Mar. 31, 1814; 5, Cimene, b. June 11, 1817.

Joshua[3] (Matthew[2], Matthew[1]), m. Azubah Davenport, Mar. 1807. Ch.—1, Lorinda, b. Oct. 12, 1808; m. Amos Burdon, Aug. 13, 1830; 2, Eunice, b. Mar. 19, 1810; m. Leander Putnam, 1837; 3, Dorcas, b. June 24, 1811; 4, Leander, b. Oct. 2, 1812; 5, Amory D., b. Mar. 31, 1814; 6, Annah Levina, b. Nov. 25, 1815; 7, Betsey; 8, Abigail; 9, Joshua; 10, Harriet.

Leander[4] (Joshua[3], Matthew[2], Matthew[1]), m. Rebecca Houghton, May 13, 1834. Ch.—1, Juliette A., b. July 19, 1835; m. Franklin H. Marble; 2, George A., b. Oct. 11, 1837; m. Mary C. Caswell, Dec. 13, 1860; 3, Andrew J., b. July 11, 1839; d. Sept. 27, 1839; 4, Alfred A., b. July 19, 1841; d. June 12, 1842; 5, Lansford, b. May 21, 1843; d. Aug. 22, 1843; 6, Adelaide B., b.

Sept. 22, 1844; d. Sept. 16, 1850; 7, Azubah L., b. Mar. 22, 1849; d. Aug. 13, 1849; 8, Ella A., b. Apr. 30, 1857; m. Fred. H. Yeaton, Nov. 16, 1876.

Amory D.[4] (Joshua[3], Matthew[2], Matthew[1]), m. Lydia Burdon, Mar. 18, 1839. Ch.—1, Mary Burdon, b. July 8, 1840.

Joshua[4] (Joshua[3], Matthew[2], Matthew[1]), m. Emeline ——. Ch.—1, Edwin Joshua, b. Oct. 21, 1850; 2, Emeline, b. Aug. 16, 1852; 3, Jerome, b. June 10, 1854.

Joel[3] (Matthew[2], Matthew[1]), m. Lucina Arnold, Sept. 27, 1807. Ch.—1, Frederick Arnold, b. Feb. 25, 1808; 2, Polly, b. Nov. 29, 1809; 3, Newell.

Newell[4] (Joel[3], Matthew[2], Matthew[1]), m. 1st, Susan E. Waterman, Nov. 11, 1845; m. 2d, Sarah ——. Ch.—1, Eugene, b. June 15, 1846; 2, Susan Maria, b. Sept. 7, 1854; 3, Charlotte Elizabeth, b. Aug. 16, 1856; 4, Newell, b. Oct. 28, 1857.

Nahum[3] (Matthew[2], Matthew[1]), m. 1st, Betsey Crossman, Mar. 5, 1806; m. 2d, Lavina Sibley, Aug. 28, 1809. Ch.—1, Palmer, b. Apr. 3, 1808.

## Le Baron.

Dr. Francis Le Baron, the ancestor of the Le Barons in this country, was born (as is supposed) in Bordeaux, France. He came to Plymouth about 1694. The first mention of him in the Plymouth records is his marriage to Mary Wilder of Hingham, September 6, 1695. He died August 8, 1704, aged thirty-six years, leaving three small boys, James, Lazarus and Francis.

His grave-stone on the "ancient hill" in Plymouth, now in good preservation, marks the date of his death and age, and a copy of his will can be found in the probate office at Plymouth, with an inventory of his property, which, for those days, was large.

His son Lazarus received a liberal education and finished his study of medicine in the city of New York. He married and resided in Plymouth, his native town, and had fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters. The eldest of his sons was Lazarus, who was educated and studied medicine under his father; went to Barbadoes, West Indies, where he was for a time engaged in the practice of his profession, and married Marguerite Newsome, November 10, 1743. He had two children, a son Lazarus, and a daughter, who, with his wife, died in Barbadoes. He returned to Plymouth with his son, where he settled, taking his father's practice. Here he married the widow Mary Thomas Lothrop and died, without further issue, in 1784.

His son Lazarus was apprenticed to Dea. Jones of Boston, as a hatter. This trade he carried on very successfully until 1774, when he removed to Sutton and purchased of Captain Nathaniel Sibley the estate now known as the "Le Baron place."

He married first, March 3, 1767, Susanna, daughter of Andrew Johannot of Boston; born 1738, died August 10, 1774.

The father of Andrew Johannot was Daniel, who came to this country with his parents, who were French Huguenots, and settled, with other families of the same extraction, in Oxford. After the massacre by the Indians of quite a number of those composing the French colony, the Johannot family returned to Boston.

Mr. Le Baron m. 2d, May 11, 1775, Hannah Chase; m. 3d, June 1783, Mary Chase; m. 4th, Mary Woodbury, Jan. 28, 1802; she d. Aug. 28, 1837, aged 72; he d. Nov. 30, 1827. Ch.—1, Susanna, b. Dec. 1, 1767; m. Dr. Stephen Monroe, Sept. 6, 1790; 2, Hannah, b. Jan. 22, 1776; m. Israel Putnam, Apr. 24, 1796.

Hannah, one of the daughters of Lazarus Le Baron, the first, married Benjamin Goodwin of Boston, whose son, Daniel Goodwin of Norton, was father of Rev. Daniel Le Baron Goodwin of Wilkinsonville.

Daniel L. B. Goodwin m. Rebekah Wilkinson, Dec. 12, 1825. Ch.—1, Sarah W., b. Aug. 10, 1828; 2, Mary B., b. Nov. 1830; 3, Elizabeth L., b. Mar. 1833; 4, Daniel, b. Mar. 10, 1835; 5, Hannah W., b. Aug. 17, 1837; 6, William W., b. Aug. 1, 1839; 7, Anna D., b. Jan. 17, 1841; 8, Rebekah Le B., b. June 9, 1843; 9, Susan W., b. June 18, 1848.

## Leland.

According to Dea. Leland, the first of the name in this country was Henry, who was living in Medfield in 1657, which year his son, Ebenezer, was born. Ebenezer had a son, James, who came from Sherburne and settled in what is now Grafton, upon the place owned by Deacon John McClellan.

James[3] (Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. Hannah Learned. Ch.—1, Jerusha, m. Jacob Whipple, Jan. 6, 1729; 2, Benjamin, m. Rebekah Parker; 3, Moses, b. about 1717; 4, James; 5, Hannah, m. Joseph Rice; 6, Thankful, b. Aug. 16, 1724; 7, Thomas, b. Oct. 27, 1726; d. Apr. 26, 1759; 8, Deliverance, b. Feb. 17, 1729; 9, Phineas, b. Dec. 26, 1730; 10, Prudence, b. Jan. 13, 1732; d. Jan. 29, 1732.

Moses[4] (James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. Mrs. Abigail Robbins of Littleton; d. Mar. 23, 1797. Ch.—1, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 19, 1740; m. Samuel Hicks, Jan. 24, 1760; 2, Solomon, b. May 12, 1742; d. July 21, 1808; 3, Moses, b. Sept. 1, 1744; m. Sarah Brigham; d. at 24; 4, Jacob, b. Apr. 2, 1746; m. Anne Taylor, Aug. 2, 1767; 5, Mary, b. Apr. 26, 1748; m. Abraham Taylor, Sept. 21, 1769; 6, Timothy, b. June 1, 1750; 7, Abigail, b. May 27, 1752; m. Moody Morse, jr., Mar. 31, 1774; 8, Sarah, b. Mar. 23, 1755; m. Sam'l Leland, Dec. 10, 1778; 9, Prudence, b. Aug. 8, 1759; m. Abner Batcheller, Feb. 22, 1781.

Solomon[5] (Moses[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. 1st, Lois Haven, Nov. 27, 1764; she d. Nov. 5, 1788; m. 2d, Molly Dudley, Jan. 14, 1791; d. Oct. 1824. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Aug. 31, 1768; 2, Solomon, b. Aug. 2, 1771; m. Lois Cummings, Apr. 2, 1795; 3, Susanna, b. June 23, 1773; d. Sept. 11, 1777; 4, Lois, b. Sept. 4, 1776; d. Sept. 9, 1777; 5, Azubah, b. Aug. 30, 1778; m. Peter Trask, Oct. 31, 1799; 6, Silas, b. Oct. 3, 1781; m. Lucina Bartlett, Nov. 27, 1805; 7, Abigail, b. Sept. 13, 1785; m. Sylvester Morse, May 20, 1815; 8, Lois, b. Oct. 10, 1788; m. Nahum W. Chamberlain.

Jonathan[6] (Solomon[5], Moses[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. Elizabeth, dau. of William King, July 8, 1798. Ch.—1, Silence Dwight, b. Sept. 17, 1799; d. unmarried; 2, Eliza, b. July 30, 1801; 3, Horace, b. Mar. 31, 1803; d. unmarried; 4, Alvan, b. Aug. 20, 1805; d. Feb. 8, 1845; 5, Rebekah King, b. July 1, 1807; drowned June 29, 1809; 6, Catherine Haven, b. May 9, 1809; m. John C. Whitin, May 30, 1831; 7, Solomon Williams, b. Nov. 18, 1811; 8, Mary Maxwell, b. Feb. 21, 1814; 9, Susan Lois, b. July 3, 1816; m. Samuel S. Edmunds, Apr. 19, 1849.

Alvan[7] (Jonathan[6], Solomon[5], Moses[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. 1st, Sophia Waters of Millbury, Dec. 30, 1834; she d. Apr. 26, 1838; m. 2d, Julia Jenks of Roscoe, Ill., July 23, 1840. Ch.—1, Julia Sophia, b. Nov. 14, 1841; d. May 19, 1850.

Timothy[5] (Moses[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. Mary Sibley, Feb. 9, 1775. Ch.—1, Reuben, b. Dec. 19, 1775; d. young; 2, David, b. Mar. 7, 1778; 3, Mary, b. May 10, 1779; d. young; 4, Susanna, b. Dec. 25, 1780; d. Oct. 24, 1814; 5, Oliver, b. Oct. 23, 1782; d. Jan. 25, 1859; 6, Lois, b. Sept. 25, 1785; 7, Sally, b. July 14, 1789; 8, John, b. Nov. 8, 1794; m. 1st, Julia Putnam; m. 2d, Betsey Batcheller, Nov. 24, 1825; 9, Lydia, b. July 2, 1798; d. July 2, 1798.

David[6] (Timothy[5], Moses[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. Chloe Richardson. Ch.—1, Martha Forbush, b. June 5, 1829.

Oliver[6] (Timothy[5], Moses[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. Silence Ellis, May 24, 1810; she d. Apr. 10, 1866. Ch.—1, Reuben, b. Feb. 21, 1811; 2, John Ellis, b. Oct. 20, 1812; m. Philura C. Rice; 3, Elias, b. Feb. 1815; d. Feb. 25, 1860; 4, Lyman, b. June 15, 1817; m. 1st, Martha Livermore; 2d, Eunice Hartwell; 5, Timothy Edwin, b. June 4, 1821; m. Lovicy Eddy; 6, Austin, b. July 17, 1825.

Reuben[7] (Oliver[6], Timothy[5], Moses[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. Mary H. Stockwell, Apr. 16, 1839. Ch.—1, Mary Fletcher, b. Aug. 21, 1841; d. Apr. 4, 1842; 2, George Reuben, b. June 23, 1843; m. Anna M. Philips, Sept. 1, 1870; 3, Henry F. b. Oct. 18, 1848.

Henry F.[8] (Reuben[7], Oliver[6], Timothy[5], Moses[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. Nancy F. Bowen, Oct. 7, 1869. Ch.—1, Frederick Henry, b. June 4, 1871.

Austin[7] (Oliver[6], Timothy[5], Moses[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. 1st,

Maria Johnson; m. 2d, Lydia G. Spaulding. Ch.—1, Charles Austin, b. May 4, 1848; 2, Louisa Maria, b. Apr. 17, 1850; m. J. Francis Woodbury, June 1, 1871; 3, Lyman Franklin, b. Sept. 11, 1852.

Charles A.[8] (Austin[7], Oliver[6], Timothy[5], Moses[4], James[3], Ebenezer[2], Henry[1]), m. Clara J. Mirick. Ch.—1, Clarence; 2, William Austin; 3, Arthur, b. July 31, 1878.

## Lilley.

Jonathan Lilley m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Mar. 24, 1732.

David Lilley m. Anna Chase, May 25, 1736. Ch.—1, Lydia, b. Mar. 18, 1737; 2, David, b. Apr. 24, 1739; 3, Joshua, b. Jan. 23, 1744; 4, Judith, b. Nov. 12, 1745; m. Benjamin Hutchinson, Nov. 2, 1769; 5, Anne, b. Sept. 2, 1747; 6, Jonathan, b. June 2, 1755.

David[2] (David[1]), m. Elizabeth Gibbs, Sept. 23, 1762. Ch.—1, John, b. Nov. 18, 1763; 2, Betty, b. Sept. 30, 1765; 3, Lucy, b. Feb. 23, 1769; m. Thomas Blanchard, Sept. 1, 1785; 4, David, b. Oct. 17, 1773; m. Dolly Stockwell, June 10, 1795; 5, Stephen, b. Dec. 14, 1775; m. Esther Wheeler, June 20, 1798; 6, Anne, b. Nov. 24, 1778; m. Jonathan Eaton, June 18, 1799.

John[3] (David[2], David[1]), m. Elizabeth Wilkins, Nov. 25, 1783. Ch.—1, Polly, b. Mar. 15, 1787; 2, Fanny, b. June 3, 1789; 3, Sumner, b. Feb. 1, 1801.

Joshua[2] (David[1]), m. Betty ——. Ch.—1, Joshua, b. Jan. 28, 1769; 2, Aaron, b. Jan. 1, 1770; 3, Moses, b. Sept. 12, 1771; 4, Betty, b. June 11, 1773.

## Lombard.

Nathan Lombard m. Delight Allen. Ch.—1, Alanson Allen, b. Jan. 25, 1803; 2, Adaline Marinda, b. Aug. 5, 1804; drowned May 29, 1822; 3, Harvey Faulkner, b. May 3, 1806; 4, Nathan Austin, b. Apr. 16, 1808; 5, Julia Ann, b. Aug. 8, 1814; 6, Emily, b. May 9, 1817; 7, Francis Edward, d. Mar. 19, 1822.

Alanson A.[2] (Nathan[1]), m. Alexa Ann Hutchinson, Nov. 1, 1830. Ch.—1, Frances Ann, b. Apr. 5, 1832; d. Apr. 29, 1836; 2, Henry F., b. Jan. 19, 1834; 3, Edwin, b. Dec. 22, 1836.

Henry F.[3] (Alanson A.[2], Nathan[1]), m. Nellie Callahan, 1863. Ch.—1, Herbert E., b. Nov. 19, 1864; 2, Frank E. b. Nov. 21, 1873.

Nathan A.[2] (Nathan[1]), m. Sarai ——. Ch.—1, George Austin, b. Sept. 9, 1837.

## Lovell.

Thomas Lovell (son of Thomas Lovell of Ipswich), came to Sutton about 1722. He m. Martha Herrick. Ch.—1, Esther, b. Mar. 27, 1717; m. Holyoke Putnam; 2, Thomas, b. June 17, 1719; 3, Martha b. Jan. 7, 1722; d. Aug. 14, 1723; 4, Ruth, b. Jan. 16, 1724; m. William Waite; 5, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 23, 1726; m. Joshua Carter; 6, George, b. June 28, 1729.

Thomas[3] (Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Eunice Putnam. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Aug. 22, 1744; m. Josiah Waite; 2, John, b. Aug. 8, 1746; 3, Ezra, b. Mar. 29, 1749; 4, Eunice, b. Oct. 2, 1751.

Ezra[4] (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Mary Jennison. Ch.—1, Elias, b. Jan. 12, 1778; 2, Polly, b. Feb. 17, 1779; 3, Lydia, b. June 5, 1782; 4, Ezra, b. July 8, 1787.

Elias[5] (Ezra[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Betsey Pierce. Ch.—1, Elias, b. Jan. 22, 1804.

George[3] (Thomas[2], Thomas[1]), m. Abigail Perkins. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Nov. 18, 1753; 2, Abigail, b. Feb. 28, 1755; m. Reuben Eaton; 3, Howit, b. Dec. 27, 1756; killed in the revolutionary war. 4, Hannah, b. July 17, 1759; 5, Tabitha, b. Feb. 7, 1761.

Thomas Lovell (relationship unknown), m. Lydia Moore, Jan. 13, 1762. Ch.—1, Thomas, b. Dec. 30, 1762.

## Marble.

Freegrace Marble was one of the original settlers of the town. Of his ancestry very little can be learned. He was the son of Samuel and Rebekah, and came from Andover; married Mary Sibley, and, according to Deacon Leland, was the first person married in town. He was a mason by trade and helped build the old State House, in State street, Boston. He died April 21, 1799.

Ch.—1, Mary, b. Apr. 4, 1721; m. Jacob Cummings, Jan. 21, 1741; 2, Samuel, b. Apr. 27, 1723; 3, Enoch, b. Nov. 25, 1726; 4, Rebekah, b. Mar. 10, 1729; 5, Malachi, b. Sept. 25, 1736.

Samuel[3] (Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Patience Gale. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Aug. 25, 1745; 2, Molly, b. Apr. 18, 1747; d. young; 3, Betty, b. Mar. 26, 1749; m. Jacob Snow, jr., Dec. 18, 1776; 4, Marcus, b. July 31, 1751; never married; d. in Springfield; 5, Stephen, b. Apr. 17, 1753; d. Dec. 18, 1817; 6, Joel, b. Nov. 10, 1754; committed suicide; 7, Jesse, b. June 25, 1756; m. Sally Putnam, Feb. 26, 1790; 8, Solomon, b. Apr. 14, 1758; 9, Rebekah, b. Nov. 20, 1759.

Samuel[4] (Samuel[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Lucretia Richardson of Woburn, Nov. 16, 1769. Ch.—1, Molly, b. Sept. 23, 1770; 2, Samuel, b. Jan. 7, 1772; 3, Lucretia, b. Mar. 20, 1773; 4, Elijah, b. Oct. 20, 1774.

Deacon Leland says "he went and settled in Stratton, Vt."

Stephen[4] (Samuel[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Betty Putnam, Nov. 14, 1776; she d. Dec. 21, 1812. Ch.—1, Nathan, b. June 29, 1778; 2, Betsey, b. Jan. 10, 1780; m. Nov. 15, 1800, Simeon Waters; 3, Polly, b. Sept. 10, 1781; m. Jan. 14, 1806, James Freeland; 4, Palmer, b. Sept. 20, 1784; 5, Charlotte, b. Dec. 7, 1786; m. Nov. 21, 1804, John, son of Andrew Elliot; 6, Samuel, b. Dec. 3, 1788; unmarried; went to Nova Scotia; 7, Nancy, d. young of lockjaw.

Nathan[5] (Stephen[4], Samuel[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Mehetabel Freeland. Ch.—1, James Putnam, b. Nov. 25, 1800.

Palmer[5] (Stephen[4], Samuel[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Polly Woodbury, Sept. 22, 1814. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. May 14, 1816; d. Jan. 13, 1845; 2, Hannah, b. July 27, 1818; m. Tyler Waters, May 29, 1844; 3, Betsey, b. Aug. 13, 1820; 4, Nancy, b. Sept. 12, 1823; m. George Metcalf, May 14, 1845; d. June 9, 1848; 5, Lewis, b. May 1, 1826; d. July 12, 1847; 6, Phœbe Jane, b. May 10, 1828; d. Nov. 25, 1847; 7, Mary Woodbury, b. Oct. 30, 1832; d. Dec. 24, 1844; 8, John Woodbury, b. Dec. 1, 1835; m. Susan Garfield.

Stephen[6] (Palmer[5], Stephen[4], Samuel[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Lerenna ———. Ch.—1, Lauren Stephen, b. June 13, 1843; d. Jan. 25, 1845.

Jesse[4] (Samuel[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]) m. Sally Putnam, Feb. 26, 1790. Ch.—1, Lewis, b. Sept. 7, 1790; 2, Esther, b. Jan. 12, 1792; m. Mar. 24, 1813,

Buckley Waters; 3, Sally, b. Aug. 22, 1793; m. Nov. 24, 1815, Alvan Pratt; 4, Sukey, b. Sept. 25, 1796; 5, Betsey, b. May 22, 1798.

Solomon[4] (Samuel[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Jerusha Greenwood, May 11, 1784. Ch.—1, Oliver, b. Oct. 11, 1785; 2, Cyne, b. Mar. 13, 1787; 3, Esther, b. Dec. 17, 1788; 4, Marcus, b. Aug. 7, 1790; 5, David, b. July 2, 1792; 6, Roxa, b. May 2, 1794; m. Isaac Dwinel, May 7, 1817; 7, Peter, b. May 6, 1796; 8, Elijah, b. May 19, 1799; 9, Leafa, b. April 14, 1801; 10, Joel, b. July 17, 1803.

Enoch[3] (Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Abigail Holland, Jan. 9, 1750; d. Jan. 12, 1815; she d. Jan. 15, 1815. Ch.—1, John, b. May 10, 1751; 2, Alpheus, b. Aug. 7, 1753; d. July 21, 1807; 3, Daniel, b. Dec. 17, 1755; 4, Thaddeus; 5, Aaron, m. Rebekah Putnam, Nov. 16, 1784; 6, Antipas; 7, Enoch; 8, Rufus; 9, Sally, m. Peter Putnam, Oct. 1, 1782; 10, Persis, m. Thaddeus Chase, Oct. 4, 1787; 11, Betsey.

Alpheus[4] (Enoch[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Anna Dudley, Dec. 15, 1774. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Mar. 27, 1776; 2, Hannah, b. Mar. 3, 1778; 3, Anna, b. July 5, 1780; 4, Lucy, b. Apr. 11, 1783; 5, Alpheus, b. Nov. 28, 1785; 6, John, b. May 9, 1788; 7, Freegrace, b. Mar. 6, 1792.

Samuel[5] (Alpheus[4], Enoch[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Hetty, dau. of Benajah Putnam. Ch.—1, Samuel; 2, Alpheus; 3, Leonard.

Alpheus[5] (Alpheus[4], Enoch[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Josiah, son of Dea. Willis Hall, Nov. 25, 1819. Ch.—1, Willard, b. Feb. 9, 1821; 2, Mary Ann, b. Apr. 7, 1823; 3, Henry, b. Dec. 4, 1828.

John[5] (Alpheus[4], Enoch[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Nancy Lathe of Grafton, Jan. 1808. Ch.—1, Nancy L., b. Feb. 20, 1809; 2, Frances, b. Aug. 10, 1810; 3, John, b. Dec. 25, 1812; 4, Ezra S., b. Mar. 1, 1814; 5, Susanna, b. Dec. 24, 1820; 6, Jane L., b. Apr. 20, 1823; 7, Mary L., b. Mar. 3, 1825.

Ezra S.[6] (John[5], Alpheus[4], Enoch[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Oct. 24, 1833, Fannie Gibbs, b. Oct. 24, 1805; he d. Oct. 24, 1862. Ch.—1, Ann Frances, b. Oct. 7, 1834; m. Clarence M. Ruggles, Jan. 28, 1854; 2, Juliette, b. Aug. 3, 1835; d. Aug. 20, 1835; 3, Eleanor Jane, b. Nov. 20, 1836; 4, Ezra Washington, b. Feb. 8, 1838; 5, Mary Julia Francena, b. Nov. 12, 1839; m. Edwin D. Hill, Nov. 18, 1862; 6, William Henry Harrison, b. Apr. 13, 1841; 7, Eliza Maria, b. Feb. 13, 1843; d. Feb. 24, 1843; 8, Elmer Waldron, b. Mar. 10, 1847; d. June 14, 1847; 9, Georgianna H. V. A., b. Mar. 13, 1848; d. May 15, 1848.

Ezra W.[7] (Ezra S.[6], John[5], Alpheus[4], Enoch[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. 1st, Harriet M. Sawyer, July 24, 1858; m. 2d, Lunetta E. Barnes, Sept. 7, 1873; she d. May 9, 1874; m. 3d, Apr. 23, 1877, Ella J. Wheelock. Ch.—1, Fannie Maria, b. June 12, 1859; 2, Elmer Ezra, b. Feb. 9, 1874; d. Mar. 6, 1874.

Henry H.[7] (Ezra S.[6], John[5], Alpheus[4], Enoch[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. June 7, 1862, Ellen M. Darling, b. June 29, 1842. Ch.—1, Frederick E. E., b. Dec. 4, 1863.

Malachi[3] (Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. 1st, Jan. 29, 1761 (entered upon the records as Michael; probably a mistake); m. 2d, Apr. 6, 1786, Abigail Keyes. Ch.—1, Andrew, b. Nov. 17, 1761; d. Apr. 6, 1808; 2, Mary, b. Feb. 24, 1763; m. May 12, 1785, Josiah Hall; 3, Moses, b. Feb. 2, 1765; 4, Lydia, b. Oct. 18, 1767; m. Nov. 27, 1788, Jonathan Dudley; 5, Simon, b. Apr. 29, 1769; 6, Deborah, b. Mar. 15, 1771; m. Feb. 28, 1792, John Dudley; 7, Hannah, b, July 10, 1774; 8, Peter, b. Feb. 15, 1776; 9, Simeon, b. Nov. 5, 1777; 10, Ezra, b. Feb. 25, 1780; 11, Sukey, b. Apr. 28, 1787; 12, Cyrus, b. Jan. 3, 1789.

Andrew[4] (Malachi[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Sarah Harback, July 28, 1789. Ch.—1, Sally Harback, b. Nov. 17, 1790; 2, Simon L., b. Oct. 5, 1792; 3, John Stillman, b. Sept. 2, 1794; 4, Royal Tyler, b. Mar. 13, 1797; 5, Mary H., b. June 2, 1798; drowned May 29, 1822; 6, Hannah Greenwood, b. Nov. 27, 1799; drowned May 29, 1822; 7, Jonas Russell, b. Jan. 7, 1803; d. Oct. 7, 1803; 8, Simeon Russell, b. Nov. 5, 1807.

Simon L.[5] (Andrew[4], Malachi[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. June 16, 1822, Prudy Putnam. Ch.—1, Andrew A., b. Apr. 12, 1823; 2, Mary H., b. May 14, 1825; 3, Joanna L., b. Dec. 25, 1828; 4, Hannah G., b. Jan. 14, 1830; 5, Franklin H., b. July 12, 1833; 6, Ann Louisa, b. June 29, 1836; 7, Albert Augustin, b. June 15, 1840; 8, Martha E., b. June 29, 1842.

Franklin H.[6] (Simon L.[5], Andrew[4], Malachi[3], Freegrace[2], Samuel[1]), m. Juliette A. Lackey. Ch.—1, Ada Juliette, b. Jan. 18, 1859; 2, Charles Franklin, b. Aug. 22, 1860; 3, Freddie Lincoln, b. Jan. 21, 1862; 4, Alfred Russell, b. Nov. 16, 1863; 5, George Edwin, b. Jan. 11, 1865; 6, Herbert William, b. June 11, 1872; d. Jan. 15, 1873.

## March.

The name of Hugh March appears upon the records of Newbury at an early date.

He had three wives: 1st, Judith ——, who d. Dec. 14, 1675; m. 2d, Dorcas Blackleach, May 29, 1676; she d. Nov. 22, 1683; m. 3d, Sarah Healey, Dec. 3, 1685; she d. Oct. 25, 1699; he d. Dec. 12, 1693, and left, among other children, Hugh, b. Nov. 3, 1656.

Hugh[2] (Hugh[1]), m. Mrs. Sarah Moody, Mar. 29, 1683. They had, among other children, Daniel, b. Oct. 30, 1695. This Daniel was probably the father of Jacob March, who was b. July 17, 1747, and came to Sutton about 1780.

Jacob[4] (Daniel[3], Hugh[2], Hugh[1]), m. July 4, 1781, Elleanor, dau. of David Moore, b. Apr. 14, 1761; she d. Feb. 25, 1848; he d. Sept. 29, 1814. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Apr. 24, 1782; 2, John, b. Dec. 12, 1783; 3, David, b. Jan. 29, 1785; d. May 13, 1829; 4, Jacob, b. May 7, 1786; d. Aug. 13, 1823; 5, Tappan, b. June 14, 1788; 6, Tyrus, b. Nov. 27, 1789; 7, Achsah, b. Oct. 22, 1792; 8, Jesse, b. Aug. 1, 1794; d. in infancy; 9, Alden, b. Sept. 20, 1795; d. June 17, 1869; 10, Elleanor, b. Aug. 25, 1797; d. Nov. 24, 1874; 11, Lucy, b. May 2, 1800; 12, Pamela, b. Mar. 9, 1802; d. Mar. 1877.

David[5] (Jacob[4], Daniel[3], Hugh[2], Hugh[1]), m. Catherine, dau. of Dr. Stephen Monroe. Ch.—1, Catherine M., m. James W. Clark; 2, Augusta; 3, Emily S., m. C. C. Esty of Framingham.

Jacob[5] (Jacob[4], Daniel[3], Hugh[2], Hugh[1]), m. Mary Le Baron, dau. of Dr. Stephen Monroe, Dec. 15, 1811. Ch.—1, Susan L. B., m. Amos W. Stockwell, Esq., of Worcester; 2, Mary C., m. Austin G. Fitch of Worcester; 3, Harriet, m. Rev. H. A. Tracy.

## Marsh.

Benjamin Marsh (see Annals) was one of the three who spent the winter of 1716–'17 in town. He does not seem, however, to have occupied the place which has borne his name until 1719; from which circumstance it has been sup-

posed by some that he was not a settler until that date. In the history of the home he occupied, it is said that he came from Danvers in 1719, which is probably a mistake.

He m. 1st (probably), Hannah King, June 24, 1709; m. 2d, Elizabeth Wheeler, Feb. 11, 1748. Ch.—1, Benjamin; 2, Abigail, b. Sept. 29, 1718; m. 1st, Jonathan Gould, Apr. 17, 1744; m. 2d, Thomas Harback, July 8, 1777; m. 3d, Benj. Marsh, 2d, nephew of Elder Benj., Nov. 26, 1783; m. 4th, Seth Chase, Mar. 17, 1788; 3, Mary, b. May 30, 1720; m. Joseph Bullen, Jan. 1, 1740; 4, Lydia, b. Oct. 1722; m. 1st, Ebenezer Gould, Nov. 12, 1741; m. 2d, Daniel Harwood, Mar. 28, 1758; 5, Hannah, m. John Sibley, Mar. 13, 1732.

Benjamin[2] (Benjamin[1]), m. 1st, Mehetabel King, Jan. 3, 1729; m. 2d, Ruth Waters. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Oct. 9, 1729; m. Nathaniel Wheeler, Dec. 29, 1748; 2, Mehetabel, b. May 8, 1731; m. Arthur Dagget, Jan. 28, 1751; 3, Stephen, b. Dec. 20, 1735; 4, Ruth, b. Mar. 1, 1740; m. Nehemiah Gale, Jan. 24, 1760; 5, Tamar, b. Nov. 17, 1743; m. Jonas Gale, Dec. 23, 1762. 6, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 3, 1745; m. Nathaniel Whitmore, Feb. 9, 1764.

Stephen[3] (Benjamin[2], Benjamin[1]), m. Nancy Dodge, Dec. 15, 1757; she d. Sept. 15, 1809. Ch.—1, Mehetabel, b. Jan. 9, 1759; m. Edward Easty, July 31, 1781; 2, Stephen, b. Apr. 9, 1761; d. Sept. 23, 1845; 3, Tyler, b. Apr. 15, 1763; 4, John, b. Sept. 10, 1765; m. Lois Marsh, Feb. 5, 1788; 5, Nancy, b. Feb. 29, 1768; d. Apr. 29, 1768; 6, James, b. Aug. 18, 1769; 7, Nancy, b. Oct. 26, 1770; m. Paul Sibley, jr., Jan. 31, 1792; 8, Joseph, b June 7, 1774; 9, Benjamin, b. Sept. 21, 1776; 10, Molly, b. Dec. 25, 1778.

Stephen[4] (Stephen[3], Benjamin[2], Benjamin[1]), m. Tamar Sibley, Apr. 26, 1786; she d. Sept. 13, 1814. Ch.—1, Mehetabel, b. Mar. 10, 1787; d. June 4, 1810; 2, Tamar, b. Feb. 7, 1790; d. Dec. 3, 1808; 3, Sally, b. Jan. 1, 1792; m. John T. Putnam, June 23, 1812; 4, Nancy, b. Nov. 30, 1795; m. Robert W. Flagg, Dec. 6, 1821; 5, Silvanus, b. May 10, 1798; 6, Stephen, b. Nov. 4, 1800; 7, Benoni, b. Jan. 11, 1805; d. Mar. 14, 1805; 8, Brooksey, b. May 31, 1806; 9, Adaline, b. June 4, 1808.

Stephen[5] (Stephen[4], Stephen[3], Benjamin[2], Benjamin[1]), m. Lucy Rich, Jan. 18, 1838. Ch.—1, Stephen Francis, b. Nov. 4, 1838; 2, Sarah Angeline, b. Sept. 26, 1846; m. Geo. W. Dodge, Apr. 30, 1874.

Stephen F.[6] (Stephen[5], Stephen[4], Stephen[3], Benjamin[2], Benjamin[1]), m. Martha A. Holman, Mar. 6, 1862. Ch.—1, Anna Lucy, b. June 26, 1864; 2, George Stephen, b. June 8, 1870; 3, Mary Almira, b. Mar. 13, 1873.

Benjamin, 2d, nephew of Elder Benjamin Marsh, probably came to town soon after his uncle. It appears that he had a son known as Benjamin, 3d, who came to Sutton with him.

Benjamin, 2d, m. 2d, Desire Moulton of Salem, Aug. 27, 1735; m. 3d, Mrs. Abigail Harback, Nov. 26, 1783. Ch.—1, Benjamin; 2, Desire, b. Aug. 5, 1737; m. Zaehra Warren, Apr. 1, 1755.

Benjamin[2] (Benjamin, 2d[1]), m. Rebekah Carriel, Jan. 14, 1742; she d. Aug. 4, 1805. Ch.—1, Joshua, b. Feb. 21, 1744; 2, Benjamin, b. Nov. 9, 1745; 3, Lot, b. Oct. 7, 1747; 4, Hannah, b. Aug. 27, 1749; 5, Rebekah, b. June 14, 1751; 6, Mehetabel, b. Aug. 24, 1753; 7, Hannah, b. Mar. 4, 1756; 8, Peter, b. June 24, 1760.

Joshua[3] (Benjamin[2], Benjamin, 2d[1]), m. Lois ——. Ch.—1, Joshua, b. Aug. 9, 1764; m. Abigail Sibley, Jan. 11, 1787; 2, Caleb, b. Aug. 19, 1766; 3, Andrew, b. June 2, 1769; 4, Lois, b. July 20, 1771; 5, Warren, b. May 27, 1786; 6, Sally, b. May 17, 1789.

Andrew[4] (Joshua[3], Benjamin[2], Benjamin, 2d[1]), m. Rebekah Stone, Apr. 9, 1788. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. Mar. 24, 1791.

Warren[4] (Joshua[3], Benjamin[2], Benjamin, 2d[1]), m. Betsey McClellan, June 24, 1806. Ch.—1, Mary McClellan, b. Oct. 22, 1806; 2, Paulina Bacon, b. Mar. 23, 1810; m. Eli Sprague, Mar. 25, 1835; 3, Waldo Warren, b. Mar. 27, 1812; 4, Louisa Chase, b. Feb. 15, 1814.

Benjamin[3] (Benjamin[2], Benjamin, 2d[1]), m. Melleson Davenport, May 8, 1765. Ch.—1, Melleson, b. Apr. 17, 1766; 2, Benjamin, b. Jan. 31, 1768; 3, Rebekah, b. Mar. 7, 1770; 4, Huldah, b. Mar. 4, 1772; 5, John, b. Apr. 4, 1778; 6, Sarah, b. Dec. 15, 1779; 7, Lucy, b. Jan. 27, 1782.

John[4] (Benjamin[3], Benjamin[2], Benjamin, 2d[1]), m, Lucretia ——. Ch.—1, Horace, b. Sept. 20, 1801; d. Aug. 3, 1803; 2, John, b. Aug. 5, 1803.

Lot[3] (Benjamin[2], Benjamin, 2d[1]), m. Abigail ——. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. Sept. 24, 1772; 2, Mehetable, b. Sept. 8, 1774; 3, Lot, b. Oct. 11, 1776.

Peter[3] (Benjamin[2], Benjamin, 2d[1]), m. Sarah ——; she d. Feb. 20, 1822. Ch.—1, Luuna, b. Feb. 23, 1785; 2, Hannah, b. May 4, 1787; 3, Fanny, b. Apr. 28, 1790.

Caleb Marsh (ancestry unknown), m. Ruth Dodge, Feb. 13, 1759. Ch.—1, Betsey; 2, Tyler; 3, Purley; 4, Amasa, b. Apr. 21, 1768; 5, Polly, b. Apr. 1, 1778; d. young; 6, Lemuel, b. Dec. 22, 1781; d. young.

Tyler[2] (Caleb[1]), m. Lucy Putnam. Ch.—1, Betsey, b. Dec. 28, 1793; 2, Seraph, b. Apr. 7, 1796; 3, Harriet, b. May 28, 1798; 4, Lewis, b. Oct. 22, 1800; 5, Willard, b. June 17, 1802.

Ebenezer (ancestry unknown), m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Ebenezer, b. Apr. 15, 1765; 2, Mary, b. May 17, 1767; 3, Daniel, b. Apr. 29, 1769; 4, Marcus, b. July 26, 1771; 5, Silas, b. Aug. 24, 1773; 6, Ezekiel, b. Dec. 7, 1775; 7, Anna, b. Aug. 15, 1780; 8, Mercy, b. May 6, 1784; 9, Phebe, b. June 28, 1786; 10, John, b. Mar. 18, 1788.

Ezekiel[2] (Ebenezer[1]), m. Sukey Paisley, May 21, 1805. Ch.—1, George, b. Feb. 13, 1805; 2, Sukey, b. July 29, 1806; d. Jan. 14, 1810; 3, Daniel, b. June 18, 1808; 4, Elijah, b. May 11, 1810; 5, Ezekiel P., b. June 28, 1812.

Alpheus Marsh (ancestry unknown), m. Patty Butler, Mar. 28, 1800; she d. June 26, 1812. Ch.—1, Patty, b. July 2, 1801; 2, Alpheus, b. Dec. 9, 1805.

## McKinstry, Rev. John.

John McKinstry, the first of the name who came to this country, was born in Brode Parish, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1677. He was of Scotch descent, and was the son of Roger McKinstry and Mary Wilson, who lived in the neighborhood of Edinburgh until compelled by the persecutions under Charles II., about 1669, to seek security and repose with their Presbyterian brethren in the Province of Ulster and the county of Antrim.

He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, from which he graduated master of arts in 1712. How he disposed of himself for the next six years is not known; he certainly qualified himself for the ministry, and undoubtedly received Presbyterian ordination.

He joined the company of emigrants from the north of Ireland in the summer of 1718, and arrived in Boston Aug. 4, 1718. He followed the fortunes of that portion of the immigrants that went to Worcester county. He had not long been there before his services were sought by the people of Sutton.

[For action of the town in reference to his settlement and dismission, see Annals.]

After his dismissal he concluded to join his Presbyterian brethren in New York. On his way thither, his wife's health failing, he rested at East Windsor, in Connecticut. The parish in the eastern precinct of the town, afterward called Ellington, having no preacher, he was requested to supply the pulpit. This circumstance resulted in a suspension of his journey southward, and a settlement over that parish as its first pastor, in 1733. He continued in this situation sixteen years, and remained in the town until his death, which took place on Sunday, January 20, 1754, at the age of seventy-seven years. He preached on the Sunday previous to his death.

Mr. McKinstry is said to have been a gentleman of good abilities, of popular talents, of unwavering integrity, a quality belonging to the family.

His wife died October 25, 1762, aged eighty-one.

Soon after his settlement in Sutton he married Elizabeth Fairfield of Wenham, probably a daughter of William Fairfield, who represented his town in the general court twenty-seven years, in nine of which he was speaker of the house.

By her he had seven children, viz: 1, John, b. Dec. 31, 1723; 2, Mary, b. Jan. 24, 1726; m. Daniel Ellsworth of Ellington; 3, Alexander, b. May 16, 1729; 4, William, b. Oct. 8, 1732: 5, Paul, b. Sept. 18, 1734; 6, Elizabeth, b. May 27, 1736; 7, Abigail, b. Mar. 26, 1739.

The first two were born in Sutton, the others in Ellington, Ct.

Elizabeth and Abigail died unmarried, the latter in Ellington, May 18, 1814. Elizabeth was killed by a negro servant of her brother William, June 4, 1763,

while she was visiting him in Taunton. The negro was fond of Elizabeth, but had been made to believe that he could obtain his freedom by killing some one of the family. He therefore took an opportunity, when his victim's back was towards him, and struck her a fatal blow on the back of her head with a flat-iron. Much excitement was produced in that quiet village and throughout the county by this sad event, and a great crowd attended on his trial and execution which soon afterward followed.

John, eldest son of Rev. John, married Eunice, daughter of David Smith of Suffield, Ct., 1760. He graduated at Yale College in 1746; was a class-mate and chum of Ezra Stiles, afterwards the distinguished president of the college. He was ordained the first pastor of the second church in Springfield, now Chicopee, in 1752; the church was formed in September of the same year.

Alexander married Sarah Lee of Litchfield, Ct., and died in Ellington, Nov. 9, 1759.

William married Priscilla, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Leonard, pastor of the first church in Plymouth, November 27, 1760. He was a physician and settled in Taunton. He died March 21, 1776.

Just before the breaking out of the war of the revolution, he was in successful practice in Taunton; but, being suspected of Tory principles, became the subject of offensive remark and was exposed to insult and injury. Being in feeble health and of a sensitive nature which could not bear hard usage nor a suspected position, he thought it advisable to retire for a time to Boston, where his family soon joined him. So high was his reputation in his profession that he received from General Gage the appointment of surgeon-general of the hospitals in Boston. When Boston was evacuated, Dr. McKinstry and his family went on board the fleet, which lay ten days in Nantasket roads waiting orders. During that time, viz., March 21, 1776, Dr. McKinstry died of consumption on board the Dutton hospital ship, at the age of forty-three years, and his remains lie buried on George's Island in that harbor.

Paul had three wives: 1st, Sarah Laird of Stafford; 2d, wid. Abigail Stone, maiden name Dean; 3d, ——.

## McClellan.

By R. R. Dodge.

Several families of this name came to America probably about the years 1690 to 1700; but their residence, connections and genealogy are not fully known. They were of Scottish origin. One family settled in Woodstock, Conn. Colonel Hugh McClellan settled in Colraine. Rev. Daniel McClellan was born in Pennsylvania, but was living in Colraine in 1769. James McClellan came into New England about 1718, and settled in Worcester.

He married Elizabeth, dau. of Dea. Percival Hall of Sutton, Dec. 22, 1722. They had six children: John, b. Dec. 6, 1723; Rebecca, b. April 23, 1725; James, b. June 22, 1727; Mary, b. Jan. 17, 1730; Moses, b. July 9, 1733; David, b. Aug. 19, 1735.

James, the third child, married Sarah Axtell of Grafton, Feb. 2, 1758. He purchased a farm in the eastern part of Sutton, upon which he settled, and where he and his wife lived until their death. He d. Sept. 11, 1794. She was b. 1737; d. Sept. 2, 1805.

The farm was occupied by his son, Deacon James McClellan, and his grandson, Deacon John McClellan, until the year 1855, when it was purchased by Reuben R. Dodge, in whose possession it now remains.

Ch. of James and Sarah McClellan: James, b. Aug. 8, 1759; d. June 26, 1841, aged eighty-two; Betsey, b. 1761; d. June 20, 1766; Sallie, b. 1763; d. July 2, 1766; Anna, b. 1765; d. July 22, 1766.

James, the only surviving child of James and Sarah McClellan, settled on the same farm. He married Beulah, dau. of Dea. Jonathan Bacon (then of Northbridge, afterwards of Dudley), in Nov. 1784. Mrs. Beulah McClellan d. Aug. 9, 1837, aged seventy-three.

Ch. of James and Beulah McClellan: Betsey, b. 1785; d. Aug. 14, 1852; Sarah, b. 1787; d. Aug. 29, 1837; James, b. Sept. 18, 1789; d. July 11, 1868; Patty, b. 1791; d. Feb. 2, 1816; Nancy, b. Jan. 13, 1794; d. Oct. 26, 1864; Mary, b. 1796; Beulah, b. 1798; d. Nov. 22, 1815; Lucy, b. Dec. 4, 1800; d. Mar. 1870; John, b. Dec. 8, 1806.

I. Betsey McClellan, oldest child of Dea. James and Beulah McClellan, was m. to Warren Marsh of Sutton, 1806. Ch.—Mary, b. Oct. 28, 1806; d. July 1876; Paulina B., b. 1810; Waldo, b. Mar. 27, 1812; Louisa C. b. 1814; Martha True, b. 1816; Maria True, b. 1818.

Mary M. Marsh was m. to Col. Timothy Wheelock of Grafton, b. May 19, 1800, Feb. 7, 1825. Ch.—Harriet L., b. Dec. 6, 1826; d. Sept. 4, 1828; Timothy E., b. Feb. 28, 1828; Harriet L., b. Aug. 18, 1830; d. Apr. 30, 1857; Warren, b. Jan. 4, 1840; d. Sept. 7, 1842; Ellen M., b. Feb. 9, 1843.

Timothy E. m. Elizabeth J. Good, Nov. 26, 1854. Ch.—Warren W., b. Aug. 7, 1855; Edward, b. Aug. 5, 1857; Charles, b. Aug. 18, 1859.

Paulina B. Marsh m. Eli Sprague of Sutton, Mar. 25, 1835. Ch.—George; Mary; Harriet; Martha.

George Sprague m. Letitia Young, Aug. 1865. Ch.—Joseph; Martha True; Mary Jane.

Mary Sprague m. George Williams, who d.; afterward m. Joseph L. Hill.

Harriet Sprague m. Charles Hammond. Ch.—Ezra W.; Arthur.

Martha Sprague m. John M. Fairbanks. Ch.—Marietta; Alonzo F.

Waldo Marsh, m. Rhoda Stillwell, (b. Dec. 6, 1813), Oct. 18, 1834. Ch.—Abram L., b. Oct. 30, 1835; d. Sept. 2, 1852; Henrietta, b. Feb. 5, 1838; d. Aug. 18, 1870; Joseph W., b. Oct. 30, 1842; d. Sept. 2, 1861; Mary E., b. Apr. 23, 1845; d. June 1, 1846; Mary A., b. Oct. 10, 1847; d. Jan. 17, 1865; Abby A., b. Jan. 27, 1851; George I. b. 1855.

Henrietta Marsh m. Holden Eldred, Jan. 22, 1859.

Mary A. Marsh m. Jacob Plank, Jan. 1863.

Abby A. Marsh m. John W. Winans, Jan. 17, 1872. Ch.—Charles W.

Louisa C. Marsh m. Albert C. Williams (b. 1813), Apr. 1835. Ch.—Ellen L., b. Mar. 12, 1837; m. William H. Fairbanks of Holden, Oct. 30, 1860. Ch.—Adele L., b. Sept. 1861; Jennie M., b. Dec. 1865; Edward E., b. Aug. 1868; William G., b. May 1874.

Maria Marsh m. Daniel Tainter. Ch.—Louise, m. Henry Woodruff; Etta, m. Eugene Reade; George, d. at the age of 12.

Martha T. Marsh m. Jeremiah True.

II. Sarah McClellan m. Rev. Jonathan E. Forbush, Aug. 24, 1812. Ch.—Jonathan M., b. Mar. 19, 1815; d. Mar. 24, 1836; James E., d. 1868; Lurinda B.; Edwin A., d. 1871; Sarah M.; Mary A., b. 1825.

James E. Forbush m. Elizabeth Goddard. Ch.—Mary A., Annette, James M., Elizabeth G., George S., Frank M.

James M. Forbush m. Emily Whitney of Natick, May 19, 1869. Ch.—Gayle F., Bessie E.

Elizabeth G. Forbush m. Fred. M. Morse, Nov. 29, 1876.

Lurinda B. Forbush m. Dr. Wm. M. Barrett, Nov. 30, 1846. Ch.—Emma C., William E., Alice M., Bertha.

Emma C. Barrett m. George C. Cutler.

Edwin A. Forbush m. Melvina F. Ware of Wrentham, Oct. 24, 1841. Ch.—Sarah E., Preston W., Edwin A., Flora D., Walter.

Sarah E. Forbush m. George Chamberlain of Ashland, 1862. Ch.—George, jr., b. 1864; d. 1864.

George Chamberlain, d. 1864. His wid., Sarah E., m. George Downs of Ashland. Ch.—Nettie.

Preston W. Forbush m. Eliza F. Higley of Ashland, Oct. 23, 1866. Ch.—Hattie, Harry W.

Edwin A. Forbush m. Josie Pond. One child; d. young.

Mary A. Forbush m. Norman F. Wright, 1845. Ch.—Emma C., b. 1847; Arthur M., b. 1849; Frank F., b. 1851; Fred. N., b. 1853; George, b. 1855; d. 1858; Walter K., b. 1858.

Arthur M. Wright m. 1876.

Frank F. Wright m. Mary Abbott of Binghampton, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1875.

III. James McClellan m. Fanny Fletcher of Northbridge, 1812; b. June 21, 1790. Ch.—James, b. July 25, 1813, d. Feb. 1855; Cornelia F., b. Mar. 28, 1815; d. Oct. 1839; Andrew F., b. 1816; d. 1817; Leonard E., b. Sept. 18, 1817; Martha, b. Jan. 27, 1819; Nancy, b. Apr. 12, 1821; d. May 1875; Beulah M., b, Dec. 26, 1824; Gilbert, b. Aug. 1826; d. 1829.

James McClellan m. Edith S. Sherman, Sept. 1, 1835; she d. Mar. 1837; he m. 2d, Eunice C. Sherman, May 1839. Ch.—James O., b. Mar. 28, 1840; Edith S., b. Oct. 8, 1841; Louise, b. June 16, 1843; Clara E., b. Mar. 5, 1845; S. Medora, b. Mar. 5, 1847; Florence, b. Dec. 1849; d. 1852; Eunice C., d. 1850.

James McClellan m. 3d, Eliza ——, 1851. Ch.—Fanny, b. Apr. 1852; Arabella, b. 1853; d. 1855.

James O. McClellan m. Carrie ——, 1867. Ch.—Florence, b. July 1870; Edith, b. Nov. 1871.

Edith S. McClellan m. John Titsworth of Aurora, Ill., June 1868. Ch.—Gertrude, b. 1871; Edna.

Louise McClellan m. John Parrington, June 1861. Ch.—John W., b. June 10, 1869; Vernon, b. Sept. 1871.

Clara E. McClellan m. James Shaffer of Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1868. Ch.—Dora, b. Sept. 5, 1870.

S. Medora McClellan m. Dr. John Mitchell of Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1872. Ch.—Beulah, b. Mar. 15, 1873; Westley Clair, b. Aug. 5, 1874.

Fanny M. McClellan m. Lorin Kilburn, May 1874.

Cornelia F. McClellan m. Isaac Grimwood of Bristol, Ill., Feb. 1839.

Leonard E. McClellan m. Cornelia Seeley of Bristol, Ill., Dec. 1842.

Martha McClellan m. John M. VanOsdel of Chicago, Ill.

Nancy McClellan m. Dea. Samuel Lathrop of Bristol, Ill., July 5, 1838. Ch.—Leonard O., b. Jan. 8, 1840; Cornelia E., b. Aug. 23, 1842; Lenora F., b. Dec. 28, 1846; Emma A., b. Aug. 8, 1849; Jessie, b. Jan. 8, 1857; John M., b. May 1, 1860; d. Dec. 12, 1871.

Leonard O. Lathrop m. Josephine Parsons of Plano, Ill., Dec. 1870. Ch.—Emma L., b. June 16, 1872.

Cornelia E. Lathrop m. Edward Hobbs, Feb. 13, 1868. Ch.—Cornelia L., b. Mar. 2, 1869; Frances J., b. Jan. 30, 1874.

Lenora F. Lathrop m. Emmett Arnold of Bristol, Ill., Sept. 1870. Ch.—Emma L., b. Dec. 12, 1868; d. 1869; Andrew H., b. July 14, 1870; Fred. L., b. Jan. 10, 1875.

Emma A. Lathrop m. William W. Dixon of Bristol, Ill., June 15, 1871.

Beulah McClellan m. Francis S. Seeley of Bristol, Ill., Feb. 1842.

IV. Patty McClellan m. Joshua Armsby of Sutton, Apr. 19, 1813. Ch.—Lewis, b. June 25, 1814; d. Feb. 23, 1873; Joshua M., b. Jan. 1816; d. Dec. 1873.

Lewis Armsby m. 1st, Clarissa B. Downe of Framingham; she d. June 1846; he m. 2d, Mary A. Prentiss of Northbridge, June 6, 1847. Ch.—Henry, b. July 1848; d. Aug. 1848; Henry P., b. Sept. 21, 1853; Eddie L., b. Dec. 4, 1858; d. Sept. 1859.

Joshua W. Armsby m. Emeline Brewer of Worcester. Ch.—Twins, d. young; Ella A., b. Oct. 1847; George F., b. Aug. 1, 1850.

George F. Armsby m. Emily Banister of Worcester, Dec. 1872. Ch.—Maud, b. Dec. 1874; Florence and Robert B., b. Mar. 1876.

V. Nancy McClellan m. Apr. 1818, Rev. Job Boomer of Fall River; b. Sept. 8, 1793; d. Aug. 16, 1864. Ch.—Nancy M., b. Sept. 29, 1819; Amelia M., b. June 19, 1823; Lucius B., b. July 4, 1826; George B., b. July 26, 1832; d. May 22, 1863.

Nancy M. Boomer, m. June 18, 1840, John Dagget of Attleboro, b. Feb. 10, 1805. Ch.—Mary B., b. June 17, 1842; d. Sept. 9, 1842; Marcia M., b. Dec. 26, 1843; d. Aug. 19, 1854; John M., b. Nov. 16, 1845; Charles S. b. June 5, 1848; d. June 27, 1855; Amelia M., b. Oct. 23, 1850; Henry H., b. Sept. 10, 1852; d. Aug. 13, 1854; Herman S., b. Sept. 6, 1855; d. Mar. 9, 1858.

John M. Dagget m. Nov. 18, 1868, Rose E. Brown of Stonington, Ct., b. Mar. 17, 1849. Ch.—John M., b. Dec. 31, 1869; Ernestine R., b. Oct. 14, 1873; d. Feb. 26, 1874.

Amelia M. Boomer m. Sept. 1846, Andrus Stone of Brookfield, b. June 18, 1824. Ch.—Isabella G. and Arabella J., b. June 5, 1848.

Isabella G. Stone m. Francis S. Marbury of New York City, Jan. 22, 1868. Ch.—Francis S., b. Nov. 1868; Isabella G., b. June 1871.

Arabella J. Stone m. William L. Thompson of New York City, Jan. 28, 1869. Ch.—William L., b. Nov. 1869; George F.

Lucius B. Boomer m. Sept. 20, 1848, Elizabeth Messenger of Fitchburg, b. Aug. 4, 1824; d. Dec. 15, 1850. Ch.—Lucius S., b. Dec. 5, 1850.

Lucius B. Boomer m. 2d, Sept. 4, 1855, Mary A. DeForest of Bridgeport, Ct., b. Aug. 11, 1828. Ch.—William B., b. Dec. 31, 1857; Mary M., b. July 7, 1861.

Lucius S. Boomer m. Mar. 13, 1877, Bertha Sterling of Bridgeport, Ct.

VI. Mary McClellan m. Dana Gale, May 1823. Ch.—Joseph F., b. Sept. 21, 1824; James M., b. Dec. 20, 1825; Jonathan D., b. June 19, 1829.

Joseph F. Gale m. Lois Sloan of New York, Jan. 13, 1856. Ch.—John D., b. Oct. 11, 1856; Mary J., b. Oct. 10, 1858; Joseph E., b. Sept. 8, 1860; d. Feb. 5, 1861; Lois S., b. Feb. 15, 1862; d. Aug. 23, 1862; George W., b. Jan. 22, 1868; d. Aug. 20, 1868; Ella B., b. June 21, 1870; d. July 30, 1870.

James M. Gale m. Susan B. Boomer of Bristol, Ill., Mar. 4, 1856. Ch.—Inez M., b. Feb. 11, 1857; d. Oct. 30, 1857; Arthur J., b. July 14, 1859.

Jonathan D. Gale m. Leannah ——. Ch.—Mary E., b. May 12, 1855; Edwin D., b. Sept. 1856; d. May 1857; George F., b. Feb. 22, 1859; Minnie E., b. Mar. 28, 1866.

Mary E. Gale m. Thomas S. Stump, Oct. 24, 1872. Ch.—Arthur D., b. Sept. 8, 1873.

VII. Lucy McClellan m. Apr. 20, 1822, James Boomer of Fall River, who d. Nov. 1876. Ch.—Mary L. b. July 8, 1825; d. June 1845; Susan B., b. Nov. 19, 1827; James M., b. June 26, 1831; Charles S., b. Oct. 3, 1834; d. Apr. 17, 1871; Merrill F., b. Aug. 4, 1839; d. Dec. 5, 1864; Cornelia E., b. May 23, 1842.

Susan B. Boomer m. James Gale, Mar. 4, 1856. Ch.—Inez M., b. Feb. 11, 1857; d. Oct. 30, 1857; Arthur J., b. July 14, 1859.

James Boomer m. Mary A. Haigh of Bristol, Ill., Feb. 13, 1862. Ch.—Alice, b. Feb. 28, 1864; Merrill B., b. Feb. 13, 1867; James D., b. Aug. 30, 1870; d. Aug. 18, 1873.

Cornelia F. Boomer m. Dr. William Putney, Mar. 13, 1873. Ch.—Lucy B., b. June 30, 1874.

VIII. Dea. John McClellan m. Oct. 14. 1834, Anna I. Dagget of Attleboro, b. Nov. 24, 1811. Ch.—James E., b. June 16, 1838; d. July 7, 1863; Emma C., b. Jan. 21, 1841; Sarah J., b. Apr. 14, 1843; Marcy T., b. July 22, 1845; John E., b. Sept. 5, 1847; Arthur D., b. May 21, 1850; Leila A., b. Feb. 23, 1852; d. July 29, 1875; Francis A., b. Dec. 24, 1854; Jennie I., b. July 7, 1857.

John E. McClellan m. Mary Bartshee of Buffalo, Missouri, Nov. 17, 1868. Ch.—James H., b. Nov. 23, 1869; Annie, b. May 8; 1871; Arthur L., b. Mar. 14, 1873.

## Mills.

Rev. Edmund Mills was born in Kent, Connecticut, in 1752. He was the son of John and Jane (Lewis) Mills.

He m. Mrs. Abigail (Moore) Packard, Jan. 23, 1789. Ch.—1, Polly, b. Jan. 10, 1790; d. Jan. 1800; 2, Edmund John, b. Aug. 17, 1791; 3, Abbie M., b, May 16, 1793; m. William Whittlesey, Oct. 27, 1815; 4, Maria S., b. Dec. 2. 1794; m. Newton Whittlesey, Apr. 15, 1821; 5, an infant, b. Sept. 19, 1797; d. 1797; 6, Lewis, b. Mar. 26, 1800; 7, Henry, b. Feb. 20, 1802.

Edmund John[3] (Rev. Edmund[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Tenney, Feb. 1825. Ch.—1, William Edmund, b. Nov. 2, 1825; m. E. J. Dusenbury, Sept. 3, 1851; 2, Nancy Tenney, b. Mar. 15, 1828; m. Leander Taylor, Jan. 3, 1854; 3, Samuel John, b. Nov. 17, 1830; d. Jan. 23, 1837; 4, Franklin Lewis, b. Oct. 24, 1836; 5, an infant son, b. Mar. 1835; d. Mar. 31, 1835; 6, Sarah Maria, b. Aug. 18, 1841.

## Morse.

Dr. Benjamin Morse, born in Newbury, was the son of Benjamin, who married Susanna Merrill; who was the son of Benjamin, who married Ruth Sawyer; who was the son of Anthony, who came from Marlborough, England, and settled in Newbury in 1635. He came to Sutton, according to Dea. Leland, in 1734; when he was about twenty-one years of age; married May 25, 1735, Abigail, daughter of Samuel Dudley, Esq. He died, according to Dr. Hall, April 2, 1776.

Ch.—1, Judith, b. Dec. 16, 1737; m. 1st, Silas Hazeltine, June 5, 1758; m. 2d, Eli Whitney, July 15, 1759; 2, Benjamin, b. Mar. 20, 1740; 3, Francis, b. Sept. 30, 1742; 4, Abigail, b. Mar. 29, 1745; m. Isaac Dodge, jr., Mar. 19, 1771; 5, Hannah, 6, Susanna, twins, b. May 29, 1747; Hannah m. Joseph Bullen, jr., Feb. 11, 1774; Susanna d. young; 7, Ezekiel, b. Sept. 12, 1749; 8, John, b. July 31, 1752.

Benjamin[5] (Benjamin[4], Benjamin[3], Benjamin[2], Anthony[1]), m. Mrs. Mary Barnard, Nov. 27, 1760. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Jan. 28, 1762; 2, Benjamin, b. Mar. 10, 1763; 3, Abel, b. Feb. 11, 1765; 4, Samuel, b. Sept. 9, 1766; 5, Susanna, b. Oct. 29, 1769; 6, Barnard, b. Nov. 6, 1777.

Benjamin[6] (Benjamin[5], Benjamin[4], Benjamin[3], Benjamin[2], Anthony[1]), m. Elizabeth ——; she d. June 20, 1815. Ch.—1, Lefe, b. Nov. 25, 1788; 2, Late, m. Nov. 25, 1791; 3, Benjamin, b. Nov. 27, 1795.

Ezekiel[5] (Benjamin[4], Benjamin[3], Benjamin[2], Anthony[1]), m. Mary Tyler, Feb. 18, 1785. Ch.—1, Polly Tyler, b. Apr. 29, 1787; m. Septimus Huntington, Feb. 7, 1810; 2, Royal Tyler, b. Aug. 12, 1790; 3, Nabby Dudley, b. Mar. 5, 1793; 4, Benj., b. Feb. 5, 1796.

Moody[4] (Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. May 7, 1741, Hannah Carleton, who was brought up in the family of Nathaniel Fry of Andover; he d. Aug. 14, 1805. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Sept. 23, 1742; m. Lot Hutchinson, Sept. 25, 1764; 2, Moody, b. July 7, 1746; 3, Molly, b. July 25, 1748; m. John Dudley, Oct. 13, 1768; 4, Nathaniel Fry, b. Dec. 6, 1750; d. in 1828; 5, Caleb, b. July 26, 1753; 6, Martha, b. Apr. 14, 1756; m. Daniel Tenney, jr., Jan. 29, 1779; 7, Joshua, b. July 9, 1759; 8, Susanna, b. Apr. 21, 1761; d. unmarried; 9, David, b. June 17, 1765.

Moody[5] (Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. Abigail Leland, Mar. 31, 1774. Ch.—1, Sally, b. Feb. 1775; d. Mar. 16, 1788; 2, Jonathan, b. Apr. 22, 1777; 3, Molly, b. Apr. 3, 1779; m. Levi Ball; 4, Moses Leland, b. May 19, 1781; 5, Prudence, b. June 12, 1783; m. Maj. Josiah Willard; 6, Charles, b. Oct. 27, 1785; m. Sally Butterfield; 7, Silence, b. Mar. 15, 1788.

Moses L.[6] (Moody[5], Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. Huldah Sibley, Dec. 10, 1804. Ch.—1, Charles Willard, b. Dec. 27, 1805; 2, Ruth Sibley, b. May 15, 1822; m. Aug. 25, 1844, Rev. Charles F. Allen, D. D., who is now president of the Maine Agricultural college, Orono. They have four children: Mary Elizabeth, Isabel Sibley, William Albert and Charles Morse.

Charles W.[7] (Moses L.[6], Moody[5], Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. 1st, Hannah Dascomb Russell, June 16, 1832; she d. Mar. 3, 1860; m. 2d,

Mrs. Rebekah True Cobb, May 8, 1861. Ch.—1, Abby Caroline, b. Aug. 16, 1833; 2, Joseph Leland, b. Mar. 23, 1835; d. Apr. 17, 1836; 3, Joseph Leland, b. May 4, 1837; 4, Mary Russell, b. Dec. 20, 1839; d. June 2, 1853.

Joseph L.[8] (Charles W.[7], Moses L.[6], Moody[5], Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 1859. Professor of languages at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill, Maine, since 1862; joined Maine Conference, M. E. church, 1861; m. Emily J. Leavitt, Oct. 5, 1861. Ch.—1, Mary Susan, b. Sept. 21, 1862; 2, Isabell Russell, b. May 22, 1866; 3, Charles Leavitt, b. Aug. 23, 1867; 4, Albert Augustus, b. July 21, 1870; 5, Harriet Leland, b. June 16, 1874.

Nathaniel T.[5] (Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. Hannah Gibbs, May 18, 1774; she d. Oct. 22, 1805; m. 2d, Rebekah Hall Putnam in 1810; she d. Jan. 28, 1819. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. Nov. 11, 1774; d. at the age of twenty-two months; 2, Lucy, b. Oct. 2, 1776; 3, Susanna, b. Oct. 24, 1778; d. at thirteen; 4, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 5, 1780; m. Tarrant King, July 20, 1803; 5, Sylvester, b. Jan. 18, 1783; d. Nov. 7, 1820; 6, Vandalinda, b. Apr. 28, 1785; m. Simon Hutchinson, Nov. 28, 1806; 7, John, b. Aug. 8, 1787; 8, Hannah, b. Oct. 13, 1789; d. at two years of age; 9, Nathaniel, b. Nov. 27, 1792; d. unmarried; 10, Polly, b. Mar. 1, 1795; 11, Arethusa, b. Aug. 30, 1797; m. Ithran Harris, Dec. 19, 1820.

Sylvester[6] (Nathaniel F.[5], Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. 1st, Lucy Hutchinson, Nov. 28, 1803; m. 2d, Abigail Leland, May 20, 1815. Ch.—1, Sylvester, b. Sept. 24, 1816; 2, Lucy Hutchinson, b. Aug. 22, 1818; 3, Edward W., b. Sept. 17, 1820.

John[6] (Nathaniel[5], Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. Polly Hathaway, Nov. 15, 1805. Ch.—1, Susanna, b. Feb. 14, 1811; 2, Leander, b. Aug. 15, 1812; drowned July 21, 1814; 3, Mary Gibbs, b. Jan. 29, 1815; 4, Harriet Newell, b. Mar. 29, 1817; 5, John Hathaway, b. July 21, 1819; 6, Catherine Brown, b. Apr. 22, 1822; d. in New Orleans; 7, David Wilkinson, b. Feb. 16, 1825; 8, Jane Wellington (according to Dea. Leland).

John H.[7] (John[6], Nathaniel[5], Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. 1st, Panthea Armsby of Sutton, Mar. 3, 1841; she d. Nov. 18, 1844; m. 2d, Mary P. Barrows, Jan. 1, 1861. Ch.—1, John Grant, b. July 11, 1863; 2, George Barrows, b. Aug. 8, 1868; 3, Horace Armsby, b. Mar. 27, 1873.

David W.[7] (John[6], Nathaniel[5], Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. 1st, ——; m. 2d, Anne S. Crist, Mar. 28, 1865. Ch.—1, Ella P., b. Sept. 1, 1849; 2, John H., b. Sept. 22, 1851; 3, Annie, b. Nov. 4, 1859; 4, Willy C., b. Feb. 3, 1866; 5, Bessie, b. Oct. 30, 1867.

Caleb[5] (Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. Lucy Ward, 1777. Ch.—1, Joseph Ward, b. Nov. 8, 1778; m. Susan Elliot of Leicester; 2, Oliver, b. Feb. 7, 1781; m. Laurinda Prouty of Spencer; 3, Mindwell, b. Mar. 9, 1783; m. Major Prouty of Spencer; 4, Nancy, b. July 4, 1785; m. Eleazer Prouty of Spencer; 5, Caleb Moody, b. Feb. 27, 1788; m. Polly Bemis; 6, Lucy, m. Rev. —— Hitchcock; 7, George Washington.

Joshua[5] (Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. Caroline Matilda Hathaway, May 9, 1782. Ch.—1, Caroline Matilda, b. Feb. 6, 1783; 2, Charlotte, b. Sept. 15, 1785; 3, Patty, b. Mar. 26, 1789; 4, Otis, b. Nov. 30, 1790; m. Sarah Putnam, Dec. 26, 1813; 5, Hannah; 6, Julia Ann.

David[5] (Moody[4], Anthony[3], Joshua[2], Anthony[1]), m. Dolly Rice, Oct. 6, 1789. Ch.—1, Sally, b. Sept. 8, 1790; m. David Haynes of Brookfield.

Simeon Morse (ancestry unknown), m. Azubah Wheeler, Dec. 15, 1785.

Ch.—1, Anna, b. Oct. 1, 1786; 2, Jason, b. Apr. 11, 1788; 3, Mary, b. Apr. 16, 1790; 4, Azubah, b. Feb. 27, 1792; m. James Putnam, Apr. 28, 1811; 5, Simeon, b. Feb. 21, 1794; 6, David, b. Apr. 11, 1796.

Jason[2] (Simeon[1]), m. Abigail ——. Ch.—1, Harriet Waters, b. May 5, 1816; 2, Jason Augustus, b. Aug. 20, 1817; 3, Mason W., b. Mar. 2, 1823; 4, Sarah Ann, b. Feb. 7, 1827.

Mason W.[3] (Jason[2], Simeon[1]), m. Frances M. Sprague, Nov. 14, 1850. Ch.—1, Scotto, b. Nov. 16, 1853.

## Nichols.

Isaac Nichols (ancestry unknown), m. Sarah Wilkins of Boxford, Feb. 1, 172- (record illegible). Ch.—1, Mary, b. Feb. 5, 1730; 2, Henry, b. Mar. 17, 1732; 3, Sarah, b. Sept. 13, 1734; 4, Isaac, b. May 13, 1737; 5, William, b. Nov. 1, 1739; 6, Joanne, b. Mar. 21, 1742; m. Jas. Stranahan, jr., Nov. 27, 1760; 7, Abigail, b. May 12, 1744; 8, Anne, b. —— 31, 1747; 9, Benjamin, b. Oct. 12, 1750.

Henry[2] (Isaac[1]), m. Elizabeth Town, Sept. 22, 1757. Ch.—1, Anne, b. May 28, 1759; 2, Isaac, b. Nov. 12, 1760; 3, Moses, b. Sept. 22, 1762; 4, David, 5, Jonathan, twins, b. Mar. 28, 1764; 6, Henry, b. Apr. 8, 1768.

Isaac[2] (Isaac[1]), m. Dorcas Sibley, Apr. 20, 1758. Ch.—1, Sampson, b. Apr. 26, 1759; 2, John, b. Oct. 2, 1761; 3, Sarah, b. Mar. 30, 1764.

John[3] (Isaac[2], Isaac[1]), m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, John, b. Feb. 5, 1783.

William[2] (Isaac[1]), m. Kezia Fitts, Aug. 18, 1760. Ch.—1, Solomon, b. Sept. 24, 1761; 2, Molly, b. Mar. 23, 1763; 3, Kezia, b. Oct. 30, 1764; 4, Sarah, b. Dec. 1, 1766; 5, Solomon, b. Sept. 23, 1768; 6, William, b. Apr. 25, 1771.

Benjamin[2] (Isaac[1]), m. Lucy Fitts, Feb. 28, 1772. Ch.—1, Phebe, b. Aug. 28, 1772; m. Daniel Buckman, July 1, 1771; 2, Lucy, b. Jan. 3, 1774; 3, Benjamin, b. May 15, 1775; 4, Ruth, b. Nov. 16, 1776.

Jonathan (ancestry unknown), m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Lucy, b. July 13, 1733; 2, Huldah, b. June 19, 1736; m. Jona. White, Feb. 28, 1760.

## Peirce.

John Peirce, the ancestor of the Sutton branch of the Pierce family, lived in Woburn. He represented the town in the general court in 1689. He had a son, John, who had a son, Ebenezer, the father of Dr. Ebenezer Pierce, who came to Sutton about 1740. He was born Sept. 11, 1711; died March 2, 1805. He married Mary Stowe, Feb. 25, 1742. She was born 1719; died Aug. 7, 1801.

Dr. P. settled in that part of Sutton, now Millbury, on or near Grass Hill.

Dea. Leland speaks of him as a man of "unexceptionable character," and as active in every good work. He was a deacon of the north parish church.

Ch.—1, Mary, b. Feb. 4, 1744; m. Capt. Abijah Burbank, Feb. 21, 1788; 2, Ebenezer, b. June 9, 1745; m. Eunice Loomis; 3, Sarah, b. July 18, 1747; d. Sept. 9, 1769; 4, Ruth, b. Feb. 27, 1749; d. Sept. 30, 1750; 5, Ruth, b. Nov. 25, 1750; d. unm., Oct. 21, 1782; 6, Deborah, b. Oct. 28, 1752; m. Samuel Small, July 5, 1786; 7, John, b. Apr. 20, 1754; 8, Lydia, b. Feb. 19, 1756; m. Jedediah Barton, Mar. 23, 1774; 9, Jonathan, b. Sept. 17, 1757; 10, David, b. Aug. 12, 1760; m. Sarah Bridges; 11, Aaron, b. Apr. 16, 1762.

John[5], (Ebenezer[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Lucy Snow, Oct. 5, 1775; m. 2d, Esther (Willington) Gale. Ch.—1, John, b. July 12, 1776; d. Aug. 20, 1796; 2, Betty, b. Oct. 29, 1777; m. Elias Lovell, Dec. 1, 1802; 3, Lucy, b. May 25, 1779; m. Andrus Waters, Aug. 19, 1801; 4, Luther, b. Oct. 14, 1781; 5, Calvin, b. Dec. 12, 1784; 6, Harvey, b. Oct. 24, 1790; d. Sept. 20, 1796; 7, Polly, b. Mar. 7, 1792; m. Jared Brainerd, June 23, 1811; 8, Harvey, b. Mar. 26, 1797; 9, John Wyman, b. May 20, 1801; d. Aug. 1, 1803.

Aaron[5] (Ebenezer[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Hannah Greenwood, Sept. 8, 1790. Ch.—1, Sally, b. June 10, 1791; m. Paul C. Chase; 2, Lydia, b. Sept. 9, 1792; m. Daniel Gordon; 3, Leonard, b. Dec. 8, 1793; d. Sept. 20, 1796; 4, Hannah, b. July 9, 1796; m. Thomas Eaton; 5, Leonard, b. Jan. 11, 1798; 6, Aaron, b. Aug. 8, 1802; d. Sept. 29, 1878, in New York City.

Leonard[6] (Aaron[5], Ebenezer[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), studied medicine, practiced successfully for a time in Sutton; then removed to Canton, Ill., where he died Aug. 30, 1843. He married Mary Le Baron, daughter of Capt. Israel Putnam, Nov. 15, 1831. Ch.—1, Mary Frances, b. May 18, 1834; 2, Ellen Douglas, b. Aug. 22, 1836.

Jonathan, son of William of Hopkinton (ancestry unknown), b. June 10, 1736; m. Mary Goodale, Feb. 2, 1764; d. Jan. 22, 1800; she d. Nov. 17, 1808. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Jan. 10, 1765; m. Phebe Chamberlain; 2, Eunice, b. Jan. 21, 1766; m. Reuben Walker; 3, Mary, b. Sept. 1, 1768; m. 1st, Joseph Park; m. 2d, Daniel Harback; 4, Amos, b. Oct. 13, 1770; d. Sept. 12, 1822; 5, Ebenezer, b. July 6, 1772; d. at eighteen years; 6, William, b. June 10, 1774; m. Lydia Lincoln; 7, Sarah, b. Nov. 24, 1775; 8, John, b. Aug. 31, 1777; d. Jan. 9, 1827; 9, David, b. May 12, 1779; 10, Joel, b. Mar. 31, 1781; 11, Jacob, b. Feb. 27, 1783; m. Azubah Glazier; 12, Lydia, b. Oct. 12, 1785; m. Lewis Slocomb; 13, Ezekiel, b. Nov. 1, 1787; m. Ruth Perry.

Amos[3] (Jonathan[2], William[1]), m. Anna Hicks, Mar. 6, 1800; she d. Apr. 13, 1851. Ch.—1, Amos, b. Mar. 29, 1801; 2, Silence, b. Feb. 6, 1803; m. Silas Bigelow; 3, Lewis, b. Nov. 23, 1804; 4, Eliza, b. 1809; 5, Charles A., b. Dec. 25, 1812; m. Anna E. Sibley, Oct. 10, 1839; 6, John A., b. 1815; 7, Silas A., b. Sept. 10, 1818; m. Maria Smith, Oct. 18, 1849.

Lewis[4] (Amos[3], Jonathan[2], William[1]), m. Merinda Benson. Ch.—1, Geo.; 2, Sarah; 3, Charles.

John[3] (Jonathan[2], William[1]), m. Lucy Carriel; she d. Apr. 7, 1851. Ch.—1, Lucy, b. May 10, 1803; m. David Prescott; 2, Jonathan, b. Apr. 28, 1805; 3, Olive, b. Apr. 27, 1807; m. B. F. Howell; 4, Solomon, b. Aug. 1809; 5, John Walter, b. July 14, 1811; 6, Mary C., b. July 4, 1813; 7, Sarah D.; 8, Asa H., b. Aug. 27, 1817; 9, Elizabeth S., b. Aug. 11, 1819; 10, Emily J., b. Aug. 29, 1821; 11, William N., b. Nov. 9, 1824; 12, Seth W., b. Aug. 17, 1826.

Jonathan[4] (John[3], Jonathan[2], William[1]), m. Fidelia Beaman, Oct. 28, 1830. Ch.—1, Charles Irving, b. Nov. 11, 1831; 2, Walter Whitman, b. Dec. 12, 1831; d. June 13, 1861.

Charles Irving[5] (Jonathan[4], John[3], Jonathan[2], William[1]), m. Lucy Ann Waterman, Nov. 25, 1857. Ch.—1, Cora Waterman, b. May 27, 1860; 2, Sara Bond, b. Jan. 24, 1863; 3, Charles Walter, b. Nov. 20, 1865; 4, Fred. Beaman, b. Dec. 17, 1868; 5, Harry Lincoln, b. Nov. 1, 1870.

William N.[4] (John[3], Jonathan[2], William[1]), m. Mary Ann Dickinson. Ch.—1, Julia Ann, b. June 20, 1852; d. June 23, 1852; 2, Hellen E., b. Nov. 10, 1853; d. Sept. 22, 1855; 3, Willie Dickinson, b. July 4, 1856; d. June 9, 1872; 4, Walter Newell, b. July 30, 1858; d. Sept. 4, 1860; 5, George, b. May 13, 1861; d. May 16, 1861; 6, Emily Jane, b. May 13, 1861; d. Aug. 27, 1863; 7, Annie Carroll, b. Apr. 21, 1864.

Joel[3] (Jonathan[2], William[1]), m. Reconcile Crossman, Oct. 9, 1805. Ch.—1, Dexter, b. Mar. 6, 1806; m. Anne Fiske; 2, Candice, b. Dec. 10, 1808; 3, Betsey, b. Sept. 10, 1811; 4, Harrison, b. Dec. 23, 1813; 5, Chauncy; 6, Geo. Washington; 7, Winfield Scott; 8, Helen Mar, b. May 10, 1833.

Joseph Pierce (ancestry unknown), m. Abigail Carriel, Oct. 10, 1765. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. Sept. 11, 1766; 2, Joseph, b. Dec. 1, 1767; 3, Lydia, b. Nov. 6, 1769; 4, John, b. Oct. 14, 1771; 5, Caty, b. Mar. 9, 1774.

Isaac Pierce (line of descent unknown), m. Martha ——. Ch.—1, Eunice, b. Feb. 24, 1754; 2, Isaac, b. Oct. 10, 1757; m. Esther Garfield, June 17, 1779; 3, Amos, b. Aug. 8, 1761; 4, Jesse, b. Mar. 4, 1764; m. Lydia Gale, Mar. 6, 1784; 5, Joshua, b. Nov. 3, 1765; 6, Abraham, b. Mar. 4, 1769.

## Prince.

David Prince (ancestry unknown), m. Phebe ——. Ch.—1, David, b. Oct. 23, 1725; 2, Sarah, b. Apr. 28, 1727; 3, Stephen, b. Oct. 4, 1730; 4, John, b. Nov. 27, 1733.

Stephen[2] (David[1]), m. Abigail Perkins, Sept. 16, 1756. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. Jan. 4, 1756; 2, Phebe, b. July 25, 1757; m. Daniel Sibley, Apr. 14, 1779; 3, Sarah, b. Nov. 25, 1758; m. Henry Harback, July 20, 1780; 4, Hannah, b. May 18, 1760; m. Eleazar Putney, Apr. 5, 1781; 5, Molly, b. Aug. 30, 1763; m. Joseph Carriel, Apr. 6, 1788; 6, Huldah, b. Oct. 25, 1765; m. Billy Brown, Oct. 20, 1785; 7, Miriam, b. May 17, 1767; 8, Jonathan, b. Feb. 1, 1769; 9, David, b. Jan. 1, 1771; 10, Stephen, b. Nov. 4, 1772; 11, Ruth, b. Feb. 8, 1775; 12, Lydia, b. Mar. 8, 1777; 13, Naomi, b. May 8, 1781.

## Putnam.

By Alvan W. Putnam.

In the history of the early settlers of Sutton are found the names of seven persons of the name of Putnam, whose immediate relationship cannot be traced; but it is believed that they all descended from John Putnam, who came from Buckinghamshire, England, in the year 1634, and settled in Salem. He was admitted freeman in 1647, and died in 1663. Three sons came with him, viz: Thomas, Nathaniel, John.

Thomas (2), John (1), married August 17, 1643, Prudence Holyoke from Tamworth (on the border of Warwick-

shire), England. She was probably a daughter of Edward Holyoke, who came from Tamworth in 1630, and settled in Lynn, and ancestor of President Holyoke and the late Dr. Edward Holyoke, who died in Salem, March 1829, aged one hundred years.

From this family the Putnams in Sutton had the names Edward and Holyoke. He was admitted freeman in 1642, and to the church in Salem, April 3, 1643.

Thomas and Prudence had three sons and five daughters. The daughters' names are not given. The names of the sons are: Thomas, Edward, Joseph.

Thomas[3] (Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Ann Carr, Sept. 25, 1678. They had one son and four daughters, whose names are not given.

Edward[3] (Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Mary Hale, June 14, 1681. Ch.—1, Edward, b. Apr. 29, 1682; 2, Holyoke, b. Sept. 18, 1683; killed by the Indians; 3, Elisha, b. Nov. 3, 1685; settled in Sutton; 4, Joseph, b. Nov. 1, 1687; 5, Nehemiah, b. Dec. 29, 1694; 6, Ezra, b. Apr. 29, 1696; 7, Isaac, b. Mar. 14, 1698; settled in Sutton.

Edward[4] (Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. ——. Ch.—1, Holyoke, b. 1705; settled in Sutton; 2, Edward, b. 1711; d. Feb. 17, 1800; 3, Miles, b. 1725.

Holyoke[5] (Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Eunice ——; m. 2d, Esther Lovell, May 4, 1742. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Oct. 6, 1735; m. Eleazar Bateman, Nov. 8, 1757; 2, Ebenezer, b. Sept. 7, 1738; m. Hannah Dike, Jan. 16, 1766; 3, Hannah, b. Apr. 26, 1741; 4, Martha, b. Apr. 27, 1743; 5, Eunice, b. Feb. 10, 1745; 6, Susanna, b. Aug. 16, 1747; 7, Joseph, b. Apr. 19, 1749; 8, Ezra, b. Nov. 2, 1751; 9, Thomas, b. July 1, 1754; 10, Mary, b. Apr. 5, 1758.

Ezra[6] (Holyoke[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Rebekah Dike, Dec. 14, 1780. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Apr. 18, 1781; 2, Charlotte, b. June 12, 1783.

Edward[5] (Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Ruth Fuller of Middleton. He came to Sutton in 1737 and lived and died where Peter H. Putnam now lives. Ch.—1, John, b. at Middleton, Aug. 25, 1735; d. June 13, 1809; 2, Stephen, b. Apr. 20, 1739; d. in the French and Indian war; 3, Ruth, b. June 6, 1741; m. Samuel Rich, jr., Mar. 18, 1761; 4, Archelaus, b. Feb. 16, 1743; d. Jan. 14, 1809; 5, Phœbe, b. Nov. 2, 1745; m. Nath'l, son of Elisha Rich, Sept. 25, 1766; 6, Sarah, b. Mar. 12, 1747; m. Paul, son of Jona. Sibley, Dec. 2, 1766; 7, Molly, bapt. Apr. 22, 1750; m. Bartholomew Putnam; 8, David, b. July 19, 1752; m. Phebe Woodbury, July 3, 1776; 9, Caleb, b. Oct. 27, 1754; m. Judith Sibley, Aug. 21, 1776; 10, Peter, b. May 29, 1757; 11. Lucy, b. June 2, 1760; m. Henry Phelps, jr., Aug. 19, 1777; 12, Asa, b. Apr. 30, 1763.

John[6] (Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Mary, dau. of Rev. David Hall, D. D., Apr. 13, 1758. He was a captain in the revolutionary war and a colonel in the militia. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. Dec. 25, 1758; d. in the rev. war in 1776; 2, Stephen, b. Apr. 5, 1761; removed to Whitingham, Vt.; 3, Elizabeth, b. July 31, 1763; m. Thomas Eddy, May 25, 1784; 4, John, b. June 27, 1766; was a physician; settled at Upton; 5, Charles, b. Nov. 10,

1768; 6, Mary, b. Feb. 3, 1771; m. Aaron Putnam, May 18, 1790; 7, Deborah, b. May 3, 1773; d. about 1789 or '90; 8, Rebekah Hall, bapt. July 4, 1776; d. young; 9, Sarah, bapt. May 17, 1778; m. Rufus Marble, Apr. 14, 1798; 10, Joseph Hall, b. Apr. 5, 1780; 11, Rebekah Prescott, b. Apr. 16, 1783; m. Solomon Putnam, Sept. 20, 1805.

Charles[7] (John[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Rhoda Stone, June 1, 1794. Ch.—1, Polly, b. Sept. 12, 1794; m. Capt. Chas. Chase, May 1, 1814; 2, Sally, b. Aug. 23, 1796; 3, Matilda, b. Nov. 8, 1798; 4, Rhoda, b. Mar. 15, 1801; d. May 30, 1801; 5, Betsey, b. May 15, 1802; m. Otis Pratt, June 26, 1828; 6, Charles Prescott, b. Apr. 13, 1804; m. Mary E. Marble, Oct. 11, 1843; 7, Sumner, 8, Solomon, twins, b. June 26, 1807.

Joseph Hall[7] (John[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Nancy Blandon, Nov. 20, 1805; m. 2d, Waity Black. Ch.—1, Brooksey, b. Aug. 2, 1806; 2, Sullivan, b. May 23, 1808; 3, Sumner, b. Dec. 2, 1809; d. May 21, 1876; 4, Pearley, b. Nov. 10, 1815; 5, Nancy, b. Oct. 6, 1824; m. Joseph Jones, Sept. 20, 1846; 6, Emeline, b. June 8, 1828; m. Joshua Lackey.

Sullivan[8] (Joseph H.[7], John[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Millia R. Draper. Ch.—1, Alfred A., b. Mar. 22, 1842; m. Abbie M. Putnam, Dec. 3, 1867; 2, Joseph Hall, b. Feb. 8, 1849.

Joseph Hall[9] (Sullivan[8], Joseph H.[7], John[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Amanda L. Whipple. Ch.—1, Millia, b. June 30, 1874; d. Sept. 23, 1874.

Sumner[8] (Joseph H.[7], John[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1],) m. Susan Dudley, July 1, 1840. Ch.—1, Louise, b. Aug. 2, 1846; m. E. Everett Burdon, Oct. 9, 1867; d. Aug. 5, 1869; 2, Joseph Edward, b. Dec. 19, 1848; d. June 7, 1862.

Pearley[8] (Joseph H.[7], John[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1],) m. Julia A. Walker, Feb. 3, 184'. Ch.—1, Clarence D., b. Jan. 27, 1846; d. Oct. 10, 1849; 2, infant daughter, b. July 22, 1850; d. Sept. 13, 1850; 3, Mary E. W., b. Aug. 13, 1860; m. Lovell W. Putnam, Oct. 9, 1878.

Archelaus[6] (Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Putnam, Oct. 10, 1765. Ch.—1, Aaron, b. July 13, 1766; 2, Archelaus, b. Aug. 17, 1768; d. Feb. 9, 1854; 3, Sarah, b. Dec. 26, 1770; m. Isaac King, Nov. 27, 1788; 4, Andrew, b. Sept. 24, 1773; 5, Ruth, b. Mar. 22, 1776; m. Adonijah Bartlett; 6, Amy, b. Oct. 7, 1779; m. Abner Putnam, Mar. 13, 1799; 7, Betsey, b. Sept. 14, 1781; m. Capt. Cyrus Carpenter.

Aaron[7] (Archelaus[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Mary Putnam, May 18, 1790. Ch.—1, Polly, b. Aug. 20, 1790; m. Jason Morse, Sept. 6, 1812; 2, Caleb, b. Oct. 18, 1792; d. unmarried; 3, Charles, b. Dec. 12, 1794; 4, Willard, b. Mar. 29, 1798; 5, Rebekah, b. Oct. 13, 1802; m. Samuel Waters; 6, Betsey, b. Aug. 15, 1804; 7, Jason, b. Sept. 4, 1807; 8, Palmer, b. Oct. 10, 1814.

Archelaus[7] (Archelaus[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Phœbe Hicks, Mar. 14, 1792. Ch.—1, Silence, b, May 22, 1793; 2, Tyler, b. Nov. 8, 1795: d. Sept. 9, 1849; 3, Julia, b. May 30, 1798; m. John Leland, Apr. 7, 1821; 4, Nancy, b. Feb. 17, 1805; m. 1st, Simon Tenney, Feb. 6, 1828; m. 2d, Dr. David Hall.

Tyler[8] (Archelaus[7], Archelaus[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Phœbe Woodbury, Nov. 23, 1820. Ch.—1, Mary Ann, b. Nov. 17, 1821, m. Andreas W. Pierce; 2, Alvan W., b. Oct. 18, 1824; 3, John E., b. Nov. 10, 1826; m. Nancy A. Merriam; removed to Big Lake, Minn.; 4, Julia

L., b. Sept. 3, 1828; d. Mar. 26, 1851; 5, Emily Jane, b. Dec. 9, 1830; m. John B. Pratt of Oxford; 6, Henry Tyler, b. Nov. 18, 1832; m. Caroline P. Newton; 7, Susan E., b. Oct. 8, 1834; d. Apr. 6, 1836.

Alvan Woodbury[9] (Tyler[8], Archelaus[7], Archelaus[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Mary Lovell Knight. Ch.—1, Elwin Tyler, b. Apr. 29, 1849; 2, Edgar Eugene, b. Mar. 6, 1852; 3, Irving Wilbur, b. Dec. 5, 1853; 4, Lovell Woodbury, b. Nov. 10, 1856; m. Mary E. W. Putnam, Oct. 9, 1878; 5, Milton Knight, b. May 20, 1859; 6, Jennie Frances, b. July 14, 1862; d. Feb. 8, 1863; 7, Elmer Julius, b. May 27, 1864; 8, Edward Pratt, 9, Edwin Pierce, twins, b. May 13, 1867; d. same date; 10, Emma Carrie, b. Nov. 14, 1868.

Andrew[7] (Archelaus[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Tamar Carriel, Nov. 30, 1797. Ch.—1, Salmon, b. Jan. 18, 1799; d. Sept. 13, 1800; 2, Sarah, b. Nov. 29, 1801; 3, Andrew, b. Sept. 8, 1803; 4, Tamar, b. Aug. 1, 1805; 5, Sanford, b. June 8, 1807; 6, Sumner, b. May 3, 1810; 7, John E., b. June 6, 1812; 8, Willard, b. Jan. 9, 1815; d. Sept. 29, 1818; 9, Darius, b. Oct. 30, 1819.

Peter[6] (Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Marble, Oct. 1, 1782. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Apr. 2, 1784; m. Moses Sibley, Dec. 16, 1801; 2, Peter, b. Mar. 22, 1788; 3, Fanny, b. June 2, 1800; m. Pearley Waters, May 12, 1822; 4, Persis, b. Aug. 21, 1802; m. Rufus Bacon, Dec. 11, 1823.

Peter[7] (Peter[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Patty Putnam; she d. Apr. 26, 1822; m. 2d, Ruth E. Watson; m. 3d, Mrs. Nancy Putnam, June 15, 1836. Ch.—1, Marble, b. Oct. 6, 1808; m. Adeline Marsh, Aug. 14, 1834; 2, Waldo, b. Oct. 8, 1810; 3, Patty Waters, b. May 18, 1812; m. Dea. Ansel Holman, May 25, 1824; 4, Peter Holland, b. Sept. 24, 1814; 5, Waters, b. Mar. 16, 1817; 6, Andrew Jackson, b. Apr. 25, 1819; m. Charlotte A. Andrews; 7, Ruth Edson, b. Aug. 25, 1823; d. Oct. 28, 1826; 8, Edwin Lombard, b. Nov. 26, 1827; 9, Solon Smith, b. June 14, 1829; 10, Ruth Elizabeth, b. July 20. 1832; m. Geo. Gibson; 11, Frances Ann, b. Apr. 20, 1837; m. Asa P. Dodge, June 22, 1857; 12, Sarah Marble, b. Feb. 15, 1840; m. John R. Humes.

Waldo[8] (Peter[7], Peter[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Mary Sibley, Dec. 1, 1835. Ch.—1, Marcus N., b. Sept. 17, 1836; m. Almona Walker; 2, Elijah B., b. July 15, 1838; d. July 23, 1867; 3, Edward S., b. Aug. 29, 1840; d. Aug. 27, 1874; 4, Mary M., b. Oct. 22, 1842; d. Sept. 3, 1844; 5, David W., b. Sept. 30, 1844; d. Mar. 15, 1849; 6, Mary E., b. Jan. 2, 1847, d. Apr. 3, 1849; 7, Ellen E., b. Jan. 2, 1850; d. May 12, 1867; 8, Andrew J., b. Oct. 19, 1851; d. July 4, 1872; 9, Julia F., b. Oct. 2, 1854; d. Mar. 10, 1864; 10, Martha, b. Jan. 23, 1858.

Elijah B.[9] (Waldo[8], Peter[7], Peter[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Lucy M. Fuller. Ch.—1, Mary E., b. Aug. 6, 1859; 2, Waldo J. B., b. June 1, 1866.

Edward S.[9] (Waldo[8], Peter[7], Peter[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Josephine J. Dennison. Ch.—1, Willie E., b. Dec. 7, 1868; 2, Charles, b. Nov. 14, 1870.

Peter Holland[8] (Peter[7], Peter[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Hannah B. Putnam, Oct. 29, 1837. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. July 29, 1838; m. Abial Newton; 2, Peter Holland, b. Oct. 19, 1840.

Peter Holland[9] (Peter H.[8], Peter[7], Peter[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Harriet A. Putnam, July 6, 1862. Ch.—1, David O., b,

May 22, 1864; 2, Peter O., b. Mar. 11, 1867; 3, Frank H., b. Feb. 1, 1869; 4, Phœbe N., b. Dec. 24, 1870; 5, Cora A., b. Feb. 20, 1873; 6, Wallace E., b. Nov. 3, 1875; 7, Carl W. S., b. Jan. 7, 1878.

Waters[8] (Peter[7], Peter[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Jane Putnam, May 10, 1840. Ch.—1, Sarah Jane, b. Nov. 2, 1841; 2, Nancy Louisa, b. Aug. 15, 1845; m. James W. Davis; 3, Marble, b. Aug. 19, 1847; 4, Martha Waters, b. Nov. 8, 1849; d. Feb. 8, 1856; 5, Henry Waters, b. Oct. 1, 1855.

Marble[9] (Waters[8], Peter[7], Peter[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Eveline, dau. of Richard Waters, Dec. 22, 1869. Ch.—1, Justin Marble, b. Feb. 27, 1873; 2, Julia Rosina, b. Aug. 22, 1875.

Asa[6] (Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Rachel Harwood of Barre; m. 2d, a Mrs. Taft of Douglas. Ch.—1, Polly, b. Aug. 13, 1787; 2, Pearley, b. Oct. 28, 1789; d. Dec. 20, 1808; 3, David, b. Feb. 7, 1793; 4, Asa, b. June 13, 1795; m. Patty Dudley, Nov. 28, 1815; 5, Delia, b. May 12, 1798; m. Capt. Pearly Howard; 6, Darius, b. Feb. 2, 1801; d. Aug. 2, 1838; 7, Rachel, b. Apr. 15, 1803; m. John Rich, May 24, 1825; 8, Julia, b. Nov. 13, 1808; m. Leonard Dodge, Dec. 15, 1831.

David[7] (Asa[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Phebe Harwood. Ch.—1, Bradford, b. Aug. 11, 1817.

Bradford[8] (David[7], Asa[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Harriet Sibley, Feb. 23, 1840. Ch.—1, Harriet A., b. Apr. 18, 1841; m. Peter H. Putnam, July 6, 1862.

Darius[7] (Asa[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Sally Putnam. Ch.—1, Maynard, b. May 5, 1823; 2, Darius Erastus, b. Mar. 25, 1825.

Elisha[4] (Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Hannah Marble of Salem; m. 2d, Susanna Fuller of Topsfield.

Elisha Putnam lived on and owned the place known as the James Freeland farm. He probably came into Sutton as early as 1725; was admitted to the church in 1730, and chosen deacon in 1731. He was town clerk and for many years town treasurer.

Ch.—1, Elisha, b. Dec. 2, 1715; d. in 1758; 2, Nehemiah, b. Mar. 22, 1719; d. Nov. 27, 1791; 3, Jonathan, b. July 19, 1721; 4, Hannah; m. Jonathan Dudley, Esq.; 5, Susannah; m. 1st, Timothy Holton, Feb. 24, 1742; m. 2d, John Whipple; 6, Mary, b. June 12, 1725; d. Apr. 22, 1736; 7, Stephen, b. Apr. 4, 1728; 8, Amos, b. July 22, 1730; d. Sept. 17, 1811; 9, Eunice, b. July 6, 1732; d. at Windham unmarried; 10, Huldah, b. May 25, 1734; m. a Matthews; 11, Rufus, b. Apr. 7, 1738.

Elisha[5] (Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Lydia Chase, Mar. 3, 1742. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and d. at or near Crown Point about 1758. Ch.—1, Andrew, b. May 2, 1742; m. Lucy Park, Jan. 10, 1764; 2, Elisha, b. Dec. 4, 1745; d. May 25, 1784; 3, Antipas, b. July 24, 1747; 4, Jokton, b. May 1, 1750; removed to Sutton, Vt.; 5, Luke, b. Oct. 5, 1755; was a revolutionary soldier; 6, William, b. Jan. 7, 1758.

Elisha[6] (Elisha[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Chamberlain, Apr. 2, 1765. Ch.—1, Molly, b. Feb. 23, 1766; m. Moses Sibley; 2,

Vashti, b. Jan. 28, 1768; m. a Wheelock; 3, Hannah, 4, Deborah, twins, b. Jan. 20, 1770; Deborah d. Feb. 6, 1770; 5, Elisha, b. Aug. 8, 1772; m. Levina Ellis; 6, Abraham, b. Jan. 19, 1775; d. Apr. 14, 1777; 7, Abner, b. Mar. 28, 1777; m. a Stearns; 8, Lucy, b. Nov. 16, 1779; m. Oliver Sibley.

Luke[6] (Elisha[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Mary Putnam, Nov. 23, 1786. Ch.—1, Tyler, b. Sept. 11, 1791.

Nehemiah[5] (Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Manning, Oct. 5, 1742. Ch.—1, Aaron, b. Mar. 23, 1744; 2, Sarah, b. Mar. 10, 1746; 3, Hannah, b. July 26, 1748; m. Jona. Willard, Nov. 25, 1773; 4, Rachel, b. Apr. 17, 1750; 5, Susanna, b. Jan. 19. 1752; m. John Fuller, Mar. 26, 1771; 6, Eunice, b. Dec. 4, 1753; m. Benj. Shumway, Apr. 4, 1773; 7, Reuben, b. Apr. 9, 1757; 8, Joseph, 9, Benjamin, twins, b. Sept. 20, 1760; Benjamin m. Patty Mason.

Aaron[6] (Nehemiah[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. ——. Ch.—1, Calvin; 2, Franklin; 3, Luther, d. young.

Calvin[7] (Aaron[6], Nehemiah[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Davidson, Dec. 3, 1799. Ch.—1, Samuel; 2, Hannah.

Reuben[6] (Nehemiah[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Elizabeth Mason. Ch.—1, Aaron, b. Aug. 29, 1781; d. Feb. 27, 1854; 2, Jonas, b. Mar. 5, 1783; 3, Mason, b. Dec. 20, 1784; 4, Manning, b. Apr. 12, 1787; 5, Rufus Austin, b. Nov. 18, 1791; 6, Polycarp (afterward changed to John Milton), b. Feb. 26, 1794; 7, John O., b. July 26, 1796.

Joseph[6] (Nehemiah[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Tamar Towne. Ch.—1, Tamar, b. July 8, 1786; 2, John Towne, b. Sept. 24, 1787; 3, Daniel, b. Aug. 30, 1789.

Jonathan[5] (Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Mrs. Anne (Chase) Stockwell, Nov. 3, 1743. Ch.—1, Adonijah, b. Oct. 9, 1744; m. Mary Wilkins, Nov. 27, 1766; 2, Mary, b. Dec. 25, 1755; m. Luke Putnam, Nov. 23, 1786; 3, Francis, b. Sept. 24, 1758; 4, Jona. Follansbee, b. May 9, 1763; d. Oct. 30, 1858.

Francis[6] (Jonathan[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Joanna Leland, Dec. 11, 1783. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. Feb. 8, 1784; m. Charles Rich, Apr. 9, 1809; 2, Phebe, b. Feb. 7, 1786; 3, Silas, b. Oct. 15, 1788; 4, Royal, b. Apr. 16, 1791; m. Mary Ann Seaver; 5, Olive, b. May 27, 1794; 6, Maria, b. June 28, 1796; m. Aaron Elliot; 7, Prudy, b. Feb. 28, 1799; m. Simon L. Marble, June 16, 1822; 8, Pliny, b. Feb. 15, 1801; m. Olive Grey; 9, Fanny, b. May 28, 1804.

Silas[7] (Francis[6], Jonathan[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Sarah, dau. of Capt. Levi Ludden, a descendant of George Soule, one of the Pilgrims who came from England in the Mayflower. Ch.—1, Syra Leland, b. Sept. 18, 1824; 2, Annette Soule, b. Apr. 24, 1826; 3, William Pitt, b. Mar. 10, 1828; 4, Walter Tell, b. Aug. 11, 1829; 5, Rosetta Asenath, b. July 24, 1831; 6, Ada Freeman, b. May 11, 1833.

Jonathan Follansbee[6] (Jonathan[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Philana Leland, July 6, 1786. Ch.—1, Jonathan F., b. May 6, 1787; 2, Philana, b. Nov. 1, 1789; m. Major Rufus Burdon; 3, Jim, b. July 11, 1795; d. June 13, 1855.

Jonathan Follansbee[7] (Jonathan F.[6], Jonathan[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Harriet Hall. Ch.—1, Denney Sumner, b. Mar. 13, 1817; 2, Harriet Ward.

Jim[7] (Jonathan F.[6], Jonathan[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Roxana Burdon. Ch.—1, Estes, b. Dec. 2, 1819; 2, Roxana, b. July 5, 1821; 3, Sumner, b. Dec. 1, 1822.

Estes[8] (Jim[7], Jonathan F.[6], Jonathan[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Sarah P. King, Nov. 24, 1840. Ch.—1, Sarah R., b. July 23, 1842; m. Joseph Bodo; 2, Hannah E., b. June 30, 1848; m. Artemas Pickering; 3, Abbie F., b. Jan. 19, 1860.

Sumner[8] (Jim[7], Jonathan F.[6], Jonathan[5], Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Laura E. Lowe. Ch.—1, Sarah Elizabeth, b. Mar. 14, 1857; m. Frank Walden; 2, James Selah, b. Oct. 17, 1858; 3, Jenny Josephine, b. Feb. 24, 1861; 4, George Decatur, b. Nov. 21, 1862; 5, Hattie Estelle, b. Sept. 5, 1866; 6, John E. L. B., b. Oct. 1, 1870; 7, Fred. Thurston, b. Oct. 7, 1872.

Stephen[5] (Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Mary Gibbs, Mar. 14, 1755. Ch.—1, Solomon, b. July 17, 1755; 2, Mary, b. June 8, 1757; 3, Rhoda, b. July 2, 1759. This family removed to Hampshire county.

Amos[5] (Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Swift, June 26, 1760. Ch.—1, Eliphal, b. July 8, 1762; d. Sept. 25, 1845; 2, Lucretia, b. Sept. 6, 1764; d. Jan. 1852; 3, Rebekah, b. Feb. 18, 1767; d. Dec. 29, 1854; 4, Paul, b. Mar. 4, 1769; d. 1779; 5, Susanna, d. in childhood; 6, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 22, 1772; m. Ebenezer Newton; 7, Polly, b. 1775; d. in 1851; 8, Sarah T., b. 1779; m. Ebenezer Bryant; both d. about Nov. 1, 1855; 9, Martha, b. Oct. 25, 1781; m. Silas Livermore; d. Oct. 3, 1852.

Rufus[5] (Elisha[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Miss Elizabeth Ayres, April 1761; m. 2d, Miss Persis Rice. Ch.—1, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 19, 1765; 2, Persis, b. June 6, 1767; 3, Susanna, b. Aug. 5, 1768; 4, Abigail, b. Aug. 7, 1770; 5, William Rufus, b. Dec. 12, 1771; 6, Franklin, b. May 27, 1774; d. Apr. 1776; 7, Edwin, b. Jan. 19, 1776; 8, Patty, b. Nov. 25, 1777; 9, Catherine, b. Oct. 17, 1780; 10, Ayres.

See sketch of Gen. Rufus Putnam in history of the homes, in connection with his birthplace in district number three.

Isaac (4), Edward (3), Thomas (2), John (1), settled in Sutton abont 1722, on the farm now owned by Mr. Oliver Hall and Robert Luther. He was recommended by the church in Salem (now Danvers) to the church in Sutton, and admitted February 1, 1730. His name is not found on the records after 1740. He died in the fifty-ninth year of his age. No one of his posterity is known to be living in Sutton at the present time.

Dea. Palmer Marble, Mrs. James Freeland, and the children of John Waters, deceased, are his great-grandchildren.

His children were: 1, Phineas, b. Oct. 1, 1722; 2, Asaph, b. Sept. 11, 1724; 3, Anna, b. July 27, 1726; 4, Susanna, b. Aug. 20, 1728; m. John Sadler of Upton, Jan. 15, 1746; 5, Nathan, b. Oct. 24, 1730; 6, Edward, b. Feb. 5, 1733; 7, Isaac, b. Nov. 4, 1734;* 8, Lydia, b. Oct. 20, 1736; 9, Daniel, b. Mar. 28, 1739; m. Anna, dau. of Hon. Samuel Chase; removed to Cornish, N. H.

* The intention of marriage of Isaac Putnam and Rachel Pratt, March 22, 1760, is recorded in book A., page 260, of the records in the town clerk's office, Oxford. Mrs. Putnam died in Becket, at the house of her son David, aged one hundred and four years.

Phineas[5] (Isaac[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. ——. Ch.—1, Levi, settled at Whitingham, Vt.; 2, Enoch; 3, Daniel; 4, Betty; 5, Huldah; 6, Eunice.

Daniel[6] (Phineas[5], Isaac[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Phebe Walker of Upton. Ch.—1, Austin, b. Mar. 16, 1796.

Asaph[5] (Isaac[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Sarah, dau. of Jona. Park, Sept. 7, 1743. There is no record of his family on the town books, and it is thought that he left town previously to 1760. From the record of the church it appears he had five children baptized, viz: 1, Abijah, bapt. Oct. 21, 1744; 2, Asaph, bapt. June 18, 1749; 3, Jonas, bapt. Aug. 16, 1752; 4, Ephron, bapt. July 7, 1756; 5, Park, bapt. July 7, 1756.

Nathan[5] (Isaac[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Betty ——. Ch.—1, Zadock, b. Dec. 29, 1752; m. Abigail, dau. of Major Elliot; 2, Micah, b. Apr. 8, 1754; 3, James, b. Nov. 26, 1755; m. Betsey Willard; settled in Grafton; 4, Betty, b. Jan. 12, 1758; m. Lieut. Stephen Marble, Nov. 14, 1776; 5, Lydia, b. Dec. 31, 1759; m. Stephen Fuller, Nov. 7, 1777; 6, Nathan, b. May 16, 1761; 7, Hannah, b. Mar. 13, 1763; m. John Waters, jr., Dec. 15, 1796; 8, Abner, b. Mar. 17, 1765; m. Abigail Waters; 9, Sally, b. Feb. 27, 1767; m. Jesse Marble, Feb. 26, 1790; 10, Tamar, b. Oct. 23, 1768; m. John King, jr., Mar. 17, 1785; 11, Polly, b. Apr. 1, 1770; m. Amos Waters, July 4, 1791; 12, John, b. Sept. 3, 1771; 13, Oliver, b. July 9, 1773; m. Betsey Newton, Dec. 15, 1796; 14, George W., d. without issue; 15, Abigail, m. a Rawson.

Micah[6] (Nathan[5], Isaac[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Anna Carriel, May 26, 1774. Ch.—1, Rebekah, b. Oct. 3, 1774; 2, Timothy, b. Apr. 7, 1776.

The family removed to Paris, Oneida County, New York.

Nathan[6] (Nathan[5], Isaac[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Putnam, Mar. 25, 1785. Ch.—1, Ruth, b. Sept. 2, 1785; 2, Ruth, b. Sept. 23, 1787; m. Judah Waters, Mar. 23, 1806.

John[6] (Nathan[5], Isaac[4], Edward[3], Thomas[2], John[1]), m. Anne ——. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. Apr. 25, 1799; d. Nov. 5, 1802; 2, Harvey, b. Mar. 27, 1800; 3, Gardner, b. Oct. 26, 1801; d. Oct. 26, 1802.

Nathaniel[2] (John[1]), m. ———. Ch.—1, Samuel; 2, John; 3, Joseph; 4, Nathaniel; 5, Benjamin, b. July 11, 1764.

Benjamin[3] (Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Holton, Aug. 25, 1686. They had seven sons and one daughter; among his sons were: 1, Tarrant, b. Apr. 12, 1688; 2, Cornelius, b. Sept. 3, 1702.

Tarrant[4] (Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. ———. Ch.—1, Tarrant, b. Apr. 3, 1716; 2, Israel; 3, Samuel; 4, Gideon.

Tarrant[5] (Tarrant[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Priscilla Baker, Dec. 9, 1742. Ch.—1, Tarrant, b. Apr. 24, 1744; d. Dec. 7, 1770; 2, Elijah, b. Jan. 23, 1747; graduated at Harvard College in 1766; 3, Elizabeth, b. May 30, 1749; m. Abraham Brown, Mar. 2, 1773; 4, Priscilla, b. Aug. 22, 1751; m. Adam Brown, Dec. 3, 1772; 5, Sarah, b. Aug. 4, 1753; m. Timothy Merriam, June 21, 1775; 6, Martha, b. July 15, 1755; m. David Copeland, Sept. 1, 1778; 7, Rebekah, b. May 5, 1759; m. Aaron Marble, Nov. 16, 1784; 8, Lydia, b. July 27, 1761; 9, Molly, b. Nov. 15, 1763; 10, Israel, b. May 22, 1767.

Israel[6] (Tarrant[5], Tarrant[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Hannah Woodbury, Jan. 30, 1795; she d. Sept. 1795; m. 2d, Hannah LeBaron, Apr. 24, 1796. Ch.—1, Hannah LeBaron, b. Mar. 10, 1797; m. Jabez Hull, Oct. 22, 1821; 2, LeBaron, b. Aug. 19, 1799; 3, Tarrant, b. May 18, 1801; 4, Mary LeBaron, b. Nov. 7, 1803; m. Dr. Leonard Pierce, Nov. 15,

1831; 5, Israel, b. Dec. 25, 1805; 6, Edwin, b. Jan. 9, 1808; 7, Frederick William, b. Aug. 3, 1810; 8, Frederick Augustus, b. May 30, 1813; 9, Theodore Elijah, b. Sept. 12, 1815; 10, Caroline Priscilla, b. Aug. 3, 1818; m. 1st, Dr. N. C. Sibley, Nov. 29, 1838.

LeBaron[7] (Israel[6], Tarrant[5], Tarrant[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Ann Braman, dau. of Dr. Amasa Braman of Millbury. Ch.—1, Henry, b. Jan. 3, 1824; 2, George Frederick, b. Aug. 29, 1826; 3, Edward Francis, b. Dec. 28, 1828.

Tarrant[7] (Israel[6], Tarrant[5], Tarrant[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Cornelia Titus Van Nortwick of New York, Oct. 4, 1828. Ch.—1, William Bruce, b. July 29, 1829; 2, Emma LeBaron, b. Mar. 27, 1831; 3, Caroline Monroe, b. Oct. 7, 1832.

Israel[7] (Israel[6], Tarrant[5], Tarrant[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Frost of Topsham, Me. He graduated at Brown University; was a physician and practised in Wales, and afterward at Bath, Me. Ch.—1, William LeBaron, b. 1835.

Cornelius[4] (Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Sarah ——; she d. June 9, 1741; m. 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins from Salem, Nov. 12, 1741. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Jan. 3, 1726; d. May 30, 1738; 2, Bethia, b. Dec. 18, 1728; 3, Cornelius, b. May 23, 1730; m. Elizabeth Perkins, Aug. 2, 1753; 4, Benjamin, b. May 13, 1732; 5, Nathaniel, b. May 3, 1734; 6, Tarrant, b. Mar. 28, 1736; 7, Bartholomew, b. Apr. 19, 1739; d. young; 8, David, 9, Sarah, twins, b. May 31, 1741; 10, Sarah, b. Mar. 18, 1743; m. Captain Archelaus Putnam, Oct. 16, 1765; 11, Bartholomew, b. Apr. 21, 1745; 12, David, b. May 14, 1747; 13, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 28, 1749; 14, Amma, b. Nov. 21, 1754.

Nathaniel[5] (Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Deborah Towne, Nov. 23, 1756. Ch.—1, Moses, b. Jan. 23, 1758; 2, Molly, b. Feb. 25, 1759; m. Daniel Jennison, Jan. 29, 1778; 3, Hannah, b. May 11, 1761; m. Tarrant Sibley, Apr. 22, 1779; 4, Stephen, b. Jan. 17, 1764; d. July 1779.

Moses[6] (Nathaniel[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Mary Allen, June 24, 1779. Ch.—1, Deborah, b. June 26, 1780; 2, Polly, b. Sept. 25, 1781; 3, Stephen, b. Dec. 24, 1782; 4, Nathaniel, b. Feb. 13, 1785; 5, Elijah, b. Oct. 9, 1786; d. Dec. 31, 1788; 6, Moses, b. Aug. 17, 1788; 7, Elijah, b. July 16, 1790; 8, Sally, b. July 14, 1792; m. Abraham Howard Apr. 3, 1811; 9, Stillman, b. Jan. 15, 1797; d. Aug. 17, 1798; 10, Suky, b. June 13, 1799; d. Aug. 22, 1803.

Stephen[7] (Moses[6], Nathaniel[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Mrs. Betsey Goddard, June 27, 1810. Ch.—1, Fayette, b. Mar. 24, 1811; d. Aug. 1813; 2, Eliza, b. Apr. 13, 1813; 3, Mary Allen, b. Apr. 18, 1816; 4, Fayette, b. July 29, 1819; 5, Manilla, b. Oct. 11, 1820; 6, Emila Sarah, b. July 22, 1824.

Nathaniel[7] (Moses[6], Nathaniel[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Charlotte, dau. of Joshua Morse. Ch.—1, Susan, b. Nov. 18, 1805; 2, Stillman, b. July 13, 1807; 3, Emily R., b. Oct. 5, 1810; d. July 13, 1813; 4, Hannah W., b. Mar. 7, 1820.

Bartholomew[5] (Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Mary Putnam; m. 2d, Hannah Axtell. Ch.—1, Bartholomew, b. July 13, 1774; 2, Lucy, b. July 18, 1779; 3, Edward, b. Jan. 26, 1782; 4, Prudence, b. Nov. 13, 1784; m. Daniel Hathaway; 5, Phebe, b. Oct. 10, 1787; m. Capt. Elijah Bigelow; 6, Lewis, b. July 15, 1796; 7, Cynthia, b. Aug. 27, 1804.

Bartholomew[5] (Bartholomew[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Hannah, dau. of Tarrant Sibley, Sept. 4, 1801. Ch.—1, Russell, b. Feb.

3, 1802; 2, Polly, b. Apr. 4, 1804; m. Bethuel Leonard, Aug. 8, 1826; 3, Clark, b. Feb. 18, 1806; 4, Prudence, b. Feb. 19, 1808; 5, Leonard, b. Apr. 26, 1810; 6, Zilpha, b. Apr. 8, 1812.

Russell[7] (Bartholomew[6], Bartholomew[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Adeline ——. Ch.—1, Russell Bartholomew, b. Apr. 4, 1825; 2, Lucien, b. July 24, 1827; 3, Silas, b. July 19, 1830; 4, Leonard, b. Mar. 27, 1833.

David[5] (Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Elizabeth Woodbury, Apr. 12, 1770. Ch.—1, David, b. Apr. 30, 1771; d. young; 2, Betty, b. Apr. 14, 1773; m. Aaron Elliot; 3, Abner, b. May 14, 1775; d. June 25, 1859; 4, Cyrus, b. Aug. 21, 1777; 5, Jerusha, b. Dec. 13, 1779; m. Thomas Bigelow, Aug. 28, 1803; 6, Cornelius, b. Jan. 28, 1782; 7, Sally, b. July 28, 1784; m. Samuel Bigelow, Dec. 27, 1806; 8, Lucy, b. Sept. 8, 1787; m. June 1, 1805, Simeon, son of Dea. Aaron Elliot; 9, Joseph, b. Feb. 23, 1790.

Abner[6] (David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Amy, dau. of Capt. Archelaus Putnam, Mar. 13, 1799. Ch.—1, Ruth, b. June 12, 1800; 2, Sally, b. Apr. 29, 1802; m. 1st, Darius Putnam; m. 2d, Tourtellott Inman; 3, Harvey, b. Nov. 29, 1804; 4, Anna, b. Nov. 3, 1806; m. Chas. H. Newton, Oct. 23, 1831; 5, Archelaus, b. Dec. 3, 1808; 6, Willard, b. Feb. 7, 1811; 7, Dexter, b. Nov. 14, 1813; m. Ruby T. Torrey, Mar. 16, 1840; 8, Louisa, b. Oct. 14, 1816; 9, Lawson, b. Sept. 18, 1820.

Harvey[7] (Abner[6], David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[4], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Rebekah Lee, Jan. 7, 1829. Ch.—1, Elias Merriam, b. Oct. 7, 1829; 2, Susan Ann, b. Nov. 7, 1830; m. Salem J. Shaw, Feb. 18, 1851; 3, Ann Janette.

Archelaus[7] (Abner[6], David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Laura Nichols. Ch.—1, Francis, b. Feb. 16, 1833; 2, Gilbert; 3, Willard; 4, Addison; 5, Laura.

Lawson[7] (Abner[6], David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Martha M. Inman, Mar. 1, 1847; she d. July 11, 1858; m. 2d, Sarah R. C. Johnson, Feb. 29, 1860. Ch.—1, Milo Herbert, b. Dec. 19, 1849; d. May 30, 1853; 2, Wilmot S., b. Sept. 26, 1852; 3, Arthur L., b. Apr. 18, 1862; 4, Sarah E., b. Aug. 7, 1864; 5, Effer R., b. Sept. 27, 1866; 6, Amasa S., b. Dec. 5, 1870.

Cyrus[6] (David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Lucinda Hathaway, May 17, 1800. Ch.—1, Salmon, b. Dec. 29, 1800; 2, David, b. Feb. 6, 1803; 3, Prudence, b. Dec. 20, 1804; d. Dec. 28, 1804; 4, Lucinda, b. Oct. 5, 1806; m. Merritt Cook; d. Jan. 14, 1845; 5, Horace, b. Feb. 16, 1809; 6, Mary Reid, b. Oct. 2, 1811; d. Jan. 15, 1812; 7, Philander, 8, Leander, twins, b. Mar. 10, 1815.

Salmon[7] (Cyrus[6], David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Tryphena Bigelow, Feb. 24, 1824. Ch.—1, Henry; 2, Otis; 3, Samuel; 4, Mary Lucinda; 5, Persis Jane.

David[7] (Cyrus[6], David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Polly Titus, 1825; she d. May 20, 1829; m. 2d, Almy Hicks, Oct. 4, 1829; she d. Mar. 31, 1842; m. 3d, Susan Williams, Nov. 20, 1842; she d. Aug. 9, 1846; m. 4th, Rebekah Church, Mar. 28, 1847. Ch.—1, Waterman, b. Oct. 1826; d. Feb. 1828; 2, Mary, b. Dec. 13, 1828; 3, Serthana, b. June 21, 1832; d. July 19, 1842; 4, Philander, b. Dec. 30, 1833; 5, Cyrus, b. Oct. 5, 1844; 6, Albro, b. July 28, 1846.

Horace[7] (Cyrus[6], David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Clarinda Boyce. Ch.—1, Maria; 2, Jane; 3, Silas; 4, William; 5, Ann; 6, Julia; 7, Emma.

Philander[7] (Cyrus[6], David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Harriet Prentice, Oct. 1838. Ch.—1, Marcus, b. Nov. 10, 1839; 2, Wheelock, b. Sept. 9, 1841; 3, Edward, b. July 14, 1843; 4, Emma Jane, b. June 28, 1847.

Leander[7] (Cyrus[6], David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Eunice Lackey, June 1, 1837; she d. Mar. 30, 1852; m. 2d, Mrs. Martha A. Bowen, Mar. 28, 1853. Ch.—1, Dorcas Anna Lackey, b. Dec. 29, 1838; m. Reuben A. Usher; 2, Emerlaide, b. Feb. 6, 1843; m. Franklin Howard; 3, Jerome, d. Mar. 26, 1852; 4, Franklin L., b. Mar. 28, 1853.

Cornelius[6] (David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Bigelow. Ch.—1, Polly, b. June 1, 1804; 2, Darius, b. Sept. 30, 1806; 3, Lucy, b. Sept. 3, 1808; 4, Ulver Abigail, b. Jan. 18, 1811; m. Nathan Waters, Dec. 2, 1832; 5, Harrison Bigelow, b. Apr. 18, 1813.

Joseph[6] (David[5], Cornelius[4], Benjamin[3], Nathaniel[2], John[1]), m. Polly Putnam, Dec. 26, 1813; m. 2d, Fanny Whittemore of Leicester. Ch.—1, Maria Louisa, b. Jan. 4, 1815; 2, Palmer, b. May 1, 1817; 3, Mary Elizabeth, b. July 3, 1819; 4, Simeon, b. Nov. 17, 1821; 5, Alexander, b. June 29, 1824; 6, George Whittemore, b. Aug. 11, 1827; 7, Charles Vernon, b. July 6, 1829; 8, Porter Franklin, b. July 21, 1831.

John[2] (John[1]), b. about 1630; was a military officer, representative of Salem in 1680, 1686, 1690 and 1691; was admitted freeman in 1665; m. Rebekah Prince, July 3, 165–. They had four sons and four daughters. The name of but one is given: Ebenezer, b. 1665.

Ebenezer[3] (John[2], John[1]), m. Hannah Brown, 1695. They had three sons and two daughters. Among his sons was Jeptha, b. Aug. 24, 1699.

Jeptha[4] (Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Ruth Ray; m. 2d, Mrs. Ruth Hayward of Beverly, Jan. 8, 1746. Ch.—1, Benajah, b. Aug. 27, 1725; 2, Samuel, b. May 19, 1727; 3, Hannah, b. Aug. 13, 1728; m. Benj. Woodbury, May 28, 1746; 4, Ebenezer, b. Feb. 22, 1730; d. Mar. 5, 1730; 5, Fuller, b. Jan. 13, 1731; 6, Ruth, b. Oct. 18, 1732; m. Stephen Holman, Nov. 5, 1751; 7, John, b. July 27, 1738; 8, Mary, b. Oct. 23, 1741; 9, Benajah, b. Sept. 7, 1747; 10, Gideon.

Samuel[5] (Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Kezia Hayward, Sept. 22, 1757. They had one son who enlisted in the army of the revolution and was killed in battle.

Fuller[5] (Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Mary Cummings, Dec. 4, 1752; m. 2d, Eunice Hayward, Nov. 23, 1756. Ch.—1, David, b. Jan. 26, 1753; 2, Eli, b. Sept. 27, 1754; 3, Ruth, b. Dec. 4, 1757; 4, John, b. July 8, 1760; 5, Jeptha, b. Sept. 24, 1762; 6, Sarah, b. July 20, 1765; m. Nathan Putnam, jr., Mar. 31, 1785; 7, Lucy, b. Feb. 16, 1768; m. Tyler, son of Caleb Marsh, Mar. 9, 1781; 8, Ruby, b. Sept. 20, 1770; 9, Prudy, b. July 20, 1774; m. Caleb Sibley, Jan. 1, 1794.

David[6] (Fuller[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Martha Waters, Jan. 15, 1781. There is no record of their children. 1, Rufus, m. Sally Sibley, Dec. 15, 1805; 2, Patty, m. Capt. Peter Putnam; 3, Eli, m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Harback, and removed to Ludon, where he d. without issue.

John[6] (Fuller[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Huldah Waters, Aug. 22, 1781; m. 2d, Anne Powers; m. 3d, Dorcas Collar. Ch.—1, John; 2, Sylvanus; 3, Harry; 4, Ruth, b. Mar. 26, 1820; 5, Esther, b. Oct. 28, 1822; m. Freeman Sibley.

John[7] (John[6], Fuller[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Nancy, dau. of Abner Cummings. Ch.—1, Dulcena, b. Dec. 12, 1813; d. July 20, 1816;

2, Harriet, b. Mar. 20, 1815; d. July 20, 1816; 3, Jane, b. Nov. 1, 1816; m. Waters Putnam; 4, John Perry, b. Mar. 27, 1818; 5, Ira, b. Nov. 15, 1819; d. May 12, 1821; 6, Ephraim Laughton, b. Apr. 30, 1821; d. Dec. 3, 1822.

John Perry[8] (John[7], John[6], Fuller[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Harriet M. Ward, June 26, 1850. Ch.—1, John Walter, b. Sept. 13, 1852; 2, Emma Jane, b. Mar. 19, 1854.

John W.[9] (John P.[8], John[7], John[6], Fuller[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Adora L. Putnam. Ch.—1, Lucy Harriet, b. Feb. 12, 1876.

Sylvanus[7] (John[6], Fuller[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Betsey Elliot; m. 2d, Persia Hatback, July 31, 1839. Ch.—1, Ira Sylvanus, b. Aug. 14, 1827; 2, Mary Elizabeth, b. June 8, 1829; d. July 26, 1844; 3, Julia Ann, b. Jan. 12, 1833; m. Rev. Joseph Barber; 4, Sarah Maria, b. Mar. 24, 1835; m. Franklin Sibley.

John[5] (Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Mary Cummings, Apr. 9, 1761. Ch.—1, Rebekah, b. Sept. 13, 1763; 2, Jacob, b. Nov. 20, 1764; 3, John, b. Mar. 8, 1766; 4, Olive, b. Aug. 28, 1767; 5, Simeon, b. Aug. 10, 1769; m. Martha Batcheller.

Benajah[5] (Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Mrs. Sarah Fitts, Dec. 13, 1770. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. July 5, 1771; m. Peter Stockwell, Sept. 30, 1803; 2, Phebe, b. Nov. 26, 1773; m. Samuel Dudley, Feb. 15, 1795; 3, Mehitable, b. Apr. 25, 1775; m. Capt. Samuel Marble; 4, Anne, b. May 11, 1777; 5, Abijah, b. July 30, 1779; 6, Eunice, b. June 17, 1782; 7, Molly, b. May 2, 1784; m. Andrew Sibley; 8, James, b. Nov. 2, 1786; 9, Sylvester.

Abijah[6] (Benajah[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Betsey Burdon, May 15, 1803. Ch.—1, Sally, b. June 22, 1803; 2, Melona, b. June 4, 1805; m. Nicholas Woodward; 3, Vilota, b. June 26, 1807; 4, Luther, b. Feb. 16, 1809; 5, Jason, b. Feb. 14, 1811; 6, Lyman, b. Jan. 28, 1813; 7, James, b. Feb. 7, 1816; 8, Emory, b. July 26, 1818; 9, Sylvester, b. Sept. 12, 1821; m. Ann M. Lynch, Mar. 3, 1820; 10, Sally, b. Nov. 26, 1823; 11, Rufus, b. Nov. 19, 1827.

Lyman[7] (Abijah[6], Benajah[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Eliza J. Brigham. Ch.—1, Sarah J., b. Jan. 4, 1840; 2, Julia M., b. Dec. 31, 1846; 3, Laura A., b. Apr. 12, 1848; 4, Orason L., b. Dec. 17, 1850; d. Sept. 19, 1870; 5, Emma A., b. Nov. 27, 1859.

James[7], (Abijah[6], Benajah[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Phebe P. Sloan, Nov. 9, 1836. Ch.—1, Jane Eleasleth, b. Nov. 11, 1837; 2, Henry Clinton, b. July 6, 1839; 3, George Emory, b. Jan. 9, 1841; 4, Abbie Melissa, b. Dec. 3, 1844; m. Alfred A. Putnam, Dec. 3, 1867.

Henry Clinton[8] (James[7], Abijah[6], Benajah[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Harriet M. Fuller. Ch.—1, Flora L., b. July 20, 1860; 2, George Henry, b. Feb. 11, 1865.

Emory[7] (Abijah[6], Benajah[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Martha E. Miller; m. 2d, Jane Miranda Miller. Ch.—1, Martha Jane, b. June 13, 1852; m. Lewis Pratt.

Rufus[7] (Abijah[6], Benajah[5], Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Hannah J. Graves. Ch.—1, Ella Frances, b. May 22, 1871; 2, Walter Edwin.

Gideon[5] (Jeptha[4], Ebenezer[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Holton, Nov. 28, 1775. Ch.—1, Gideon, b. June 7, 1776; 2, Nabby, b. Apr. 23, 1778; 3, Artemas, b. May 31, 1780. He removed with his family to Calais, Vt.

## Rawson.

Ebenezer Rawson[4] * (David[3], William[2], Edward[1]), m. Sarah Chase, Mar. 9, 1758; d. June 12, 1813; she d. Nov. 4, 1814. Ch.—1, Prudence, b. Dec. 24, 1758; m. Stephen Marsh, Aug. 24, 1783; 2, Lydia, b. Apr. 18, 1760; m. Dan'l Bullen, June 20, 1784; 3, Ebenezer, b. Dec. 22, 1761; 4, Sarah, b. Mar. 18, 1763; m. Samuel Robinson, Feb. 11, 1793; 5, Abner, b. Mar. 2, 1765; 6, John, b. June 1, 1767; d. young; 7, Jerusha, b. Oct. 13, 1769; m. James Holmes, Feb. 24, 1792; 8, Samuel, b. Sept. 4, 1771; m. Polly Freeland; 9, Elizabeth, b. June 5, 1774; m. Jacob Dodge, Mar. 7, 1801; 10, Marmaduke, 11, Nizaula, twins, b. Apr. 18, 1777; Nizaula m. Timothy Hutchinson, Mar. 24, 1797; 12, Mary, b. July 5, 1780; m. Sullivan Bridgman, Feb. 26, 1805; m. 2d, Thomas Brown; 13, Clarissa, b. Feb. 26, 1782; d. Sept. 3, 1810; 14, Abigail, b. May 11, 1786.

## Rice.

The ancestor of the Rices in this country was Edmund, born about 1594; came from Barkhampstead, England, and settled in Sudbury in 1639, removed thence to Marlboro', where he died May 3, 1663. He had eleven children, among whom was Thomas, who married Mary ——, and resided at Sudbury and Marlboro'. He had thirteen children, among whom was Thomas, born June 30, 1654; married Mary ——, and resided in Marlboro'.

Ch.—1, Thomas, b. 1683; m. Mary Oakes; 2, Charles, b. July 7, 1684; m. Rachel Wheeler; 3, Eunice, b. May 3, 1686; 4, Jason, b. Feb. 23, 1688; 5, Jedediah, b. June 10, 1690; m. Dorcas Wheeler; 6, Abial, 7, Anna, twins, b. Dec. 11, 1692; Abial d. Dec. 27, 1692; Anna d. Dec. 25, 1692; 8, Ashur, b. July 6, 1694; 9, Adonijah, b. Aug. 11, 1696; taken by the Indians, Aug. 8, 1704, carried to Canada and never returned; 10, Perez, b. July 23, 1698; 11, Vashti, b. Mar. 7, 1700; m. Daniel Hardy, Dec. 22, 1727; 12, Beriah, b. Aug. 20, 1702; m. Mary Goodenow; 13, Noah.

Perez[4] (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Edmund[1]), m. Lydia ——; resided at Westboro', where they were admitted to the church, Sept. 5, 1725; he was dismissed to the church in Sutton, May 19, 1734, and his wife Lydia, July 8, 1739. They came to Sutton about 1732, were both admitted to the church in 1740. Ch.—1, Phineas, b. Aug. 4, 1724; 2, Jedediah, b. May 29, 1726; d. Apr. 4, 1756; 3, Ephraim, b. Mar. 14, 1729; 4, Mehitabel, b. Apr. 3, 1731; 5, John, b. June 26, 1734; 6, Benjamin, b. June 16, 1744; 7, Betsey, b. Aug. 17, 1747; m. Bartholomew Towne, Jan. 22, 1767; 8, Stephen, b. June 20, 1749.

Phineas[5] (Perez[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Edmund[1]), m. Hannah Cummings, Mar. 23, 1744. Ch.—1, Nathaniel, b. Sept. 18, 1745; m. Elizabeth Lawrence; 2, Hannah, b. July 26, 1747; 3, Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1751; 4, Elizabeth, b. July 6, 1753; 5, Abigail, b. Apr. 17, 1755; 6, Ruth, b. Feb. 24, 1758; m. John Rice; 7, Noah, b. Mar. 5, 1760; 8, Lydia, b. May 29, 1763.

Stephen[5] (Perez[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Edmund[1]), m. 1st, Ruth Stone, May 12, 1768; m. 2d, Mary Batcheller, Sept. 18, 1771. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. July 3,

* See history of the home he occupied in district number twelve.

1769; d. young; 2, Stephen, b. Sept. 27, 1772; 3, Ruth, b. May 10, 1774; 4, Ruth, b. Feb. 7, 1780; 5, Mary, b. Nov. 18, 1782; 6, Susanna, b. May 21, 1789; 7, Lucinda, b. Nov. 4, 1797; 8, Daniel, b. July 17, 1799.

Noah[4] (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Edmund[1]), m. Hannah, dau. of Joshua and Rebekah (Church) Warren. Ch.—1, Lydia; m. Timothy Bacon, Aug. 6, 1752; 2, Thomas, b. Nov. 27, 1734; m. Rebekah Kingsbury, Jan. 16, 1767; 3, Noah, b. Oct. 17, 1738; d. Aug. 10, 1739; 4, Fortunatus, b. Sept. 1740; d. 1740; 5, Asahel, b. Feb. 13, 1742.

Asahel[5] (Noah[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Edmund[1]), m. Mary, dau. of Joseph and Elizabeth (Legg) Brownell; she d. June 7, 1821. Ch.—1, Lydia, b. Apr. 29, 1762; m. Hon. Jonas Sibley, Aug. 18, 1785; 2, Dolly, b. July 10, 1763; m. David Morse, Aug. 6, 1789; 3, George Keith, b. Feb. 2, 1765; d. 1851; 4, Hannah, b. Nov. 10, 1766; m. Gibbs Sibley, July 1, 1788; d. July 11, 1856; 5, Mary, b. Aug. 2, 1768; d. 1790; 6, Noah, b. Feb. 24, 1770; m. —— Howell; 7, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 28, 1773; 8, Jemima, b. Oct. 17, 1775; m. Gardner Wright; 9, Joseph Warren, b. Mar. 10, 1778; m. Ruth Sibley; 10, Nancy, b. Oct. 25, 1781; m. Simon Sibley; 11, Charles, b. July 10, 1783; m. Annis Dunham.

George Keith[6] (Asahel[5], Noah[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Edmund[1]), m. Fannie, dau. of Jonathan Harback, Nov. 8, 1790. Ch.—1, George, b. June 28, 1791; m. Sally Bacon, Mar. 17, 1813; 2, Fannie; m. Elijah Spurr; 3, Thomas A.; m. Marietta Stone, Apr. 28, 1829; 4, William; 5, Polly.

Daniel[5] (Joseph[4], Phineas[3], Joseph[2], Edmund[1]), m. Anna Holbrook, Aug. 24, 1784; d. 1830. Ch.—1, Sally, b. Feb. 27, 1786; 2, Joseph, b. Jan. 19, 1788; 3, Asenath, b. Oct. 31, 1789; 4, Jonathan, b. Feb. 10, 1792; 5, Oliver, b. Sept. 29, 1793.

Alexander[6] (Elijah[5], Elijah[4], Elisha[3], Thomas[2], Edmund[1]), m. 1st, Sarah Drury, 1811; she d. Apr. 2, 1814; m. 2d, Lottie Morse. Ch.—1, Martin Alexander, b. June 7, 1815; 2, Sally Drury, b. Jan. 5, 1817; 3, Elizabeth Morse, b. Aug. 3, 1819; 4, Charlotte Relief Williams, b. Nov. 13, 1821; 5, Angelina, b. Feb. 26, 1823; 6, George Washington, b. Aug. 6, 1828; 7, Lucy Wheeler, b. Nov. 30, 1829; 8, Franklin, b. Oct. 6, 1834; 9, Ann, b. Nov. 5, 1837.

Noah Rice (ancestry unknown), m. Hannah Marble. Ch.—1, Hosea, b. Jan. 24, 1803; 2, Willard, b. Nov. 23, 1805; 3, Hannah, b. Aug. 5, 1813.

Hosea[2] (Noah[1]), m. Sophronia Barton. Ch.—1, Alden, b. Oct. 9, 1827; 2, Jane E., b. June 25, 1830; m. James W. Barnes, Sept. 18, 1849; 3, Henry F., b. Jan. 29, 1844; m. Abby A. King, May 2, 1876.

Willard[2] (Noah[1]), m. Almy F. Watson, Jan. 31, 1833. Ch.—1, George Willard, b. Jan. 22, 1836; 2, Alvear Jackson, 3, Almy Amanda, twins, b. June 30, 1841.

George W.[3] (Willard[2], Noah[1]), m. Ellen E. Penniman, June 17, 1862. Ch.—1, Arthur, b. Oct. 20, 1865.

## Rich.

We find the names of Samuel, Elisha and Israel Rich, all of whom came to Sutton about the same time, but their relationship is unknown. There is no record of the marriage of Samuel or Israel, and they probably brought their wives with them.

Samuel m. Elizabeth ——; she d. Mar. 20, 1805. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. July 30, 1735; 2, Benjamin, b. July 20, 1737; m. Rebekah Dagget, July 15, 1762; 3, Hannah, b. Apr. 16, 1738; 4, Elizabeth, b. July 29, 1741; 5, Sarah, b. Apr. 3, 1743; 6, David, b. Mar. 4, 1744; 7, Jonathan, b. July 20, 1747; 8, Reuben, b. May 10, 1752; 9, Amos, b. Sept. 4, 1757.

Samuel[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Ruth Putnam, Mar. 18, 1761; she d. Dec. 28, 1811. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. Jan. 3, 1762; 2, Elijah, b. Apr. 4, 1764; 3, Ruth, b. July 31, 1766; 4, Samuel, b. Feb. 26, 1769; 5, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 23, 1772.

Stephen[3] (Samuel[2], Samuel[1]), m. Rebekah Carriel, Nov. 18, 1784. Ch.—1, George, b. Dec. 1, 1785; 2, Phebe, b. June 5, 1790.

Jonathan[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Mehetable Dagget, July 7, 1774. Ch.—1, Reuben, b. Apr. 26, 1775; 2, Arthur, b. Oct. 13, 1777; m. Ruby Titus, Mar. 25, 1801; 3, Simeon, b. Mar. 6, 1780; 4, Jonathan, b. Nov. 19, 1782; 5, Paul, b. Aug. 16, 1785; 6, Barnabas, b. Oct. 13, 1787.

Elisha Rich m. Mary Davis, Dec. 21, 1737. Ch.—1, Thomas, b. Oct. 29, 1738; 2, Elisha, b. Apr. 7, 1740; 3, Nathaniel, b. Mar. 20, 1742; 4, Charles, b. Apr. 21, 1744; 5, Mary, b. May 11, 1746; 6, Jacob, b. July 15, 1747; 7, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 8, 1748; 8, Caleb, b. Aug. 1, 1750; 9, Ebenezer, b. Nov. 18, 1751; d. Jan. 24, 1811; 10, Hannah, b. Sept. 1, 1753; 11, Sarah, b. July 31, 1755; 12, Judith, b. Nov. 8, 1757; 13, Joseph, b. Mar. 1, 1759.

Ebenezer[2] (Elisha[1]), m. 1st, Mehetabel ——; m. 2d, Isabel Holton, July 24, 1785. Ch.—1, Molly, b. Feb. 28, 1777; 2, Mehetabel, b. Dec. 6, 1778; 3, Lucy, b. Jan. 1, 1781; 4, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 21, 1783; 5, Ebenezer, b. June 17, 1786; 6, Jacob, b. Sept. 11, 1787; 7, Elisha, b. Dec. 22, 1788.

Israel Rich m. Sarah ——. Ch.—1, Lucy, b. Apr. 7, 1745; 2, Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1746; 3, Israel, b. Aug. 20, 1748.

John Rich (ancestry unknown), m. Rhoda Hunt, Apr. 28, 1801. Ch.—1, John, b. Apr. 6, 1803; 2, George, b. July 10, 1805; 3, Phebe, b. Aug. 13, 1808; 4, Lucy, b. Sept. 3, 1811.

John[2] (John[1]), m. Rachel Putnam, May 24, 1825. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Aug. 12, 1825; 2, Ruth, b. Jan. 30, 1828.

George[2] (John[1]), m. Sarah Stockwell, Jan. 18, 1838. Ch.—1, Rhoda Ann, b. Sept. 18, 1838; d. June 2, 1845; 2, Sarah Jane, b. Sept. 2, 1839; 3, Maria Azubah, b. July 11, 1841; d. May 30, 1845; 4, John Stockwell, b. May 17, 1844; 5, Martha Ann, b. Jan. 14, 1847; 6, George W., b. Sept. 3, 1848.

## Severy.

Joseph Severy, the ancestor of the Severys in Sutton, was born in Ipswich, from which place he went to Rehoboth, where he married Sarah Stockwell, a sister of the Stockwells, who were among the first settlers of the town. He probably came to Sutton about 1728.

Ch.—1, Joseph, b. June 26, 1714; 2, Sarah, b. Dec. 7, 1715; m. Jas. How, Mar. 5, 1741; 3, John, b. May 4, 1720; d. May 11, 1729; 4, Mary, b. Jan. 20, 1725; d. May 9, 1729; 5, John, b. Feb. 25, 1730; 6, Benjamin, b. June 21, 1731; m. Elizabeth Harwood, Apr. 6, 1756; 7, Jacob, b. May 19, 1735; 8, Thomas, b. July 13, 1737.

Joseph[2] (Joseph[1]), m. Susanna Stockwell; she d. Jan. 14, 1762. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Dec. 5, 1735; d. Apr. 15, 1758; 2, Susanna, b. Aug. 22, 1737; 3, Han-

nah, b. Apr. 23, 1740: d. May 11, 1740; 4, Hannah, b. Feb. 3, 1741; 5, Joseph, b. Jan. 13, 1744; 6, Eunice, b. Oct. 23, 1747; m. Samuel Merriman, June 11, 1772; 7, David, b. Mar. 11, 1750; 8, Jonathan, b. Feb. 16, 1754.

Joseph[3] (Joseph[2], Joseph[1]), m. Rebekah ——. Ch.—1, Rebekah, b. May 28, 1765; 2, Joseph, b. Mar. 11, 1767.

John[2] (Joseph[1]), m. Hannah Holman, Mar. 8, 1750. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1751; 2, John, b. Aug. 25, 1752; 3, Hannah, b. May 13, 1753; 4, Hannah, b. May 13, 1754; 5, Rebekah, b. Nov. 25, 1755; 6, Edward, b. Feb. 25, 1757; accidentally shot himself June 4, 1779; 7, Thomas, b. Nov. 4, 1759; m. Lucretia Kendall, May 26, 1780; 8, Solomon, b. Aug. 8, 1761; 9, Lucy, b. Oct. 2, 1765; 10, Judith, b. Aug. 13, 1768; 11, Joshua, b. May 8, 1771.

John[3] (John[2], Joseph[1]), m. Phœbe ——. Ch.—1, Edward, b. Aug. 26, 1780.

Jacob[2] (Joseph[1]), m. Abigail Rhodes. Ch.—1, Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1757; 2, Jacob, b. Nov. 17, 1758; d. in the rev. war, aged 21; 3, Ruth, b. Aug. 19, 1760; 4, Sarah, b. June 28, 1762; 5, Joseph Rhodes, b. Mar. 25, 1764; 6, Moody, b. Oct. 22, 1765; 7, Thomas, b. July 21, 1767; 8, Asa, b. Apr. 23, 1769; 9, Aaron, b. Aug. 8, 1771; 10, Archibald, b. Jan. 22, 1773; m. Olive Holman, Feb. 17, 1805; 11, Samuel, b. Mar. 17, 1775; 12, Lydia, b. July 9, 1777.

Joseph Rhodes[3] (Jacob[2], Joseph[1]), m. Eunice Fitts of Oxford, Dec. 24, 1789. Ch.—1, Benjamin, b. Jan. 28, 1791; 2, Amos, b. Sept. 2, 1792; 3, Judah, b. Jan. 16, 1794; 4, Clarissa, b. Nov. 17, 1795; 5, Lydia, b. May 20, 1797; 6, Cynthia, b. July 8, 1799; 7, Libra, b. Feb. 17, 1803; 8, Diantha, b. May 12, 1805; d. Dec. 3, 1806.

Moody[3] (Jacob[2], Joseph[1]), m. Judith Holman of Petersham. Ch.—1, Willard, b. Feb. 16, 1798; 2, Moody, b. Jan. 18, 1800; d. Sept. 12, 1803; 3, Sally, b. Nov. 22, 1801; m. —— Day; 4, Moody Holman, b. July 14, 1803; m. Charlotte Forbush; 5, Solomon, b. Feb. 12, 1805.

Willard[4] (Moody[3], Jacob[2], Joseph[1]), m. Rhoda ——. Ch.—1, Harriet Maria, b. June 8, 1825.

Solomon[4] (Moody[3], Jacob[2], Joseph[1]), m. Mary B. Knapp, Sept. 28, 1830. Ch.—1, Francis Solomon, b. Jan. 3, 1846; d. Aug. 14, 1846.

## Sibley.

The first Sibleys in this country came over from England in the Fleet, in A. D. 1629—only nine years after the settlement of old Plymouth—and settled in the town of Salem. They were supposed to be brothers, and their names were John and Richard. They both had wives. They united with the church at Charlestown, Dec. 21, 1834, and John Sibley took the freeman's oath sixth of May, 1635. He was a selectman of the town of Salem and went to the general court at Boston. He died in 1661, leaving nine children, five daughters and four sons. His sons' names are: 1, John, born March 4, 1648; was a captain, selectman, etc.; 2, William, born July

8, 1653; was a yeoman, butcher, etc.; 3, Joseph, born 1655; was a fisherman; 4, Samuel, born February 12, 1657; his wife's name was Mary, of Salem.

Joseph Sibley, the son of John, who was born in 1655, on his return from a fishing voyage was impressed on board a British frigate, put to hard service for seven weeks, then released and sent home. This Joseph Sibley was the father of the Sutton Sibleys. His wife's name was Susanna; they had seven children, one daughter and six sons, viz:

1, Joseph, b. Nov. 9, 1684; 2, John, b. Sept. 18, 1687; 3, Jonathan, b. May 1, 1690; 4, Samuel, b. 1697; 5, William, b. Sept. 7, 1700; 6, Benjamin, b. Sept. 19, 1703; 7, Hannah, m. Ebenezer Dagget, Aug. 10, 1722.

It appears that all these brothers settled in this town. Three of these, Joseph, John and Jonathan, were among the thirty families who were entered as settlers in the four thousand acres. Samuel's name appears soon after as occupying a place with Joseph. In the seating of the meeting-house in 1731, the names of William and Benjamin Sibley are found as assigned to the fifth seat on the lower floor.

Joseph[3] (Joseph[2], John[1]), b. Nov. 9, 1684. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. 1709; 2, John, b. Aug. 2, 1711; 3, James, b. 1714; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Philip Chase, Mar. 14, 1739; 4, Jonathan, b. Sept. 11, 1718.

Joseph[4] (Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Naomi, b. Aug. 16, 1732; 2, Hezekiah, b. May 24, 1734; became deranged; 3, Naomi, b. Apr. 5, 1736; 4, Joseph, b. Aug. 30, 1739; 5, Mary, b. Nov. 13, 1741; m. Jonathan Stockwell[2], Dec. 5, 1758; 6, Abel, b. July 12, 1745.

Joseph[5] (Joseph[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Gibbs, Apr. 16, 1761. Ch.—1, Naomi, b. Nov. 18, 1761; 2, Joseph, b. Nov. 25, 1762; went south; 3, Gibbs, b. Feb. 18, 1765; 4, Abigail, b. Dec. 3, 1766; m. Joshua Marsh, Jan. 11, 1787; 5, Charles, b. Dec. 5, 1768; d. young; 6, Barnabas, b. Aug. 1, 1771; 7, Thaddeus, b. Aug. 3, 1773; went to Maine; 8, Mary, b. Dec. 13, 1775; 9, Betty, b. Sept. 28, 1777; 10, Sally, b. Sept. 15, 1779; 11, George B. Rodney, b. July 14, 1781; m. Rebekah Smith, Nov. 10, 1807; went to Georgia.

Gibbs[6] (Joseph[5], Joseph[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Hannah Rice, July 1, 1788. Ch.—1, Ira Allen, b. Sept. 12, 1788; 2, Martha, b. Mar. 1, 1791; 3, Lemuel G., b. Oct. 12, 1792; 4, Elbridge Gerry, b. Nov. 13, 1794; 5, Sophia, b. Oct. 23, 1796; 6, Horace, b. Apr. 2, 1799; 7, John Gibbs, b. Aug. 3, 1801; 8, Hannah, b. Dec. 9, 1804; 9, Jane Walter, b. Mar. 9, 1810.

Gibbs Sibley was a clock-maker, and went with his family to New York.

Barnabas[6] (Joseph[5], Joseph[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Rebekah Keith. Ch.—Rebekah K., b. July 17, 1796.

Abel[5] (Joseph[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Nichols, May 12, 1766. Ch.—1, Margory, b. Apr. 25, 1768; 2, Abel, b. Mar. 22, 1770; 3,

Levins, b. Mar. 9, 1772; d. May 11, 1852; 4, Joseph, b. June 10, 1774; deranged and drowned in Manchaug Pond; 5, Abigail, b. Aug. 5, 1776; 6, Isaac, b. Sept. 17, 1778; 7, Prudence, b. June 27, 1780; 8, Mary, b. Aug. 8, 1782; 9, Ammi, b. Oct. 14, 1784.

Levins[6] (Abel[5], Joseph[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Betsey ——. Ch.—1, Levins, 2, Eliza, twins, b. Nov. 17, 1804.

Levins[7] (Levins[6], Abel[5], Joseph[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Harriet ——. Ch.—1, Van, b. Sept. 14, 1829; d. May 10, 1849; 2, Harriet Percillia, b. Aug. 13, 1831; 3, Warren Levins, b. Mar. 9, 1834.

Isaac[6] (Abel[5], Joseph[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Darius Boyden, b. May 7, 1801; 2, Isaac Town, b. Feb. 3, 1808; 3, Liberty, b. Apr. 1, 1810; 4, Rachel Studley, b. Apr. 11, 1814; 5, Watson Willard, b. Oct. 13, 1816.

John[4] (Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Hannah Marsh, b. Dec. 29, 1713. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. June 13, 1732; m. Stephen Southworth, Sept. 27, 1753; m. 2d, a Mr. Whiting from Douglas; 2, Ruth, b. June 4, 1734; m. Peter Woodbury; d. 1755; 3, Dorcas, b. July 7, 1736; m. Isaac Nichols, Apr. 1758; 4, Lydia, b. May 30, 1738; d. July 11, 1738; 5, John, b. July 12, 1739; d. Sept. 12, 1739; 6, John, b. Nov. 5, 1740; 7, Abner, b. Mar. 5. 1743; d. Apr. 7, 1743; 8, Abner, b. Apr. 9, 1744; 9, Elisha, b. Feb. 24, 1746; m. Lydia Carriel, July 14, 1763; went west; 10, David, 11, Stephen, twins, b. Aug. 14, 1750; 12, Peter, b. May 13, 1751.

John[5] (John[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Elizabeth Sibley, dau. of James, Apr. 16, 1761. He was captain of the artillery company from Sutton in the revolutionary war. Ch.—1, John; 2, Arthur; 3, Oliver; 4, Andrew.

Abner[5] (John[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Betty Lillie, May 28, 1766; m. 2d, Mary Studley, Dec. 8, 1779. Ch.—1, Betty, b. Mar. 20, 1767; 2, Abner, b. Apr. 14, 1769; 3, Simeon, b. Mar. 30, 1771; 4, Abner, b. May 31, 1773; 5, Polly, b. July 3, 1775; 6, Clark, b. Aug. 15, 1777; went to New Haven, d. 1808; 7, Levina, b. Apr. 21, 1780; 8, Benoni, b. Apr. 16, 1782; 9, Elihu, b. Sept. 30, 1784; 10, Olive, b. Apr. 29, 1787; m. Moses Waters, Dec. 29, 1802; d. Apr. 22, 1814; 11, Royal, b. July 31, 1793.

Simeon[6] (Abner[5], John[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Lucinda Claflin, Dec. 26, 1797. Ch.—1, Darius, b. Nov. 22, 1798; 2, Clark, b. Oct. 30, 1800; 3, Betty, b. July 27, 1803; 4, Maria, b. Nov. 7, 1810; 5, Otis L., b. July 16, 1814; 6, Margaret, b. Apr. 4, 1817; 7, John Stanley, b. Sept. 8, 1823.

Abner[6] (Abner[5], John[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Fanny Bartlett, Oct. 17, 1801. Ch.—1, Lawson, b. Sept. 10, 1802; 2, Royal, b. Jan. 4, 1804; 3, Alden; 4, Rodney. Abner Sibley, jr., moved with his family to Boston, probably before the birth of Alden.

Benoni[6] (Abner[5], John[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Sally Marsh, Aug. 1, 1806. Ch.—1, Chandler G., b. May 25, 1810; 2, Benjamin B. b. Sept. 19, 1812.

Elihu[6] (Abner[5], John[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Betsey McKnight, Dec. 11, 1809. Ch.—1, Alvan McKnight, b. Jan. 16, 1812; 2, Harriet, b. Dec. 8, 1816; 3, Augustus, b. May 27, 1822.

David[5] (John[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Phœbe Lilley, Jan. 25, 1770. Ch.—1, David, b. Nov. 21, 1773; 2, Phœbe, b. Aug. 5, 1776; m. John Towne, jr., Jan. 18, 1793; 3, Clark, b. May 24, 1780.

Stephen[5] (John[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Eleanor Lilley, Dec. 29, 1768.

Peter[5] (John[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. ——. Ch.—1, Peter, 2, Henry, twins.

James[4] (Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Elizabeth Chase, Mar. 14, 1739. Ch.—1, Moses, b. 1742; 2, Aaron, b. 1744; moved to Auburn; 3, James, b. 1748; was in rev. war; 4, Archelaus, b. 1762; m. Hannah Dudley, Oct. 11, 1789; moved to Thompson, Ct.

Moses[5] (James[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Elizabeth Rich, Apr. 19, 1770. Ch.—1, Moses; 2, Charles; d. young; 3, Elisha, deranged.

Moses[6] (Moses[5], James[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Sally Putnam, Dec. 16, 1801. Ch.—1, Moses.

Moses[7] (Moses[6], Moses[5], James[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]). Ch.—1, Warren; 2, Elliot.

Jonathan[4] (Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Hannah Burnap, Dec. 3, 1739. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Feb. 10, 1741; 2, Reuben, b. Feb. 20, 1743; d. Nov. 17, 1810; 3, Huldah, b. Sept. 13, 1745; 4, Paul, b. Apr. 26, 1748; 5, Gideon, b. Nov. 20, 1750; 6, Tarrant, b. Sept. 1, 1754.

Jonathan[5] (Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Eunice Perkins, Apr. 26, 1762. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Jan. 28, 1763.

Reuben[5] (Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Ruth Sibley, Jan. 30, 1765; she d. Nov. 30, 1814. Ch.—1, Reuben, b. Oct. 25, 1765; 2, Phœbe, b. Nov. 5, 1767; 3, Solomon, b. Oct. 7, 1769; 4, Jonathan, b. Feb. 4, 1772; m. Tirza Lamson, Apr. 8, 1798; 5, Martha, b. Feb. 24, 1774; 6, Nathaniel, b. Apr. 20, 1776; d. Mar. 31, 1859; 7, Hannah, b. Mar. 27, 1778; m. Amasa Roberts, May 3, 1798; 8, Ruth, b. Mar. 13, 1780; m. William Warren Rice, July 15, 1803; 9, Huldah, b. Aug. 6, 1782; m. Moses L. Morse, Dec. 10, 1804.

Reuben[6] (Reuben[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Elizabeth Marble, Nov. 16, 1784; she d. Dec. 22, 1804. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Feb. 5, 1785; 2, Ezra, b. Sept. 21, 1787; 3, Phœbe, b. July 2, 1789; 4, Betsey, b. Oct. 22, 1791; 5, Simeon, b. Jan. 29, 1794; 6, Abigail, b. Nov. 29, 1804.

Solomon[6] (Reuben[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Oct. 1804, Sarah Whipple Sproat, dau. of Col. Ebenezer Sproat of the continental army. He received a collegiate education and went to Detroit, Mich. See biographical sketch in this book. Ch.—1, Ebenezer Sproat; educated at West Point, an officer in the army; 2, Alexander: 3, Henry; 4, Frederick.

Nathaniel[6] (Reuben[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Lavina, dau. of Nehemiah Chase, Aug. 15, 1801; she d. Dec. 1, 1818; m. 2d, Miranda, dau. of Moses Chase, June 20, 1820. Ch.—1, Sylvester, b. Oct. 22, 1801; d. Aug. 20, 1865; 2, Sally, b. May 27, 1804; m. Joseph L. Freeman; 3, Caleb, b. Apr. 20, 1806; m. Nancy Davenport; 4, Nehemiah Chase, b. Sept. 20, 1811; d. Oct. 4, 1844; 5, Reuben, b. Aug. 17, 1813; m. Adelia Russell; killed on R.R. at Oxford, Feb. 26, 1846; 6, Vashti Maria, b. July 18, 1815; m. Daniel G. Fenton.

Paul[5] (Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Putnam, Dec. 2, 1766. Ch.—1, James, b. Mar. 10, 1767; 2, Paul, b. Aug. 14, 1769; m. Nancy Marsh, Jan. 31, 1792; 3, Caleb, b. Aug. 16, 1771; 4, Sarah, b. Jan. 13, 1774; 5, Jonathan, b. Apr. 17, 1776; 6, Molly, b. Sept. 17, 1778; 7, Betty, b. Jan. 1, 1781; 8, Ruth, b. Feb. 19, 1783; 9, Rufus, b. Mar. 2, 1785; 10, Simeon, b. Apr. 12, 1787. This family moved to Spencer.

Gideon[5] (Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Tamar Fitts, Apr. 28, 1772. Ch.—1, Gideon, b. May 3, 1773; 2, Pearley, b. July 17, 1774; m. Polly Harwood, Dec. 17, 1798; 3, Tamar, b. Apr. 9, 1776; m. Capt. Reuben Waters, June 28, 1795; 4, Simeon, b. Jan. 12, 1778; 5, Peter, b. Feb. 29, 1780; 6, Lucy, b. May 5, 1782; 7, Amos, b. Oct. 19, 1783.

Simon[6] (Gideon[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Nancy Rice, Feb. 6, 1805; she d. Feb. 23, 1847. Ch.—1, Sophronia, b. Jan. 18, 1810; m. Anthony Mason; 2, Simon H., b. in Oxford, Dec. 22, 1816; 3, Nancy Augusta, b. Apr. 3, 1820; 4, George Leonard, b. Mar. 25, 1823; m. Apr. 29, 1847, Fannie D. Northway; resides in Illinois.

Simon H.[7] (Simon[6], Gideon[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Mary P. Eaton of Groton, Jan. 2, 1845; m. 2d, Ann M. Eaton, Oct. 14, 1847. Ch.—1, Mary E., b. Jan. 16, 1846; moved to Warren.

Tarrant[5] (Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Hannah Putnam, Apr. 22, 1779. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. Apr. 9, 1780; 2, Tarrant, b. Oct. 22, 1781; 3, Hannah, b. May 22, 1784; 4, Francis, b. Jan. 1, 1786; m. Sally Davis of Oxford, Aug. 9, 1812; 5, Lot, b. Dec. 15, 1788; 6, Nathaniel, b. Dec. 29, 1791; d. Mar. 24, 1852; 7, Tyler, b. Feb. 18, 1793; d. Feb. 17, 1859; 8, Israel, b. Feb. 11, 1795; 9, Debby, b. Aug. 5, 1797; 10, Nahum, b. Jan. 5, 1800; 11, Polly, b. May 4, 1802; 12, Sumner, b. Dec. 12, 1806.

Tarrant[6] (Tarrant[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Betsey Axtell, Aug. 10, 1806. Ch.—1, Huldah, b. Dec. 28, 1806.

Lot[6] (Tarrant[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Mary Morse, Dec. 23, 1810; he d. June 30, 1871; she d. Mar. 21, 1874. Ch.—1, Sumner, b. Sept. 9, 1811; d. Sept. 17, 1811; 2, Lucy, b. July 27, 1812; d. July 28, 1812; 3, Simeon M., b. July 21, 1814; 4, Mary, b. Sept. 23, 1816; d. Apr. 22, 1828; 5, Tarrant, b. Oct. 24, 1818; 6, Pardon H., b. Oct. 28, 1821; m. Mary J. Hawks, Oct. 1845; 7, Hannah, b. Nov. 23, 1828.

Simeon[7] (Lot[6], Tarrant[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Mar. 16, 1837, Diantha Williams; she d. Jan. 29, 1852; m. 2d, Nov. 23, 1857, Maria Louisa Varian. Ch.—1, Mary L., b. May 29, 1838; m. Aug. 29, 1866, Albert W. Harwood; 2, Persis H., b. June 23, 1841; m. Mar. 14, 1870, John C. Coleman; 3, Simeon Waldo, b. July 26, 1843; 4, Frances D., b. Sept. 4, 1845; m. June 19, 1873, Edward Williams; 5, Harriet J., b. Feb. 23, 1851.

Tarrant[7] (Lot[6], Tarrant[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Maria N. Putnam, May 25, 1848. Ch.—1, Maria N., b. Mar. 15, 1849; d. Apr. 1, 1858; 2, Tarrant Putnam, b. Mar. 3, 1851; 3, Edward Livingston, b. May 24, 1855; 4, Harriet Eva, b. Feb. 13, 1857; 5, Clarence Clifford, b. Aug. 9, 1864.

Tarrant Sibley graduated at Union College, Schenectady, 1843; is a lawyer, judge, and U. S. Commissioner for Vermont.

Edward Livingston Sibley graduated at Williams College; is studying law.

Clarence Clifford is fitting for college.

Tyler[6] (Tarrant[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Mary Darling, Sept. 16, 1819. Ch.—1, Palmer, b. June 4, 1820; 2, Persis, b. Jan. 3, 1822; 3, Ira Tyler, b. Jan. 18, 1825; 4, Mary Hannah, b. Dec. 3, 1834.

Nahum[6] (Tarrant[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Susan ——. Ch.—1, George Sigourney, b. Feb. 22, 182–.

John[3] (Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Zeruiah Gould. Ch.—1, John, b. Nov. 13, 1714; 2, Ebenezer, b. Feb. 28, 1717; 3, Stephen, b. Oct. 1, 1720; 4, Bethiah, b. Oct. 2, 1724; m. Samuel Trask, Nov. 3, 1743; 5, Timothy, b. Nov. 2, 1727; d. Dec. 6, 1818.

John[4] (John[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Towne of Topsfield, Aug. 28, 1740. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. July 12, 1741.

Ebenezer[4] (John[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Cummings, Aug. 25, 1740. Ch.—1, Ebenezer, b. Oct. 9, 1745; 2, Abigail, b. June 22, 1747; 3, Mary, b. Aug. 30, 1749.

Ebenezer[5] (Ebenezer[4], John[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Mary Chase, Oct. 24, 1771. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Dec. 19, 1772; 2, Lucy, b. Mar. 2, 1775; m. Forbes Bond, Mar. 3, 1796; 3, Eunice, b. Mar. 1, 1777; 4, Elias, b. Aug. 8, 1779; m. Ruth H. Chase, Jan. 31, 1804; 5, Ebenezer, b. Jan. 18, 1782; 6, Zadock, b. Oct. 12, 1785; 7, Mary, b. Feb. 1, 1789.

Ebenezer[6] (Ebenezer[5], Ebenezer[4], John[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Polly B. Whipple, Dec. 7, 1809. Ch.—1, Lorinda, b. July 6, 1810.

Timothy[4] (John[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Anne Waite, Oct. 16, 1753; m. 2d, Mrs. Hannah Amidon of Mendon; she d. June 5, 1822. Ch.—1, Timothy, b. June 19, 1754; 2, Joshua, b. Nov. 16, 1755; d. Sept. 29, 1774; 3, John, 4, Stephen, twins, b. May 19, 1757; John m. Betsey Hopkins; he d. 1837; Stephen d. June 20, 1759; 5, Stephen, b. Nov. 10, 1759; d. Apr. 21, 1829; 6, Ebenezer, b. Apr. 7, 1761; d. Sept. 10, 1839; 7, Anne, b. Dec. 15, 1762; d. Apr. 2, 1784; 8, Asa, b. Mar. 29, 1764; d. Feb. 25, 1829; 9, Jonathan, b. May 8, 1766; d. 1823; 10, Benjamin, b. Apr. 29, 1768; d. Oct. 2, 1829; 11, Solomon, b. Nov. 17, 1769; 12, Polly, b. Dec. 4, 1771; m. Abner Cummings; 13, Artemas, b. July 9, 1773; d. Aug. 10, 1777; 14, Nahum, b. Sept. 11, 1775; d. Sept. 12, 1796; 15, Sally, b. June 6, 1779; m. Amasa Cummings.

Col. Timothy Sibley was a soldier in the revolutionary war. According to Dea. Leland, the following certificate was found among Col. Sibley's papers:

"In the book of Records of Births and Baptisms in Ipswich, Anne, daughter of Benj. and Elizabeth Waite, baptized Oct. 21, 1733, and certified by Samuel Rogers, Town Clerk."

Timothy[5] (Timothy[4], John[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Mary, dau. of Jeremiah Barstow, Nov. 5, 1778. Ch.—1, Timothy Willard, b. Sept. 11, 1779; d. in Bangor, Me.; 2, Mary, b. Dec. 5, 1780; m. Amariah Scarboro; 3, Anne, b. Jan. 15, 1782; 4, Cyrus, b. Jan. 6, 1784; 5, Artemas, b. Apr. 21, 1786; 6, Salome, b. Apr. 13, 1788; m, Elijah Jenett of Thompson, Ct.; 7, Benjamin Franklin, b. July 19, 1790; 8, Origen, b. in Oxford.

Cyrus taught school for several years in Albany; was a fine linguist; went to South America for purposes of trade, and was arrested as a spy, and imprisoned. On being released, he returned to the United States, and located in Blakeley, Ala., where he engaged in business, taking in his brother Origen as partner.

John, son of Col. Tim, was a physician; studied with Dr. John Wilson of Hopkinton, and located at Great Barrington, where he married a daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins of Newport, R. I., who had removed with his family to Great Barrington on account of the occupancy of Newport by the British army. From Great Barrington he

went South, and finally settled at Natchitochez, La. He became wealthy and influential. Under Jefferson's administration he was for several years in government employ, as commissioner to make treaties with the Indian tribes living in the territory ceded by Spain to the United States. He was three times married, and left several children.

Stephen, son of Col. Tim, was a goldsmith; lived for a time in Norwich, Ct.; went from there to Great Barrington, thence to Stockbridge, and finally emigrated to Ohio with his family.

Ebenezer, son of Col. Tim, went to Great Barrington and purchased the farm formerly owned by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins; from thence he removed with his family to Westford, Vt. He was the father of ten children.

Asa, son of Col. Tim, was a goldsmith; settled first in Woodstock, Ct., and went thence to Walpole, N. H.

Jonathan, son of Col. Tim, married Miss Mary Davis of Oxford. His marriage is recorded as follows: "Jonathan Sibley of Sutton and Mary Davis of Oxford on the 25 of June 1788 joined themselves to gether in the marriage covenant before Nathan Putnam, Justice of the Peace, and requested that it mite be recorded. (N. B.)"

He went with his wife's father to Edenton, Maine, and settled there.

Benjamin, son of Col. Tim, married Zilpha Davis, sister of the wife of Jonathan, and settled in Adams.

Solomon[5] (Timothy[4], John[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Sally, dau. of Noah Stockwell, Jan. 13, 1792. Ch.—1, Stephen, b. Dec. 12, 1792; d. young; 2, Nancy, b. Jan. 19, 1797; m. Dea. Nathan Muzzy of Auburn; 3, Heister, b. June 19, 1799; 4, Lewis, b. July 8, 1801; 5, Stephen, b. July 26, 1805; 6, Solomon, b. June 14, 1808; 7, John, b. Feb. 20, 1818.

He had several daughters, the date of whose birth we can not find. He removed with his family to Auburn.

Samuel[3] (Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Martha Dike, Aug. 6, 1722. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. 1724; 2, Nathaniel; 3, Lucy, b. Apr. 26, 1726; m. Jonathan Park; 4, Jeremiah, b. Dec. 31, 1728; 5, Benjamin, b. Feb. 27, 1730; m. Lucy Park, Feb. 6, 1754.

Samuel[4] (Samuel[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Park, Mar. 19, 1744. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. May 30, 1745; m. Bradford Chase, June 21, 1763; 2, Lucy, b. Oct. 15, 1750; m. John Burdon, jr.; 3, Samuel, b. Apr. 26, 1756; 4, Judith, b. June 6, 1757; m. Caleb Putnam; 5, Nathan, b. Oct. 26, 1760; 6, Mehetable, b. July 27, 1762; m. John Elliot, May 15, 1781; 7, Job, b. Feb. 12, 1766; m. Polly Hicks, Nov. 16, 1786.

Samuel[5] (Samuel[4], Samuel[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Leland, Dec. 10, 1778. Ch.—1, Charles; 2, Sardius, b. Jan. 11, 1782; d. Dec. 11, 1801; 3, Lyman, b. May 18, 1784; 4, Samuel, b. Sept. 19, 1786; 5, Jonathan, b. May 13, 1794. This family removed to Barre.

Nathan[5] (Samuel[4], Samuel[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Rachel Studley, Nov. 21, 1782. Ch.—1, Isaac, b. June 15, 1783; 2, Dolly, b. Apr. 15, 1785; 3, Luther, b. Sept. 14, 1788; 4, Cynthia, b. July 7, 1795; 5, Harvey, b. May 21, 1797; 6, Dexter, b. Feb. 26, 1803; 7, Russel, b. June 22, 1805.

Nathaniel[4] (Samuel[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Ruth Bradish, June 26, 1744; d. May 24, 1811. Ch.—1, Ruth, b. Apr. 5, 1745; m. Reuben Sibley; 2, Martha, b. Apr. 17, 1747; d. young; 3, Mary, b. Sept. 1, 1749; m. Symonds Whipple; 4, Eunice, b. Feb. 27, 1752; d. young; 5, Nathan, b. June 22, 1754; d. Feb. 22, 1755; 6, Stephen, b. Sept. 21, 1756; 7, Nathaniel, b. Apr. 20, 1759; d. Aug. 25, 1775; 8, Jonas, b. Mar. 7, 1762.

Stephen[5] (Nathaniel[4], Samuel[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Collins of Southboro, Dec. 9, 1779. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Oct. 30, 1780; m. a Mr. Chamberlain; 2, Jones, b. Sept. 6, 1782; 3, Silas, b. July 26, 1784; 4, Stephen, b. Feb. 1787; 5, Rebekah, b. Dec. 21, 1789; 6, Mark Collins, b. Dec. 28, 1792; 7, Malinda, b. July 18, 1798.

Stephen Sibley went to Rutland about 1792, and purchased the farm owned by Gen. Rufus Putnam. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and was at the taking of Burgoyne in 1777.

Jonas[5] (Nathaniel[4], Samuel[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Lydia, dau. of Asahel Rice, Aug. 18, 1785. Ch.—1, Susanna, b. June 27, 1786; m. Daniel Hovey; d. Aug. 11, 1811; 2, Jonas Leonard, b. Jan. 4, 1791; d. Feb. 1, 1852; 3, John Jay, b. Nov. 12, 1792; d. Mar. 10, 1815.

Jonas L.[6] (Jonas[5], Nathaniel[4], Samuel[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Margaret N., dau. of Stephen Monroe, Nov. 12, 1817; she was b. Jan. 17, 1795; d. Dec. 27, 1858. Ch.—1, Susan Maria, b. Aug. 31, 1818; m. John D. McCrate, Esq.; 2, Joanna LeBaron, b. May 1, 1820; m. John Pierpont, jr.; 3, John Monroe, b. July 7, 1822; 4, Frances Lydia, b. Feb. 22, 1824; 5, Mary LeBaron, b. Mar. 16, 1826; 6, Henry Jonas, b. Apr. 21, 1828; resides in Cal.; 7, Frances Mary, b. Aug. 29, 1830; m. J. W. Stockwell of Sutton, June 26, 1867; 8, Margaret Louisa, b. Oct. 26, 1832.

John M.[7] (Jonas L.[6], Jonas[5], Nathaniel[4], Samuel[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Experience C. Wheelock. Ch.—1, John Pierpont, b. July 4, 1849; lives in New London, Ct.

John M. Sibley graduated at Yale College, 1843. He is now residing in San Francisco, Cal.

William[3] (Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Sarah Dike, July 4, 1726. Ch.—1, William, b. May 4, 1727; 2, Elijah, b. Oct. 30, 1728; 3, Sarah, b. Aug. 23, 1730; m. John Stone, July 30, 1761; 4, Daniel, b. Jan. 31, 1733; 5, David, b. Oct. 3, 1736.

William[4] (William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Rebekah Southworth of Waltham, Dec. 26, 1751; m. 2d, Huldah Kenney, May 1, 1755; m. 3d, Hannah Stockwell, Jan. 24, 1765. Ch.—1, William, m. a dau. of Jonathan Fay of Westboro; moved to Grafton; 2, Huldah, m. Nahum Tainter; moved to Leicester; 3, David, d. young; 4, Mehitable, d. at the age of 17; 5, Noah, b.

Sept. 2, 1765; went away; d. unmarried; 6, Hannah, b. May 4, 1767; m. David Dudley, Nov. 17, 1789; 7, Joel, b. May 31, 1774; went with Noah; 8, Rebekah, b. Apr. 29, 1776; d. young.

Elijah[4] (William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Mary Carriel, Dec. 12, 1751; she d. 1777; m. 2d, Mrs. Abigail Stone, Feb. 9, 1778. Ch.—1, Rebekah, b. Aug. 19, 1752; d. in infancy; 2, Mary, b. June 10, 1754; m. Timothy Leland; d. Oct. 23, 1812; 3, Rebekah, b. Aug. 14, 1755; m. John Couse of Boston, July 11, 1776; 4, Daniel, b. Apr. 14, 1757; d. June 25, 1840; 5, Elijah, b. Dec. 26, 1758; d. Apr. 9, 1812; 6, Azubah, b. Dec. 18, 1761; m. Ebenezer Mulinday of Uxbridge, June 29, 1780; 7, Lois, b. Jan. 4, 1763; m. Paul Wheelock of Grafton; 8, Simeon, b. June 8, 1764; 9, Dorcas, b. Feb. 11, 1769; d. unmarried; 10, Sime, b. Sept. 1780; m. Daniel Batcheller, Apr. 11, 1805; 11, Eli, b. Sept. 8, 1786.

Daniel[5] (Elijah[4], William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Phœbe Prince, Apr. 14, 1779. Ch.—1, Phœbe, b. Mar. 12, 1780; m. Stephen, son of Tarrant Sibley; 2, Jerusha, b. May 3, 1781; m. Jasper, son of Andrew Adams of Grafton; 3, Jonathan, b. Feb. 4, 1783; m. a sister of Jaspar Adams; 4, Daniel, b. July 15, 1785; d. Mar. 28, 1840; 5, Salmon, b. Apr. 11, 1788; went to Southboro; 6, Rufus, b. Apr. 22, 1790; m. Alvah, dau. of Benj. Fisk of Upton; 7, Prudence, b. Feb. 12, 1794; m. a Maynard of Southboro; 8, Fanny, b. June 10, 1797; m. Charles, son of Aaron Putnam.

Daniel[6] (Daniel[5], Elijah[4], William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Anna Morse, Nov. 20, 1808; d. Jan. 16, 1847; he d. Mar. 29, 1849. Ch.—1, Warren, b. June 17, 1810, d. Sept. 23, 1842; 2, Azubah, b. June 7, 1812; d. Mar. 3, 1846; 3, Rufus, b. May 5, 1814; d. June 18, 1870; 4, Emory, b. Oct. 13, 1816; d. Dec. 6, 1864; 5, Pliny Merrick, b. June 27, 1818; d. Oct. 26, 1844; 6, Elijah, b. May 25, 1820; 7, Alden Wheeler, b. May 18, 1822; d. June 10, 1858; 8, Lucy Ann, b. Apr. 27, 1824; d. Sept. 12, 1848; 9, Fanny, b. Dec. 16, 1825; d. July 14, 1845; 10, Nancy White, b. Dec. 17, 1827; d. Nov. 7, 1844; 11, Simon Daniel, b. Mar. 19, 1831.

Elijah[7] (Daniel[6], Daniel[5], Elijah[4], William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Pamelia Jones, Nov. 14, 1842. Ch.—1, Almira Esther, b. Aug. 7, 1843; 2, Mary Eugenia, b. Dec. 14, 1845; 3, George E., b. Jan. 13, 1848; d. Sept. 24, 1848; 4, Ellen Pamelia, b. Aug. 17, 1850.

Alden W.[7] (Daniel[6], Daniel[5], Elijah[4], William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Sarah M. Fuller, Mar. 26, 1846; she d. Oct. 11, 1865. Ch.—1, Julia Clara, b. Apr. 13, 1849; d. Aug. 12, 1849; 2, Thurston Wheeler, b. Sept. 6, 1852; 3, Florine Emery, b. Aug. 18, 1855; d. Aug. 23, 1855; 4, Ida Velura, b. Sept. 29, 1857.

Simon D.[7] (Daniel[6], Daniel[5], Elijah[4], William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. ——. Ch.—1, Scott D., b. Nov. 30, 1855; 2, Charles G., b. Sept. 3, 1858; 3, Sarah E., b. Mar. 6, 1860; 4, Clifford D., b. Oct. 12, 1862; 5, Anna L., b. Apr. 1, 1867; 6, Willie E., b. June 5, 1870; 7, Maud M., b. June 25, 1872; 8, Freddie J., b. Mar. 25, 1874.

Elijah[5] (Elijah[4], William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Lillies Bartlett, Nov. 28, 1783. Ch.—1, Lillies, d. young; 2, Elijah, d. young; 3, Almon; 4, Lowell; 5, Polly, m. Amos Pierce; 6, Sally.

Almon[6] (Elijah[5], Elijah[4], William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Nancy Fuller, Nov. 30, 1817. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. Feb. 28, 1820; 2, Mary Ann, b. Apr. 4, 1823; 3, Sumner, b. Jan. 1, 1829; 4, Franklin, b, Oct. 12, 1832.

Sumner[7] (Almon[6], Elijah[5], Elijah[4], William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Maria ——; m. 2d, ——. Ch.—1, Hattie Minerva, b. Oct. 10, 1863.

Franklin[7] (Almon[6], Elijah[5], Elijah[4], William[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Sarah M. Putnam. Ch.—1, Mary Estella; 2, Mildred E.; 3, Inez Frances, b. Oct. 8, 1862; 4, George Franklin, b. Nov. 25, 1864; d. 1877; 5, Sarah Jane, b. Oct. 5, 1866.

Francis[7] (Francis[6], Tarrant[5], Jonathan[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Jan. 15, 1857, Mary M. Richardson; m. 2d, Nov. 23, 1864, Mrs. Harriet Putnam. Ch.—1, Kate R., b. Jan. 19, 1858; 2, Edward, b. Jan. 11, 1860.

Benjamin[3] (Joseph[2], John[1]), m. Priscilla Rich. Ch.—1, Priscilla, b. Aug. 5, 1725; 2, Benjamin, b. Aug. 17, 1727; 3, Joseph; 4, Ezekiel; 5, Samuel; 6, Jonathan.

Only the first two of the above names are found on record. Very little is known of Benjamin or of his descendants. He probably left town very soon after the birth of his son Benjamin. According to Dea. Leland, "It appears by Sibley papers in the hands of Nathaniel Sibley, 2d, that he was, at one time, of Ellington, Ct. The following scrap is found in the handwriting of Mr. Baldwin: 'Benjamin Sibley was one of the original brothers and lived in Sutton a few years when he went to Union, Ct., and died there or at Ashford.'"

Aaron Sibley, his grandson, was a representative of Westfield in 1827 or 1828.

Of Jonathan, one of the original six brothers, very little is known. His name is entered as one of the thirty proprietors of the four thousand acres. He was the owner of "lot 7" in the "eight lots." He probably left town at an early date.

Martha Sibley married Samuel Dagget, April 10, 1740. There is no means of ascertaining whose daughter she was.

Mary Sibley (parentage unknown), married Rogers Dudley, May 31, 1743.

### Singletary.

John Singletary and his wife, Mary Greele, came from Haverhill. She died March 8, 1735.

He m. 2d, wid. Mary Kenney, July 15, 1735. Ch.—1, Nathaniel; 2, Joseph, m. —— Harwood; had no children; 3, Mary, m. Ebenezer Stockwell, Nov. 10, 1727; 4, Richard, m. Thankful Goodell; had no children; 5, Martha, m. Robert Dunkley of Brimfield, Oct. 22, 1750; 6, Amos, b. Sept. 1721; d. Oct. 30, 1806.

Amos[2] (John[1]), m. Mary Curtis of Topsfield, Sept. 6, 1742; she d. June 28, 1798. Ch.—1, Greely, b. Aug. 15, 1743; m. Dea. Joseph Allen of Hardwick, Jan. 15, 1772; 2, John, b. Mar. 17, 1745; m. Sarah Jennison, Apr. 15, 1767; 3, Mary, b. June 10, 1747; m. Elisha Gale, Apr. 8, 1767, and has fourteen

children; 4, Mehetabel, b. Mar. 13, 1749; m. Peter Jennison, Mar. 31, 1769; 5, Hannah, b. Mar. 15, 1753; m. 1st, Jonathan Gould, Jan. 30, 1770; m. 2d, Solomon Dwinel, Apr. 1, 1783; 6, Azubah, b. Dec. 9, 1754; d. at 20, unm.; 7, Amos, b. Mar. 11, 1757; m. Betsey Johnson and had twelve ch.; 8, Richard, b. Nov. 9, 1760; 9, Thankful, b. Oct. 30, 1762; m. Ebenezer Burnap.

## Amos Singletary, Esq.

Amos Singletary was the son of John, who settled on the mill lot at the outlet of Singletary pond.

He was the first male child born in town. It is said that he never attended school a day in his life. The rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, were taught him at home. He made the most of his opportunities, and by patient application, became a well informed man.

He was of quick perception, sound judgment and sterling integrity. For four years, during the revolutionary war, he represented the town in the provincial Congress, and after the formation of the State government, he was for four years in the house of representatives and several years in the senate.

He was also a justice of the peace, and a justice of the quorum, of which there were two in the county. One of the duties of the latter office was to administer the debtor's oath to men put in jail for debt.

Esq. Singletary was often sent for to perform that service, as his colleague, who resided in Worcester, refused to do it without the fee in hand. Often in the evening, after his day's work was done, did he ride to Worcester, moved with compassion for the poor debtor, and administer the oath, taking for his pay promises which were seldom fulfilled.

Mr. Singletary was an earnest Christian. His grandson, Rev. S. A. Dwinnel, says his conversion was brought about through the influence of a young lady, Mary Curtis, to whom he was engaged. She was one of the subjects of the religious interest which attended the preaching of Jonathan Edwards, of Northhampton, who visited Sutton in February 1742. They both united with Dr. Hall's church at the same time, and were dismissed with others, to form the church in the north parish, in which they are spoken of as pillars.

The following anecdote, furnished by Rev. Geo. Allen, Worcester, who knew both the persons referred to, illustrates Mr. Singletary's quick insight into character, and his concise method of making its defects manifest.

"During a season of revival in the north parish, Mr. Samuel Waters, a manufacturer of hoes in what is now Millbury, being under concern of mind, and seeing Mr. Singletary approaching, rushed out of his shop, and called out, 'O Squire! O Squire! what shall I do to be saved?' The Squire scarcely stopped the horse he was riding as he replied, 'Put more steel in your hoes.'"

He had a family of nine children, all girls but two. All sustained honored positions in life and the church, except his youngest son, who was a profligate, and brought much trouble to his parents. After having a large family, which grew up and left him, his son Amos became a town pauper of Millbury. For twenty or thirty years he never took a bible in his hand or heard a prayer if he could avoid it. Mr. Dwinnel says:

"When I was at home on a visit, from Philips academy, Andover, in 1833, I visited him for the purpose of religious conversation. He was living in an irreligious family, and was then about eighty years of age. I found abundant evidence, from talking with him, that God had met him there and changed his heart. He showed me a bible that he had obtained and read in every day. He lived some years afterward, giving evidence of the great change. God does indeed remember his covenant with his people. How precious the truth!"

### Slocomb.

William Slocomb m. Jerusha Richardson of Franklin, and removed to Sutton about 1776; he d. 1842; she d. 1830. Ch.—1, Lewis, b. Feb. 7, 1777; d. Nov. 21, 1789; 2, Julia, b. Sept. 2, 1779; m. Noah White; d. Apr. 30, 1834; 3, Philo, b. Dec. 18, 1780; settled in Shrewsbury; 4, William, b. Feb. 5, 1783; settled in Marietta, O.; 5, Abigail, b. Apr. 7, 1785; m. Edmund T. Hall, Jan. 1, 1807; 6, Electa, b. Sept. 9, 1787; m. Ebenezer Hall, Dec. 15, 1807; d. Jan. 20, 1817; 7, Pliny, b. Dec. 5, 1791; d. Nov. 18, 1862; 8, John Wilkes, b. Dec. 1, 1793; m. Sarepta Adams, Apr. 21, 1813; 9, Horatio, b. Oct. 12, 1795; d. June 1870; 10, Silas, b. Jan. 24, 1799; settled in Marietta, O.; 11, Theron, b. May 11, 1801; d. July 5, 1801.

Pliny[2] (William[1]), m. 1st, Rachel Fisher; Apr. 16, 1819; m. 2d, Mrs. Emily C. Moody, June 24, 1840. Ch.—1, Rachel Fisher, b. June 22, 1820; m. Augustus Adams, June 4, 1845; d. Aug. 27, 1864; 2, Edwin Pliny, b. Mar. 7, 1823; m. Wilhelmina Todd of Wilmington, Del.; 3, Harriet Amelia, b. Mar. 5, 1825; m. John Parker; 4, Cordelia, b. May 6, 1829; m. Charles Rice; 5, Martha I. b. July 24, 1831; m. Willard O. Ferry, June 26, 1851; 6, Ellen Jane; m. George C. Crane, Oct. 1, 1878; 7, Charles Fisher, b. Sept. 1839; m. Ann Dyer; d. Mar. 1864; 8, Mary Emily, b. Aug. 28, 1841; d. Mar. 28, 1844; 9, Emma Florence, b. May 7, 1845; m. Walter P. Chase, Nov. 26, 1872; d. Aug. 26, 1877.

Horatio[2] (William[1]), m. Roxellana Wheelock of Grafton, Nov. 21, 1820. Ch.—1, Lucretia Wheelock, b. Nov. 19, 1821; m. Sylvester F. Morse, Dec. 8, 1843; 2, Erastus Horatio, b. Feb. 8, 1823; 3, Maria Roxana, b. Oct. 25, 1824; m. Dr. Wm. Terry, May 10, 1848; 4, Clarissa Loraine, b. Nov. 30, 1827; m. John B. Wheeler, Nov. 8, 1853; 5, William Henry, b. Aug. 22, 1829; resides in Philadelphia; 6, Jerusha Richardson, b. Nov. 14, 1831; m. Rev. A. L. Frisbie, Aug. 23, 1859; 7, Silas Austin, b. June 10, 1834; resides in Philadelphia; 8, Albert Haven, b. Dec. 16, 1836; graduated at Amherst College, resides in Fayetteville, N. C.

Erastus H.[3] (Horatio[2], William[1]) m. Sarah A. Stowe of Lowell, May 9, 1854. Ch.—1, Clara I., b. Apr. 30, 1855; d. Mar. 29, 1864; 2, Kate R., b. Aug. 30, 1857; 3, Edgar E., b. Sept. 27, 1859; 4, Annie C., b. Jan. 24, 1861; 5, Albert F., b. Feb. 29, 1864; 6, Arthur H., b. Mar. 14, 1866.

## Stockwell.

It is a tradition among the Stockwells in this country, that the ancester of those who bear the name came from Scotland; and, that he was enticed on board a vessel about to sail, and on his arrival, in accordance with the law of the time, was apprenticed for the payment of his passage. After serving his time, he followed for a few years a sea-faring life, and finally settled in Ipswich; married, and had five sons: William, John, Jonathan, Ebenezer and David.

All these sons came to Sutton. William located on land adjoining Benjamin Marsh on the west, known later as the Graves' place. There is no record of his children. He had, however, William, and Elizabeth, who married Daniel Kenney, August 28, 1727.

William[2] (William[1]), m. ———. Ch.—1, Absalom; 2, William; 3, Jonathan; 4, Israel; 5, Peter; 6, Phebe.

Absalom[3] (William[2], William[1]), m. ———. Ch.—1, Anna; m. Jonathan Putnam, Nov. 3, 1843; 2, Lucy; 3, Israel; 4, Absalom; a soldier in the revolution; drowned at Albany, N. Y.; 5, Silas; 6, Daniel.

Israel[4] (Absalom[3], William[2], William[1]), m. Diadama Burrill. Ch.—1, Abel; d. young; 2, Matilda; 3, Diadama; 4, Israel; 5, Nancy; 6, Simeon, b. Mar. 3, 1799; 7, Patty; d. young; 8, James; 9, Augustus; 10, Mary; m. Daniel Bugbee.

Simeon[5] (Israel[4], Absalom[3], William[2], William[1]), m. Delia Maria Holbrook, Mar. 18, 1822. Ch.—1, Stephen H., b. Aug. 14, 1823; 2, Harriet M., b. Jan. 15, 1825; m. Lawson Warfield, Apr. 23, 1846; 3, Lucy P., b. May 9, 1826; m. Adoniram J. White, Sept. 6, 1842; 4, Mary Ann, b. Dec. 20, 1828; m. Levi F. Bemis, Sept. 9, 1851; 5, Henry Simeon, b. Apr. 9, 1833; 6, George Payson, b. Sept. 4, 1835; 7, James Willard, b. Dec. 6, 1838; m. Frances M. Sibley, June 26, 1867; 8, Lewis Franklin, b. Aug. 2, 1842; 9, Frederick Augustus, b. Oct. 4, 1844; m. Eveline King, Sept. 6, 1870.

Henry S.[6] (Simeon[5], Israel[4], Absalom[3], William[2], William[1]), m. 1st, Margaret L. Griggs, Aug. 30, 1859; she d. June 7, 1868; m. 2d, Mary Louisa Griggs, Nov. 17, 1869. Ch.—1, Anna Louisa, b. July 29, 1860; d. Aug. 30, 1860; 2, Harry Griggs, b. Oct. 3, 1872; 3, Thomas Thurston, b. June 22, 1875.

John Stockwell — Capt. John, as he was called — m. Mary Lombard or Lambert, 1717; d. Mar. 29, 1778, aged ninety-one. Ch.—1, John; 2, Daniel; 3, Ichabod; 4, Mary; d. unmarried; 5, Sarah; d. unmarried; 6, Nathaniel, b. Feb. 5, 1720; 7, Jane; m. Ebenezer Stearns, Jan. 15, 1741.

John[2] (John[1]), m. 1st, Margaret Smith of Andover, Oct. 21, 1730; m. 2d, Lydia Elliot, Dec. 12, 1737; m. 3d, Lydia King, July 13, 1749. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Dec. 24, 1732; m. William Kenney, Aug. 13, 1752; 2, Hannah, b. Mar. 18, 1735; m. William Sibley, Jan. 24, 1765; 3, Lydia, b. Sept. 28, 1738; m. Gershom Bigelow; 4, John, b. Mar. 9, 1740; d. at Crown Point unmarried; 5, Amos, b. May 2, 1742; m. Phebe Wright; 6, Rebekah, b. June 11, 1744; m. John Fitts, Jan. 15, 1771; 7, Noah, b. Apr. 25, 1746; 8, Ruth, b, Mar. 15, 1752; m. Capt. FreeCummings, June 16, 1774.

Noah[3] (John[2], John[1]), m. 1st, Marcy Wright, Dec. 11, 1769; m. 2d, Jemima Towne, July 15, 1779. Ch.—1, Simon, b. Feb. 24, 1772; m. Dolly Stockwell, Dec. 29, 1799; 2, Sally, b. Jan. 21, 1774; m. Solomon Sibley, Jan. 13, 1792; 3, Peter, b. Mar. 24, 1777; 4, Rebekah, b. Nov. 28, 1782; d. young; 5, Noah, b. July 10, 1784; m. a dau. of Elder Briggs of Athol; 6, Polly, b. Feb. 12, 1790; d. young; 7, Mary, b. Nov. 16, 1791.

Ichabod[3] (John[2], John[1]), m. Experience Gleason, Feb. 2, 1748. Ch.—1, Ichabod, b. Apr. 6, 1749.

Nathaniel[3] (John[2], John[1]), m. Anne, dau. of Philip Chase; he d. Apr. 2, 1741. Ch.—1, Nathaniel, b. Apr. 1, 1741.

Nathaniel[4] (Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Abigail Dodge, Mar. 31, 1763; she d. Oct. 24, 1798. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. Oct. 3, 1763; m. 1st, Joshua Merriam; m. 2d, William Parmenter; 2, John, b. Nov. 6, 1764; 3, Nathaniel, b. Oct. 20, 1766; 4, Polly, b. Sept. 28, 1768; m. Benj. Sadler, June 5, 1788; 5, Simeon, b. Sept. 29, 1770; 6, Nabby, b. May 18, 1772; d. Sept. 13, 1788; 7, Prudence, b. May 30, 1774; m. Elijah Rixford, May 28, 1793; 8, Sally, b. Apr. 20, 1776; m. Stephen Kenny, May 23, 1796; 9, Chloe, b. Mar. 8, 1778; d. Oct. 22, 1782; 10, Calvin, b. May 17, 1780; drowned June 4, 1794, in Col. Holman's mill-pond; 11, Luther, b. July 14, 1782; 12, Marvine, b. Oct. 23, 1784; 13, Lucina, b. Oct. 7, 1786; m. 1st, Sylvanus Perham, Jan. 27, 1805; m. 2d, Solomon Parmenter.

John[5] (Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Elizabeth Walker, Oct. 13, 1785. Ch.—1, Chloe, b. Feb. 16, 1786; m. Asa Walker, Dec. 1, 1810; 2, John, b. Mar. 22, 1788; 3, Leonard, b. Sept. 25, 1790; 4, Polly, b. Mar. 15, 1792; m. Charles Learned; 5, Betsey, b. Dec. 7, 1793; m. John Sibley, Dec. 20, 1812; 6, Sally; m. Dorance Sibley; 7, Fanny; m. —— Moore of Blandford; 8, Luther; m. —— Heyward of Worcester; 9, Aaron, m. Hannah Smith; 10,

Rufus; 11, Sophronia; 12, Salina; m. —— Davis; 13, Lerena; m. John Smith; 14, an infant; d. without name.

Nathaniel[5] (Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Susanna, dau. of Daniel Greenwood of Millbury. Ch.—1, Clary, b. Mar. 17, 1793; 2, Sukey, b. Jan. 6, 1795; 3, Calvin; 4, Lewis; 5, Russia; 6, Lyman.

Simeon[5] (Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Deborah Stockwell, July 11, 1793. Ch.—1, Tyler, b. July 23, 1794; d. July 23, 1867; 2, Stephen, b. July 20, 1796; 3, Elmira, b. Sept. 11, 1798; m. Joel Peck; 4, Lucy, b. Mar. 27, 1801; d. Feb. 1, 1819; 5, Lucy, b. Mar. 29, 1803; 6, Mary, b. Dec. 31, 1805; 7, Daniel Tenney, b. June 19, 1808; 8, Emory Walker, b. Feb. 7, 1811; 9, Maria Prudence, b. June 4, 1813; 10, Simon, b. Nov. 18, 1816; 11, Horace, b. Jan. 21, 1820.

Tyler[6] (Simeon[5], Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Elmira Batcheller, Apr. 19, 1821; she d. 1824; m. 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Sarvey, Jan. 1, 1826. Ch.—1, Amos B., b. Mar. 28, 1822; 2, Simeon T., b. Dec. 16, 1823; 3, John P., b. May 26, 1829; m. Frances L. Hall, Jan. 7, 1855; 4, Lucy Maria, b. Sept. 3, 1834.

Amos B.[7] (Tyler[6], Simeon[5], Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Abigail C. Hall, Apr. 16, 1844. Ch.—1, Abbie Elizabeth, b. May 30, 1845; m. Asa B. Shepardson; 2, William Hall, b. Apr. 7, 1847; m. Lucina Jones; 3, Rowland G., b. Sept. 15, 1848; m. Olive L. Lincoln, Feb. 5, 1878; 4, Herbert, b. Nov. 29, 1852; 5, Tyler, b. Dec. 16, 1861; 6, Almy Greene, b. Mar. 13, 1864.

Simeon T.[7] (Tyler[6], Simeon[5], Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Emeline Hill, Oct. 7, 1845. Ch.—1, George H., b. Dec. 19, 1847; 2, Frederick Tyler, b. Dec. 31, 1849; 3, Ella Frances, b. Sept. 12, 1852; m. Fred. A. Barnes, Apr. 25, 1877; 4, Flora Jane, b. Mar. 25, 1859; m. Franklin E. Barnes, Dec. 27, 1876; 5, Carrie Adams, b. Feb. 4, 1864; 6, Lucy Elizabeth, b. June 15, 1869.

George H.[8] (Simeon T.[7], Tyler[6], Simeon[5], Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Ruth Mascroft, Mar. 6, 1866. Ch.—1, Ada L., b. in Worcester, Nov. 26, 1867; 2, George W., b. in Framingham, Oct. 6, 1869; 3, Ruth Alice, b. in Sutton, June 6, 1871; 4, Mary E., b. in Spencer, Apr. 9, 1874.

Daniel T.[6] (Simeon[5], Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Alice Stockwell, July 3, 1834. Ch.—1, Sarah Eddy, b. June 10, 1836; m. Reuben Adams; 2, Mary Elizabeth, b. Sept. 9, 1838; d. Dec. 31, 1858; 3, Angeline, b. Apr. 16, 1840; m. Geo. W. Thompson, Nov. 11, 1862; 4, Louisa, b. Aug. 7, 1844; d. Feb. 4, 1872.

Emory W.[6] (Simeon[5], Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Lydia Parsons, May 19, 1836. Ch.—1, Henry Sibley, b. Nov. 26, 1837; 2, Marcus Morton, b. Nov. 6, 1839; 3, Deborah Augusta, b. Dec. 26, 1845.

Henry S.[7] (Emory W.[6], Simeon[5], Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Hattie F. Howard, Mar. 17, 1866. Ch.—1, Emory Howard, b. July 23, 1868; 2, Nellie Augusta, b. Dec. 18, 1872.

Simeon[6] (Simeon[5], Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Mary F. Burnap, June 1, 1864. Ch.—1, Horace Scott, b. Dec. 28, 1866.

Luther[5] (Nathaniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Esther White, May 28, 1804. Ch.—1, Melinda, b. Sept. 15, 1804; 2, Russell, b. Dec. 11, 1808; 3, Origen, b. May 23, 1811; 4, Andrew Jackson, b. Oct. 26, 1814; 5, Luther Franklin, b. May 17, 1817.

Jonathan Stockwell, the third of the five brothers, married Rachel Underwood, Dec. 16, 1726. Children — Stephen,

and probably other children. Dr. Hall, in his diary, refers to a son of Jonathan Stockwell, who died in the army, in 1776, under twenty. The marriage of Jonathan Stockwell, jr., to Mary Kenny, May 10, 1753, is on record. This Jonathan was undoubtedly older than Stephen.

Ch. of Jona., jr., and Mary.—1, Eli, b. Feb. 26, 1759; d. Mar. 8, 1849; 2, Aaron, b. Apr. 30, 1765; d. Dec. 5, 1822; 3, Solomon.

Eli[3] (Jona.[2], Jona.[1]), m. Eunice Hill; she d. Apr. 10, 1849. Ch.—1, Chandler, b. Mar. 10, 1791.

Chandler[4] (Eli[3], Jona.[2], Jona.[1]), m. Rosalinda Robbins, June 16, 1811. Ch.—1, Azubah, b. Oct. 23, 1811; d. Dec. 27, 1838; 2, Chandler, b. Sept. 18, 1813; d. June 19, 1862; 3, Irene, b. Apr. 12, 1815; d. Oct. 6, 1838; 4, Sarah E., b. May 22, 1817; 5, Eunice, b. June 1, 1819; d. Oct. 20, 1836; 6, Lucy H., b. Sept. 27, 1821; 7, Rosalinda, b. May 13, 1825; 8, Ebenezer, b. Apr. 12, 1828.

Aaron[3] (Jona.[2], Jona.[1]), m. Abigail ——. Ch.—1, Polly, b. May 3, 1801; 2, Prudy, b. May 15, 1803.

Solomon[3] (Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Mary Howell; she d. Apr. 29, 1832; he d. Aug. 12, 1833. Ch.—1, Peter, b. Nov. 29, 1784; d. Nov. 15, 1855.

Peter[4] (Solomon[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Huldah, dau. of John Putnam, Jan. 8, 1809. Ch.—1, Albert Gallatin, b. May 12, 1809; 2, Flora Putnam, b. Jan. 31, 1812; 3, Peter Bentley, b. Oct. 29, 1815; 4, Huldah Serepta, b. July 1, 1818; 5, Harry, b. May 28, 1820; 6, Silvanus, b. May 23, 1824; 7, Mary Semantha, b. May 11, 1826; 8, John Putnam, b. Feb. 20, 1830.

Silvanus[5] (Peter[4], Solomon[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Charlotte P. Bowdish, Feb. 15, 1853. Ch.—1, S. Albert, b. June 8, 1857, at Anoka, Minn; 2, William W., b. Mar. 11, 1859, at Anoka, Minn.; 3, Walter Lincoln, b. Jan. 12, 1868, at Anoka, Minn.; 4, Charlotte L., b. June 22, 1870, at Anoka, Minn.

John P.[5] (Peter[4], Solomon[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Martha Woodbury. Ch.—1, Louie B., b. Dec. 5, 1865.

Stephen[3] (Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Mehetabel Holman, Dec. 14, 1762; d. Nov. 1, 1807; she d. Nov. 4, 1794. Ch.—1, Mehetabel, b. Jan. 13, 1764; d. unmarried, aged 66; 2, Stephen, b. Feb. 14, 1766; d. June 2, 1845; 3, Sarah, b. Nov. 25, 1767; 4, Enoch, b. June 24, 1771; 5, Elijah, b. Sept. 16, 1773; 6, Deborah, b. Mar. 26, 1775; m. Simeon Stockwell, July 11, 1793; 7, Dolly, b. July 20, 1777; m. Simon, son of Noah Stockwell, Dec. 29, 1799; 8, Polly, b. May 13, 1780; m. Aaron Holman; 9, Marcy, b. Aug. 30, 1782; m. Asa Learned.

Stephen[4] (Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. 1st, Sarah Eddy, 1800; she d. Aug. 20, 1810; m. 2d, Betsey Searl, Oct. 15, 1812; she d. Oct. 23, 1840. Ch.—1, Jonas Eddy, b. May 1, 1801; 2, Rufus, b. Mar. 28, 1802; 3, Alice, b. Apr. 7, 1803; 4, Lucy E., b. July 1, 1804; 5, Adeline M., b. June 26, 1805; d. Mar. 19, 1812; 6, Stephen, b. Nov. 8, 1807; 7, Sylvester. b. Mar. 2, 1809; 8, Anderson Dana, b. Dec. 20, 1815; d. Mar. 24, 1816.

Jonas E.[5] (Stephen[4], Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Mary A. Waite, Apr. 9, 1827. Ch.—1, Alonzo E., b. Sept. 7, 1829.

Alonzo E.[6] (Jonas E.[5], Stephen[4], Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. 1st, Hannah Stockwell, Nov. 18, 1857; divorced Sept. 1865; m. 2d, Lizzie A. Prouty, Oct. 22, 1865. Ch.—1, Inez Maria, b. Mar. 15, 1866; d. Mar. 6, 1867: 2, Iola Marian, b. Jan. 15, 1868; 3, Genevieve May, b. May 1, 1873.

Stephen[5] (Stephen[4], Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Nancy Hull, May 6, 1840. Ch.—1, Reuben H., b. Dec. 27, 1841; d. Mar. 23, 1845; 2, William H., b. June 3, 1846; d. Dec. 25, 1848; 3, Martha A., b. Oct. 9, 1847; m. Jan. 26, 1876, Geo. K. Stockwell; 4, Stephen Eddy, b. Feb. 8, 1850.

Stephen Eddy[6] (Stephen[5], Stephen[4], Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Jennie M. Bemis, Sept. 27, 1876. Ch.—1, Franklin Stephen, b. Aug. 8, 1877.

Enoch[4] (Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Nancy Fechem, Dec. 14, 1797. Ch.—1, Leonard, b. Aug. 5, 1798; m. 1st, Orilla Sessions; m. 2d, Hannah W. Ellis; 2, George F., b. Aug. 13, 1800; 3, Nancy, b. Oct. 16, 1802; m. Samuel Rich, Jan. 26, 1831; 4, Lewis, b. July 17, 1805; 5, Abigail Russell, b. Mar. 19, 1808; m. Palmer Harback, Apr. 11, 1832; 6, Mary H., b. Nov. 24, 1810; m. Reuben Leland, Apr. 16, 1839; 7, Darius Russell, b. Aug. 26, 1813; 8, Cyrus B., b. July 15, 1816; 9, Harriet White, b. July 26, 1819; m. David Carpenter.

George F.[5] (Enoch[4], Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Harriet M. Wheelock, 1827. Ch.—1, George K., b. Feb. 23, 1829; 2, Ira, b. Sept. 16, 1838; m. Sarah E. Howard, Sept. 11, 1860; 3, Sarah Maria, b. Aug. 20, 1842; m. Moses Wiggin; 4, Emily Amelia, b. Mar. 19, 1847; d. aged 2 years; 5, Albert, b. Dec. 14, 1849.

George K.[6] (George F.[5], Enoch[4], Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Martha Ann Stockwell, Jan. 30, 1876. Ch.—1, George Lewis, b. Jan. 2, 1877.

Albert[6] (George F.[5], Enoch[4], Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Mary Hacket. Ch.—1, George Frank, b. May 2, 1873; 2, Abner Hacket, b. May 20, 1877.

Lewis[5] (Enoch[4], Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Laura Hudson. Ch.—1, Laura Deliza, b. July 24, 1838.

Darius R.[5] (Enoch[4], Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Harriet Hinds. Ch.—1, Alcott Hunting, b. Apr. 10, 1839.

Cyrus Bond[5] (Enoch[4], Stephen[3], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[1]), m. Mary Hawes. Ch.—1, Mary Elizabeth, b. May, 4, 1849.

Ebenezer, the fourth of the five brothers, m. Mary Singletary, Nov. 10, 1727. Ch.—1, Hezekiah; 2, William; d. in the army in 1776; 3, Benajah; 4, Abraham.

Abraham (2), [Ebenezer (1)], was a soldier in the French and Indian war; carried to France; there exchanged and taken to England; brought back to Chebucto, became a soldier under Lord Amherst, deserted and continued hidden in Sutton many weeks, but at length ventured out, carrying for a long time a club to defend himself from arrest.

He m. Rachel Kenney, Sept. 18, 1759. Ch.—1, Thaddeus, b. June 27, 1760; 2, John, b. May 12, 1762; 3, Molly, b. June 12, 1765.

David, the fifth of the brothers, m. Marcy ——. Ch.—1, Ephraim, b. Oct. 16, 1733, and (probably) 2, Joseph.

Joseph[2] (David[1]), m. Isabel ——. Ch.—1, Molly, b. Aug. 10, 1769; 2, David, b. Mar. 20, 1773.

### Taylor.

James Taylor (son of Thomas) came from Reading, and married Lydia, daughter of Caleb Taylor, (brother of

Thomas), Sept. 15, 1741; married, second, Mary Dickinson, Dec. 1, 1756; married, third, Mary Rist, Nov. 21, 1781; died, Jan. 50, 1797.

Ch.—1, Abraham, b. Apr. 12, 1743; 2, Lydia, b. Oct. 27, 1745; m. Aaron Elliot, Oct. 13, 1767; 3, Annie; m. Jacob Leland, Aug. 2, 1767; 4, Rhoda, b. Jan. 22, 1753; m. John Christian, Mch. 25, 1788; 5, Mary, b. Dec. 3, 1782; m. Salmon Burdon, Apr. 7, 1799; 6, Samuel, b. Mar. 5, 1786; d. Dec. 17, 1867.

Abraham[3] (James[2], Thomas[1]), m. Mary Leland, Sept. 21, 1769. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. July, 4, 1771; 2, James, b. Feb. 4, 1773; 3, Isaac, b. Sept. 8, 1775; 4, Oliver; 5, John; graduated at Brown University; became a preacher; m. a dau. of Rev. Dr. Crane, of Northbridge.

Samuel[3] (James[2], Thomas[1]), m. Rebekah Hicks, May, 27, 1808. Ch.—1, Silas; graduated at Amherst College; went South and died; 2, James, b. Jan. 22, 1811; 3, Benjamin H., b. 1814; d. Oct. 1, 1845; 4, Julia Rebekah.

James[4] (Samuel[3], James[2], Thomas[1],), m. Julia A. Woodbury, May, 30, 1838. Ch.—1, Samuel Edward, 2, James Edwin, twins, b. Mar. 24, 1842; d. in infancy; 3, Julia Rebekah, b. May 18, 1847; m. Edward P. Clark, Aug. 26, 1868; 4, George Arthur, b. Feb. 19, 1855.

Benj. H.[4] (Samuel[3], James[2], Thomas[1]), m. Lucetta Arnold, Jan. 13, 1836. Ch.—1, Julia M., b. June 3, 1837; 2, Henry Martin, b. June 24, 1839, d. Dec. 9, 1868.

## Tenney.

Daniel Tenney was born in Rowley, June 3, 1720, and settled in Sutton.

He m. Mar. 16, 1743, Rebekah Dickinson, b. Jan. 22, 1719; d. Apr. 14, 1803; he d. Oct. 23, 1812. Ch.—1, Miriam, b. July 7, 1744; d. Dec. 19, 1747; 2, Simon, b. Sept. 13, 1746; d. Aug. 14, 1838; 3, Miriam, b. Jan. 12, 1750; d. Oct. 20, 1756; 4, Susanna, b. Dec. 15, 1751; m. Samuel Blanchard, Mar. 17, 1775; d. Apr. 19, 1826; 5, Ruth, b. Dec. 16, 1754; m. Samuel Trask, June 21, 1773; d. Jan. 20, 1825; 6, Phebe, b. Apr. 22, 1759; m. Moses Hovey, Aug. 14, 1777; d. Apr. 25, 1810; 7, Mary, b. Apr. 11, 1761; m. 1st, Stephen Holman, July 30, 1778; m. 2d, Azor Phelps, Nov. 16, 1784; d. Oct. 6, 1814.

Simon[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Jan. 23, 1772, Sarah, dau. of Capt. Samuel Trask, b. Sept. 10, 1753; d. Aug. 20, 1830. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Nov. 23, 1773; held the commission of major and justice of peace since 1819; d. Apr. 19, 1860.

Daniel[3] (Simon[2], Daniel[1]), m. Jan. 25, 1797, Betsey, dau. of John Waters, b. July 13, 1776. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Oct. 6, 1797; m. Edmund J. Mills, 1825; 2. Simon, b. Dec. 30, 1799; d. June 11, 1856; 3, John Waters, b. Dec. 25, 1802; 4, Linus, b. Dec. 5, 1804; 5, Nancy, b. Jan. 12, 1808; drowned May 29, 1822; 6, Daniel Austin, b. Aug. 27, 1811; 7, Benjamin Franklin, b. Oct. 28, 1813.

Simon[4] (Daniel[3], Simon[2], Daniel[1]), m. Nancy Putnam, Feb. 6, 1828. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Feb. 29, 1832; 2, George, b. Jan. 30, 1837.

John W.[4] (Daniel[3], Simon[2], Daniel[1]), graduated at Brown University in 1823; received his degree of M. D. from the university of Maryland in 1828; commenced practice with Dr. Smith, in Sutton, in 1832; afterwards removed to Webster, where he followed his profession until he died. He m. 1st, Oct. 27, 1829, Eliza Fisher, b. May 31, 1803; m. 2d, Julia Sumner, Nov. 1, 1848. Ch.—1, Edward Waters, b. Aug. 8, 1830.

Linus[4] (Daniel[3], Simon[2], Daniel[1]), m. Sally Elwell, Dec. 25, 1827. Ch.—1, Charles Linus, b. Jan. 12, 1829; 2, George Franklin, b. Sept. 7, 1831; d. Nov. 24, 1831; 3, James Henry, b. June 10, 1838.

Daniel Austin[4] (Daniel[3], Simon[2], Daniel[1]), m. Marietta Marcy, Mar. 26, 1835. Ch.—1, Daniel Austin, b. Oct. 16, 1835; 2, Joseph Storks, b. Feb. 24, 1838; 3, George Laban, b. July 25, 1840; 4, Frederick Prescott, b. July 6, 1845; 5, Franklin Herbert, b. Jan. 16, 1849.

Joseph S.[5] (Daniel A.[4], Daniel[3], Simon[2], Daniel[1]), m. Emily M. Paine. Ch.—1, George Arthur, b. Oct. 8, 1858.

Benjamin F.[4] (Daniel[3], Simon[2], Daniel[1]), m. 1st, Oct. 16, 1837, Frances B. Veazie, b. Mar. 7, 1819; d. Oct. 10, 1858; m. 2d, Mary B. Viles. Ch.—1, Joseph Franklin, b. Nov. 12, 1738; served during the war; now in U. S. signal service; 2, Frank, b. Feb. 4, 1861; 3, Arthur, b. June 1, 1863; d. June 16, 1866; 4, Maud, b. Sept. 18, 1865.

## Torrey.

Daniel Torrey (ancestry unknown), m. Kezia ——. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Feb. 19, 1762; 2, Molly, b. Jan. 3. 1764; 3, Daniel, b. Apr. 16, 1766; m. Tabitha Dudley, May 26, 1791; 4, Olive, b. Mar. 4, 1768; 5, Kezia, b. Apr. 19, 1770; 6, Lois, b. Mar. 14, 1772; m. John Gould, jr., Aug. 12, 1791; 7, Isaac, b. June 22, 1775.

Samuel[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Hannah ——. Ch.—1, Lewis, b. Sept. 27, 1788; 2, Belinda, b. May 21, 1791; 3, Roxa, b. Dec. 27, 1795; 4, Alfred, b. Mar. 25, 1802; 5, Willard, b. Dec. 5, 1805.

Lewis[3] (Samuel[2], Daniel[1]), m. Betsey ——. Ch.—1, Betsey, b. Aug. 4, 1812; 2, Lewis, b. June 5, 1814; 3, Julia Ann, b. Apr. 7, 1816; m. Richard Waters, Aug. 20, 1837; 4, Edwin, b. Apr. 13, 1818; 5, Ruby Titus, b. Jan. 31, 1821; 6, Hannah, b. July 27, 1823; 7, Louisa, b. Aug. 31, 1825; 8, Rosina, b. July 24, 1827; 9, Belinda, b. Jan. 23, 1830; 10, Adeline, b. Dec 20, 1831; 11, Mary, b. Apr. 8, 1835; 12, La Fayette, b. Feb. 23, 1837; 13, John Alfred, b. July 17, 1839.

Isaac[2] (Daniel[1]), m. Nancy ——. Ch.—1, Suky, b. Mar. 25, 1802.

Caleb Torrey, m. Mary ——; d. Mar. 16, 1808. Ch.—1, Caleb, b. Jan. 29, 1801; 2, Hannah, b. June 12, 1804.

## Trask.

Two of the name, Samuel and Josiah, appear upon the early records of the town; possibly they were brothers. Deacon Leland says: "Samuel Trask was born in Salem, and was an adopted son of a Mr. Fuller, and came to Sutton with him." The Fuller referred to was probably Jonathan, whose name appears upon the records in 1741.

Samuel Trask, m. 1st, Bethiah Sibley, Nov. 3, 1743; m. 2d, Anne Bond, Jan. 6, 1757; m. 3d, Hannah Park, Mar. 7, 1775; d. Mar. 7, 1790. Ch.—1, John, b. Sept. 29, 1744; d. unmarried, insane; 2, Hannah, b. Nov. 10, 1746; m. Jonathan Waters, jr., Nov. 27, 1766; 3, Samuel, b. Aug. 25, 1749; 4, Sarah, b. Sept. 10, 1753; m. Simon Tenney, Jan. 23, 1772; 5, Susanna, b.

Oct. 11, 1759; m. Jonathan Holman, July 10, 1783; 6, Annie, b. Mar. 19, 1762; m. Elijah Torrey, Dec. 27, 178–; 7, David, b. June 1, 1764; 8, David, b. June 21, 1766; m. Mehitabel Dwight; 9, Jonathan, b. June 21, 1767; 10, Amos, b. Aug. 1, 1769; m. Lucy Park, Apr. 19, 1775; 11, Peter, b. Apr. 8, 1773; m. Azubah Leland, Oct. 31, 1799; 12, Osborn, b. Dec. 18, 1775; 13, Lucy, b. May 16, 1777; m. Clark Willard, Apr. 6, 1796; 14, Aaron, b. Aug. 12, 1778; 15, James, b. Sept. 4, 1781; 16, Stephen, b. May 1, 1784; 17, Polly, b. Jan. 31, 1787; m. Asa Rawson of Uxbridge; 18, Hitty, b. Mar. 1, 1790; m. John Tourtellott.

Samuel[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Ruth Tenney, Jan. 21, 1773. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Dec. 20, 1773; m. Rebekah White; 2, Simon, b. Jan. 13, 1775; 3, Hannah, b. Feb. 14, 1777; m. Asa Whittemore; 4, Stephen, b. Feb. 10, 1779; 5, Jonathan; 6, David.

Jonathan[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Phebe Waters, May 6, 1792. Ch.—1, Ira, m. Hannah Thurston; 2, Almira, b. Oct. 9, 1795; m. Joseph Griggs.

Aaron[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Betsey Goodell, Apr. 3, 1806. Ch.—1, Luther Holman, b. Feb. 15, 1807; 2, Alanson, b. May 22, 1808; 3, Asa Goodell, b. Aug. 1, 1810.

James[2] (Samuel[1]), m. Nancy ——. Ch.—1, Nancy, b. May 17, 1804; 2, James, b. Oct. 6, 1806.

Josiah Trask m. Annie Putnam, Oct. 31, 1745. Ch.—1, Peter, b. May 22, 1746; d. Oct. 7, 1803; 2, John, b. Dec. 2, 1747; d. Mar. 19, 1748; 3, Isaac, b. May 22, 1749.

## Waite.

Gershom Waite (ancestry unknown), m. Johanna Rocket, Oct. 4, 1723. Ch.—1, William, b. Sept. 4, 1725; 2, Josiah, b. Jan. 14, 1728; d. young; 3, Mehitabel, b. Mar. 27, 1731; m. Jonathan Dwinel.

William[2] (Gershom[1]), m. Ruth Lovell, Oct. 24, 1744. Ch.—1, Josiah, b. May 7, 1746; m. Sarah Lovell, Mar. 15, 1775; 2, Asa, b. Mar. 12, 1748; 3, Joshua, b. Dec. 30, 1749; 4, Ruth, b. Feb. 15, 1752; 5, William, b. Jan. 8, 1754; 6, Johanna, b. Jan. 3, 1756; 7, Thomas, b. Nov. 2, 1757; m. Hannah Gould; 8, Bethia, b. Feb. 10, 1759; m. Timothy Burnap, Dec. 19, 1780; 9, Mehitabel, b. July 1, 1760; 10, Gershom, b. Oct. 31, 1762; 11, Hannah, b. Jan. 25, 1764; 12, Gershom, b. Jan. 15, 1766.

Asa[3] (William[2], Gershom[1]), m. Zeruiah Smith; m. 2d, Ruth Wilder of Lancaster. Ch.—1, Artemas; 2, Asa, b. Apr. 28, 1776; 3, Betty, b. Oct. 28, 1778; 4, Lucinda; 5, Calvin, graduated at Dartmouth; 6, Luther, graduated at Middlebury College.

Joshua[3] (William[2], Gershom[1]), m. Mary Burnap, Sept. 19. 1776. Ch.—1, Sally, b. Aug. 8, 1777; 2, John, b. July 23, 1778; m. Amy Stone of Alstead, N. H.; 3, Polly, b. Feb. 5, 1780; m. Wm. Blake of Dorchester; 4, Joshua, b. Aug. 26, 1781; d. Apr. 24, 1800; 5, Amos, b. Feb. 11, 1783; 6, David, 7, Jonathan, twins, b. Aug. 20, 1784; David m. Anna Torrey of Chesterfield; Jonathan d. Mar. 19, 1785; 8, Josiah, b. June 18, 1786; d. Sept. 19, 1808; 9, Rufus, b. Apr. 19, 1788; 10, Lucina, b. Mar. 3, 1792; 11, Lucina, b. May 21, 1794.

William[3] (William[2], Gershom[1]), m. Sarah Cummings, Dec. 19, 1780. Ch.—1, Esther, b. Sept. 19, 1781; m. Jacob Kidder; 2, Lydia, b. Feb. 9, 1783; 3, Gershom, b. May 13, 1785; 4, Sally, b. Mar. 17, 1787; m. John Craft; 5, Betty, b. Apr. 10, 1789; 6, Isaac, b. Aug. 2, 1791; m. Sally Goodenough; 7, Harvey, b. Aug. 4, 1793; 8, Tyler, b. Aug. 11, 1796; 9, Aaron, b. Jan. 10, 1799.

Nathaniel Waite (ancestry unknown), m. Elizabeth Lilley, Feb. 16, 1743. Ch.—1, Nathaniel, b. Aug. 9, 1745; 2, Reuben, b. July 11, 1747; 3, Samuel, b. May 26, 1749; 4, Joseph, b. Nov. 14, 1751; 5, Elizabeth, b. June 26, 1755; 6, Sarah, b. June 20, 1757.

## Wakefield.

Benjamin Wakefield m. 1st, Ann Taylor, Dec. 26, 1733; m. 2d, Ruth Marsh, Nov. 24, 1742. Ch.—1, Benjamin, b. Nov. 14, 1734; 2, Simeon, or Simon, b. Feb. 6, 1744; 3, Anne, b. Sept. 24, 1745; 4, Ruth, b. July 11, 1748; 5, Timothy, b. Mar. 26, 1750.

Jonathan Wakefield (relationship unknown; perhaps a brother of Benjamin), m. Abigail ——; d. Mar. 9, 1776. Ch.—1, Abigail, b. Oct. 5, 1734; 2, Jonathan, b. Oct. 16, 1736; 3, Rebekah, b. Nov. 9, 1738; 4, Tabitha, b. Feb. 11, 1741; m. David Bacon, Dec. 17, 1767; 5, Amasa, b. June 9, 1743; d. Mar. 3, 1818; 6, Samuel, b. May 11, 1745; m. Mary Davenport, May 25, 1768; 7, Silas, b. May 6, 1747; 8, Isaiah, b. Jan. 1, 1750; m. Eunice Burdon, Dec. 24, 1772; 9, Luther, b. Aug. 26, 1751; m. Mary Wakefield, June 10, 1778; 10, Mary, b. Aug. 4, 1753; 11, Abigail, b. Sept. 21, 1755.

Jonathan[2] (Jonathan[1]), m. Anne Wheeler, May 21, 1760. Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Mar. 20, 1761; 2, Josiah, b. May 1, 1762; 3, Joel, b. Jan. 10, 1764; 4, Sarah, b. Dec. 15, 1765; 5, Peter, b. Feb. 28, 1767; 6, Jesse, b. Mar. 27, 1769; 7, Lucy, b. June 2, 1771; 8, Chloe, b. May 5, 1773; 9, Anne, b. May 11, 1776.

Amasa[2] (Jonathan[1]), m. Anna ——. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. July 3, 1771; 2, Roby, b. Apr. 4, 1775; 3, Rachel, b. June 12, 1777; 4, Amasa, b. Feb. 4, 1783; 5, Wiman, b. May 4, 1786; 6, Leonard, b. Nov. 16, 1790; d. Mar. 7, 1803.

Silas[2] (Jonathan[1]), m. Anne ——. Ch.—1, Huldah, b. Apr. 21, 1768; d. Jan. 14, 1805; 2, Diadama, b. Apr. 22, 1770; 3, Lois, b. Mar. 26, 1772; 4, James, b. June 10, 1774; 5, Keziah, b. Apr. 8, 1777; 6, Elias, b. Jan. 30, 1779; 7, Anne, b. June 26, 1781; 8, Silas, b. Nov. 1, 1783.

## Walker.

Obadiah Walker m. Hannah ——; she d. July 6, 1744. Ch.—1, Asa, b. Oct. 8, 1726; d. Oct. 5, 1809; 2, Mary, b. Mar. 22, 1731; m. William Ellis, May 10, 1750; 3, Sarah, b. May 9, 1735; m. Rogers Chase, Nov. 1, 1753.

Asa[2] (Obadiah[1]), m. Abigail ——. Ch.—1, Elisha, b. Nov. 6, 1750; 2, Asa, b. Mar. 28, 1752; 3, John, b. Feb. 14, 1754; 4, Gideon, b. Feb. 25, 1756; 5, Abigail, b. Apr. 14, 1758; m. James Moon, July 2, 1782; 6, Larned, b. Dec. 23, 1759; 7, Pearly, b. Jan. 7, 1762; 8, Timothy, b. Aug. 7, 1763; d. Dec. 12, 1819; 9, Mary, b. Jan. 12, 1767; 10, Hepsabeth, b. Aug. 7, 1768; 11, Joshua, b. Aug. 20, 1770; 12, Solomon, b. Feb. 29, 1776.

Asa[3] (Asa[2], Obadiah[1]), m. Hannah Dudley, May 30, 1787. Ch.—1, Asa, b. July 6, 1788; 2, Hannah, b. Feb. 3, 1790; m. David Dudley, Dec. 16, 1810; 3, Polly, b. June 15, 1792; m. Aaron Burdon, Jan. 14, 1811; 4, Julia, b. July 21, 1794; m. Benjamin Hovey, Feb. 16, 1813; 5, Satira, b. Sept. 25, 1799; m. Reuben F. Chase, Feb. 4, 1819.

Asa[4] (Asa[3], Asa[2] Obadiah[1]), m. Chloe Stockwell, Dec. 1, 1810; she d. May 8, 1815; m. 2d, Lucretia Blanchard, Apr. 27, 1819. Ch.—1, Susan Chloe, b. Dec. 21, 1811; 2, an infant, b. Oct. 13, 1813; 3, Adeline, b. Sept. 12, 1814; 4, Asa Augustus, b. July 26, 1816; 5, Alaney B., b. Sept. 20, 1820.

Gideon[3] (Asa[2], Obadiah[1]), m. Mary Carriel, Jan. 17, 1782. Ch.—1, Gideon, b. Mar. 29, 1782; 2, Dolly, b. June 17, 1785; 3, John, b. May 2, 1791.

Obadiah Walker (relationship unknown), m. Hepzibah Shumway, Nov. 12, 1741. Ch.—1, Reuben, b. May 27, 1742; 2, Thomas, b. July 19, 1743; 3, Obadiah, b. Jan. 2, 1745; 4, Hepzibah, b. Oct. 18, 1746; 5, Jesurun, b. Sept. 17, 1748.

Obadiah Walker (ancestry unknown), m. Mrs. Eunice White, Oct. 28, 1745. Ch.—1, Benjamin, b. Sept. 30, 1746.

Silas Walker (ancestry unknown), m. Hannah Buck, Sept. 15, 1737. Ch.—1, Patience, b. Jan. 10, 1745; 2, Elias, b. Dec. 4, 1749.

Josiah Walker (ancestry unknown), m. Eunice Putnam, May 30, 1786. Ch.—1, Daniel, b. Oct. 9, 1786.

## Waters.

Richard Waters is first mentioned in the records of Salem, anno 1636, where he has ten acres granted him. He was a gunsmith, and married Joyce (or Rejoice), daughter of William Plaise, likewise a gunsmith, of whom the following mention is made in the town records:

"4th—5 mo—1637 William Plaise requested a tenne acre lott & it is granted 21d—6 mo—1637—it is ordered yt mr Connants house, ground & half-acre of corn standing on the same joining next unto mr Jno. fisk shall be bought by the Towne for ould mr William Plase & the Towne to mak payment thereof."

(Mem.—This house of Mr. Roger Conant, leader or governor of the "old Planters," as they were called, who had already made a settlement here before the coming of Endicott and Winthrop, stood on the land now occupied by the late residence of the Hon. Jacob S. Rogers, deceased, opposite Derby square and the town hall.)

"25—10—1637.—the marsh and meadow Lands that have formerly layed in comon to this towne shall now be appropriated to the Inhabitants of Salem, proportioned out unto them according to the heads of their families."

In a list probably made out for this appointment, the name of Willm. Plais occurs, with the figure 2 set against it, showing, doubtless, the number of his family (himself and wife.)

4—10—1643, certain men are appointed as a "comitee to provide for William Plaise a convenient roome to worke in and to sett up a forge for him & wood & other necessaries to the Valew of £4."

"20—2—1646 Ordered that the Towne is to beare 29s of the charges towards William Plaise his keeping in his sickness and his burial & the rest to be paid by Richard Waters. The whole amounting to £2, 19s, 6d."

These may certify that my father-in-law, William Plaise, gunsmith, departed this life in Salem, this fifteenth day of the 2d mo. 1646. RICHARD WATERS.

By the list of 1637, before mentioned, giving the names of householders and the number of heads in their families, it appears that Richard Waters had five (5) in his family at that time; probably himself, his wife and three children.

In 1638 mention is made of his "howse," which stood, perhaps, not far from the upper end of Broad street.

16th July 1676 "being ancient" Richard Waters wrote his will, which was sworn to by the witnesses in court at Salem 28 d., 9 mo '77. He appoints his wife, Joyce, sole executrix, and bequeaths to her all his property during her life or widowhood, and after that, what remains, "to my sonn, William, to be secured in the hands of my sonne Ezekiel, for to maintain his brother William during his natural life, in case my sonne Ezekiel be not willing to keep him if my sonn John undertake it then he shall have Williams estate during his natural life and at Williams death to be disposed of as followeth:"

Then follow bequests to sons James, John and Ezekiel, and to daughter Martha, of 10s each, provided there be left forty pounds clear estate at William's death, and the bulk of the property to go to daughters, Abigail Punchard, Mary English, Susanna Pulsifer and Hannah Striker, "whoe neither of them have had any part or portion of estate already, as my forementioned children have had."

Ch.—1, Mary; m. Clement English, 27 Aug. 1667; 2, James; m. Mary Stalworth, 24 Mar. 1669–70; 3, William; 4, Martha; 5, John, bapt. 27d, 9mo, 1640; m. Sara Tompkins, 1d, 6mo, 1663; 6, Elizabeth, bapt. 26d, 12mo, 1642; d. unmarried, 4d, 12mo, 1662; 7, Abigail, bapt. 18d, 3mo, 1645; m. William Punchard, 26 Oct. 1669; 8, Ezekiel, bapt. 9d, 2mo, 1647; 9, Susanna, bapt. 1d, —mo, 1649; m. Benedict Pulsifer, Feb. 1673; 10, Hannah, bapt. 30d, 11mo, 1652; m. Joseph Striker, 10d, 2mo, 1673.

John (son of Richard and Joyce) Waters, born 1640, was a farmer, and lived in Northfields, near the site of the Salem iron factory.

He married, first day, sixth month, 1663, Sara, daughter of John, and probably granddaughter of Ralph Tompkins of Salem.

His last will and testament, written fourteenth February 1706–7, was proved March 1707–8. After providing for his wife, he mentions his three sons, John, Richard and Nathaniel, daughter Elizabeth, then in a "single condition," and daughters Symonds and Jacobs.

Ch.—1, Richard, 2, John, twins, b. last of June 1664; d. within a fortnight; 3, John, b. 4 July 1665; m. Mary ——; 4, Sara, b. 30d, 6mo, 1667; m. John Symonds, 3 Mar. 1689–90; 5, Richard, b. 13 Nov. 1669; m. Martha Read, 3 Mar. 1697–8; 6, Nathaniel, b. 6d, 12mo, 1671; m. Elizabeth King, 12 Dec. 1699; 7, Samuel, b. 29 Mar. 1674; d. in five weeks; 8, Samuel, b. 6 May 1675; not named in will, probably dead; 9, Elizabeth, b. 10d, 11mo, 1677; adm. gr. to her brother John, 13 Nov. 1734; 10, Abigail, bapt. 6 May 1683; m. John Jacobs, 6 Apr. 1704.

Richard (son of John and Sara) Waters, born in Salem 1669; died in Oxford 1725–6.

He married, in Salem, Martha Read, third March 1697–8, and all his children were born in Salem.

Eighth December 1720, he, then of Salem, and Samuel Rich of Bellingham, bought of the Hon. William Tailer of Dorchester one thousand acres in Sutton, of which Waters was to have two-thirds and Rich one-third.

Thirtieth March 1772, Richard Waters, formerly of Salem, and Samuel Rich, formerly of Bellingham, now both of a farm called Manchaug farm, adjacent to Oxford, make an agreement about their lands.

Twenty-eighth February 1728, Richard Waters buys of Nathaniel Byfield, William Dudley and Ezekiel Lewis two hundred and thirty-four acres near Manchaug Pond.

His will, signed twenty-first October, 1775, "he being then adjacent to Oxford, county of Suffolk," was proved seventeenth February 1725–6. He mentions wife Martha, two eldest sons, Richard and Samuel (of whom Richard was older); other children, Abigail, Mercy, Ebenezer, Mary, Amos (youngest son), Lois. He mentions also land in Salem.

Ch.—1, Hannah, b. 4 Mar. 1699; 2, Richard, b. 22 Nov. 1700; m. Anna, dau. of Sol. Holman of Newbury; 3, Abigail, b. 1 Aug. 1702; m. Samuel Dudley of Littleton; 4, Samuel, b. 1 Sept. 1704; m. Rachel Holman of Newbury, 13 Nov. 1729; 5, Mercy, bapt. 24 July 1707; 6, Ebenezer, bapt. 10 July, 1709; d. at Cuba in the expedition against that place by Admiral Vernon, about 1742; 7, Mary, bapt. 30 Sept. 1711; 8, Lois, bapt. 16 May 1714; m. Thomas Chamberlain of Littleton; 9, Amos, bapt. 9 June 1717.

Nathaniel (son of John and Sara) Waters, born in Salem, sixth day, twelfth month, 1671; married Elizabeth (daughter of John and Elizabeth) King, twelfth December 1699. (Record of deeds for Suffolk county, book thirty, leaf one hundred and seventeen.)

Fourteenth February 1715, Nathaniel Waters of Salem, buys of William King and Benjamin Marsh, both of Salem, one-tenth of the township of Sutton, deemed to contain about thirty thousand acres, of which one-tenth equals about three thousand acres, etc. Administration granted on estate of Nathaniel Waters, fisherman, fifth March 1718, to his widow, Elizabeth Waters, whose sureties were Samuel King and John Waters — spoken of as all of Marblehead. Inventory presented seventeenth July 1718; among other items, two cows loosed in hired land in royal dide land at Sutton.

From a deed recorded in Essex county (book seventy-three, leaf seventy-six), it appears that Nathaniel Waters, late of Salem, had a daughter, Hannah, who died without issue, making only a verbal will, by which she gave all her estate to her brother Jonathan. So all the other heirs unite, eighth May 1736, in a deed to confirm title to said Jonathan, viz.: Elizabeth Waters, widow; Nathaniel Waters, mariner; Isaac Cook, cordwainer, and his wife Elizabeth; Mehitable Waters, spinster; all of Salem; and Benjamin Marsh, jr., of Sutton, and his wife Ruth.

Ch.—1, Mehitabel, bapt. Oct. 15, 1704; d. young; 2, Ruth, bapt. Oct. 15, 1704; m. Benj. Marsh, jr., of Sutton; 3, Mehitabel, bapt. 13 July, 1707; m. Samuel Foster, 26 Oct. 1738; 4, Nathaniel, b. 22 Oct. 1708; m. Mary Gardner, 29 Nov. 1737; 5, Sarah, bapt. 20 July 1712; d. before 1736; 6, Jonathan, bapt. 31 July 1715; m. Mehitabel Gyles, 10 Aug. 1738; 7, Hannah; d. without issue; 8, Elizabeth; m. Isaac Cook, 17 June, 1726–7.

Richard[3] (John[2], Richard[1]), settled in Sutton about 1721.

Richard[4] (Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Anna Holman. Ch.—1, Mary, m. Anthony Sigourney of Boston; 2, Stephen, b. Apr. 13, 1735; 3, Ebenezer,

b. July 3, 1739; 4, Abraham, b. Apr. 3, 1743; 5, Ruth, b. Jan. 6, 1746; m. Thomas Kendall; 6, Samuel, b. Nov. 21, 1750; 7, Hannah, b. Aug. 5, 1754; m. —— Marsh.

Stephen[5] (Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Huldah Flagg of Grafton. Ch.—1, Anne, b. Mar. 30, 1763; 2, John, b. Oct. 23, 1764; 3, David, b. Feb. 2, 1767; 4, Nathan, b. May 18, 1769; 5, Huldah, b. Aug. 11, 1771; m. Daniel Hunt; 6, Rebekah, b. May 25, 1775; d. Apr. 28, 1804.

John[6] (Stephen[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. 1st, Huldah Howard of Oxford, Nov. 25, 1790; she d. Sept. 26, 1795; m. 2d, Hannah, dau. of Nathan Putnam, Esq., Dec. 15, 1796; she d. Sept. 28, 1818; m. 3d, Hitty Kidder of Millbury, who d. July 17, 1866. Ch.—1, Anne, b. May 20, 1791; m. Ebenezer Foskett of Charlton; 2, Lucy, b. May 7, 1792; m. David Carpenter of Charlton; 3, Lydia, b. Dec. 24, 1793; m. Elkanah McIntire of Charlton; 4, Huldah, b. Sept. 24, 1795; m. Jesse Bigelow of Oxford; 5, Stephen, b. Aug. 6, 1797; d. Sept. 22, 1850; 6, Nathan, b. May 24, 1799; 7, Richard, b. Nov. 1, 1802; d. Mar. 29, 1876; 8, Betsey, b. Jan. 17, 1804; m. Tyler Carpenter.

Stephen[7] (John[6], Stephen[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Matilda Carpenter, dau. of Simeon and Sally Carpenter. Ch.—1, Jason, b. Oct. 9, 1824; 2, Hannah P., b. Aug. 10, 1826; d. June 8, 1830; 3, John C., b. July 17, 1831; 4, George, b. Sept. 4, 1834; d. Sept. 28, 1834; 5, Andrew J., b. Jan. 14, 1836; 6, Nathan P., b. Jan. 16, 1838; d. Sept. 6, 1839; 7, Julia M., b. Apr. 7, 1840; m. Henry H. Phelps.

John C.[8] (Stephen[7], John[6], Stephen[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Mary Abbott. Ch.—1, Jennie M., b. July 22, 1858; 2, Stephen C., b. June 2, 1866.

Nathan[7] (John[6], Stephen[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Ulva A., dau. of Cornelius Putnam of Oxford, Dec. 2, 1832. Ch.—1, Anna C., b. Jan. 26, 1835; m. A. Aldrich; 2, Ulva M., b. Mar. 27, 1837; 3, Marion, b. Mar. 26, 1842; m. Henry Inman; 4, Samuel, b. Mar. 25, 1845; 5, Adelaide P., b. Apr. 20, 1848; m. E. E. Burdon; 6, George B., b. Feb. 23, 1852.

Richard[7] (John[6], Stephen[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Julia, dau. of Lewis and Betsey Torrey, Aug. 20, 1837. Ch.—1, Isaac L., b. Dec. 26, 1843; 2, Ervin, b. Apr. 26, 1846; d. Jan. 2, 1866; 3, Flora A., b. May 8, 1848; m. A. Estabrooks of Leicester; 4, Evaline J., b. Sept. 10, 1850; m. Marble Putnam; 5, Juliette, b. May 28, 1855.

Isaac L.[8] (Richard[7], John[6], Stephen[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Addie Shaw. Ch.—1, Florence J., b. May 8, 1873; 2, Richard L., b. Nov. 9, 1875.

Ebenezer[5] (Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. 1st, Mary Adams of Grafton, Dec. 10, 1767; she d. Nov. 27, 1771; m. 2d, Susanna Thurston, May 5, 1778; m. 3d, Mary Clough of Boston. Ch.—1, Maria, b. Aug. 6, 1769; m. Dr. Artemas Bullard, Feb. 27, 1796; 2, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 17, 1771; m. Rev. Joseph Goffe, Dec. 20, 1796.

Abraham[5] (Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Mehitabel Waters, Dec. 3, 1772. Ch.—1, Ebenezer, b. 1773; d. 1782; 2, Simeon; 3, John; 4, Mary.

Samuel[5] (Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Prudence Winchester of Grafton. Ch.—1, Prudence, b. Apr. 13, 1776; d. June 5, 1794; 2, Sally, b. Mar. 11, 1778; m. Capt. Thomas Smith; d. Aug. 2, 1862; 3, Joshua, b. Apr. 4, 1780; 4, Patty, b. Aug. 4, 1782; m. Amos Waters; d. Apr. 26, 1864; 5, Polly, b. Apr. 22, 1784; m. Luther Whittemore; 6, Tamar, b. Dec. 31, 1786;

m. Sumner Bastow, Esq.; d. Mar. 22, 1871; 7, Ann, b. Nov. 4, 1789; m. Esseck Brown; 8, Abigail, b. Jan. 21, 1792; m. Jason Morse; d. 1877; 9, Samuel, b. Oct. 8, 1794; d. Aug. 5, 1867.

Joshua[6] (Samuel[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Mary Torrey. Ch.—1, Edwin; 2, Erastus; 3, George A.

Samuel[6] (Samuel[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Rebekah, dau. of Aaron Putnam. Ch.—1, Mary Elizabeth, b. May 20, 1827; 2, Olivia, b. Apr. 29, 1836.

Samuel[4] (Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Rachel Holman of Newbury, Nov. 13, 1729. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. Nov. 23, 1730; 2, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 16, 1732; 3, Rachel, b. Oct. 8, 1734; 4, Abigail, b. Sept. 18, 1736; 5, Sarah, b. Oct. 27, 1738; 6, Martha, b. May, 11, 1740; 7, Samuel, b. July 9, 1742.

Amos[4] (Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Mrs. Abigail Carriel, *nee* Cobb; d. Mar. 26, 1772. Ch.—1, Judith, b. Apr. 12, 1758; 2, Martha, b, Sept. 22, 1759; m. Capt. David Putnam; 3, Huldah, b. Dec. 19, 1761; m. John Putnam; 4, Amos, b. Feb. 18, 1764; d. Mar. 18, 1856; 5, Abigail, b. Apr. 5, 1766; m. Capt. Abner Putnam; 6, Reuben, b. Feb. 2, 1768; d. Sept. 11, 1842; 7, Simeon, b. Sept. 24, 1771.

Judah[5] (Amos[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Olive Fuller. Ch.—1, Amos, b. Sept. 23, 1781; 2, Judah, b. July 23, 1783; 3, Jason, b. Sept. 20. 1785; 4, Josiah, b. Jan. 7, 1789; 5, Olive; 6, Lewis; family removed to central New York; 7, Abigail; 8, Daniel; 9, George; 10, Thomas.

Judah[6] (Judah[5], Amos[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Ruth, dau. of Nathan Putnam, jr., Mar. 23, 1806. Ch.—1, Sarah; 2, Nathan P., b. Feb. 12, 1810; family removed to central New York.

Jason[6] (Judah[5], Amos[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Harriet Phillips of Charlton. Ch.—1, Ruth; 2, Olivia; 3, George; 4, William.

Amos[5] (Amos[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Polly, dau. of Nathan Putnam, Esq., July 4, 1791; m. 2d, Patty, dau. of Rev. Samuel Waters, Apr. 4, 1802. Ch.—1, Amos, b. Aug. 13, 1803; d. Nov. 27, 1867; 2, Winchester, b. Sept. 15, 1805; d. Nov. 24, 1840; 3, Simeon, b. Sept. 4, 1807; d. July 20, 1809; 4, Peregrine, b. June 17, 1810; 5, Alexander, b. Oct. 19, 1812; d. Sept. 21, 1827; 6, Frederick A., b. June 11, 1815; d. Nov. 22, 1850; 7, Benjamin F., b. Dec. 17, 1817; d. Aug. 11, 1852; 8, Martha, b. May 23, 1820; 9, Mary, b. Aug. 27, 1822; d. Oct. 8, 1848; 10, Sarah, b. Oct. 14, 1826.

Reuben[5] (Amos[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Tamar, dau. of Gideon Sibley; she d. Dec. 25, 1803; m. 2d, Mrs. Polly Cummings, dau. of Col. Timothy Sibley, May 26, 1804; she d. June 8, 1844. Ch.—1, Reuben, b. Dec. 9, 1795; 2, Parley, b. Mar. 2, 1797; 3, Tamar, b. Oct. 11, 1798; m. Larned Davis; d. June 8, 1829; 4, Russell, b. Nov. 14, 1803; 5, Abner, b. Apr. 24, 1805; d. 1875; 6, Mary, b. May 17, 1806; d. May 28, 1807; 7, Mary, b. Sept. 5, 1807; d. June 8, 1844; 8, Elinas, b. Dec. 14, 1808; d. June 1815; 9, Diantha R., b. May 20, 1812; d. Feb. 21, 1814; 10, Simeon, b. Nov. 13, 1813; d. Dec. 1813; 11, Elinas, b. Dec. 3, 1816; m. Solon Smith.

Reuben[6] (Reuben[5], Amos[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Mary Davis of Oxford, Sept. 28, 1823. Ch.—1, Abigail D., b. July 4, 1824; 2, Abijah D., b. June 11, 1826; d. Sept. 30, 1848; 3, Reuben K., b. Apr. 1, 1828; 4, Tamar S., b. Feb. 6, 1830; m. Dr. F. Brown of Webster, May 1, 1854; 5, Mary E., b. Nov. 15, 1831; 6, Benton, b. Feb. 27, 1835; 7, Edna A., b. Jan. 8, 1837; 8, Ellen C., b. Nov. 11, 1842; 9, Loring D., b. Sept. 28, 1844.

Parley[6] (Reuben[5], Amos[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Fanny Putnam,

May 12, 1822. Ch.—1, Henry M., b. Nov. 5, 1824; d. Nov. 1824; 2, Sarah M., b. Jan. 26, 1826; d. Aug. 15, 1828; 3, George P., b. Apr. 28, 1833; d. Nov. 3, 1860.

George P.[7], (Parley[6], Reuben[5], Amos[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Sarah U. Dunbar of Southbridge. Ch.—1, Sarah A., b. Sept. 25, 1857; m. Hiram Sherman, Oct. 4, 1877.

Abner[6] (Reuben[5], Amos[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Mary Mellen of Milford. Ch.—1, John M., b. Aug. 22, 1834; 2, Samuel; 3, Mary.

Simeon[5] (Amos[4], Richard[3], John[2], Richard[1]), m. Betty, dau. of Stephen Marble. Removed to Livermore, Maine.

## Waters—North Parish Families.

By Col. Asa H. Waters.

Jonathan Waters, son of Nathaniel, one of the proprietors of Sutton township, came from Salem and settled in the north parish, now West Millbury. His brother, Nathaniel, second, settled at the same time on an adjoining farm, and his descendants are numerous; but we have been unable to obtain their records. Jonathan was of the fourth generation from Richard, the progenitor in Salem, 1632; was baptized there July 31, 1715; married Mehitable Gyles of Salem, August 10, 1738, and had seven sons and three daughters consecutively.

Ch.—1, Jonathan, b. Feb. 3, 1739, O. S.; 2, Elijah, b. Apr. 11, 1740; d. in the French war, 1758; 3, Asa, b. Jan. 27, 1742; 4, John, b. Sept. 26, 1743; 5, Simeon, b. Oct. 9, 1745; 6, Cornelius, b. May 6, 1749; 7, Andrus, b. Sept. 21, 1752; 8, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 6, 1758; d. young; 9, Mehitable; 10, Anna, b. Mar. 30, 1763; m. John Bancroft and moved to Ohio.

V. Jonathan, 2d, m. Hannah Trask, Nov. 27, 1766. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. Oct. 18, 1767; m. William Bond, Mar. 28, 1793; 2, Jonathan, b. Apr. 11, 1771; m. Nancy Torrey; 3, Elijah, b. Mar. 25, 1773; d. unmarried; 4, Hannah, b. June 20, 1775; m. Samuel Waters.

Asa m. Sarah Goodell, June 14, 1764. Ch.—1, Lucy, b. Sept. 1765; m. Gen. Caleb Burbank, and d. without issue; 2, Elijah, b. May 27, 1767; 3, Asa, 2d, b. Nov. 2, 1769; 4, Samuel, b. July 16, 1773; 5, Betty, d. young; 6, Sarah, b. Feb. 14, 1777; 7, Asenath, b. Oct. 7, 1780; 8, Mehitable, b. July 3, 1782; 9, Harvey; graduated at Brown University with high honors and died soon after.

John m. Phebe Goodell, May 28, 1771. Ch.—1, Phœbe, b. Apr. 6, 1772; m. Jonathan Trask, May 6, 1792; 2, Betty, b. July 13, 1777; m. Daniel Tenney, Jan. 25, 1797; 3, Moses, b. June 26, 1778; m. Olive Sibley, Dec. 29, 1802; 4, Anna, b. June 1784; m. John Prentice; 5, John, b. July 27, 1788; m. Martha DeWolf.

Simeon m. Lydia Bartlett and lived in Charlton. Ch.—1, Betty, b. Oct. 3, 1782; m. Moses Colton; 2, Lydia; 3, Leonard.

Cornelius graduated at Dartmouth College, studied divinity, was settled in Ashby; married Sibyl Gardner, daughter of Colonel Gardner of Brooklyn, who was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Ch.—1, Benjamin Franklin; 2, Betsey; m. Isaiah Davis of Concord; 3, Susan; m. —— Rice of Ashby; 4, Sophia; m. —— Richardson of Cambridge; 5, Joseph Jackson; d. young; 6, Sibyl; m. —— Edwards of Concord; 7, Cornelius; 8, George, b. 1797; m. Sarah Forbes of Deerfield, and one of his sons is Edwin F. Waters of the Boston Daily *Advertiser;* 9, Phila; m. Samuel Burr of Concord.

Andrus (see article on "Gun Making"); m. Betty Goodell, Nov. 25, 1773; d. at West Point, 1777. Ch.—1, Salmon; m. Sally Dudley; settled in Amsterdam, N. Y.; 2, Andrus; m. Lucy Pierce.

Mehitable m. Abram Waters, son of Richard of south parish, Dec. 3, 1772. Ch.—1, Ebenezer, b. 1773; d. June 15, 1782; 2, Simeon; m. Sarah Waters, daughter of Asa, 1st; 3, John, settled in Pittsburg, Pa.; had seven children; 4, Mary; d. unmarried.

VI. Elijah, son of Asa, 1st; m. Lydia Whittemore. Ch.—1, Lucy, b. Feb. 7, 1793; m. Simon Farnsworth; 2, Fanny, b. Nov. 29, 1794; d. June 19, 1803; 3, Fanny, b. July 3, 1796; d. Oct. 13, 1814; 4, Eliza, b. May 24, 1798; m. Thomas J. Harrington; 5, Elijah, b. Mar. 1, 1800; d. unmarried, Feb. 1849; 6, Lydia, b. Feb. 23, 1802; m. Peter Pierce; 7, Harvey, b. July 11, 1804; m. Miss Johnson of Stafford Springs; 8, Sophia, b. Aug. 7, 1807; m. Alvan Leland; 9, Franklin, 10, Fidelia, twins, b. June 8, 1810; Franklin m. Eliza Farnsworth; Fidelia m. Jonas A. Hovey; 11, Martha, b. Oct. 23, 1812; m. Sylvanus Holbrook.

Jonathan[3] (Jonathan[2]), m. Nancy Torrey. Ch.—1, Eliza; 2, Jonathan Edwards; 3, Susan; 4, Julia.

Asa (2d), m. Susan Holman, dau. of Col. Jonathan Holman, May 19, 1802; d. Dec. 24, 1841. Ch.—1, Susan H., b. Apr. 14, 1803; 2, Sarafina, b. July 7, 1805; d. June 24, 1824; 3, Asa H., b. Feb. 8, 1808; 4, Fanny Jane, b. Feb. 7, 1810; d. June 15, 1811; 5, Anna Jane, b. Feb. 4, 1813; m. Anson G. Stiles; 6, Harriet Newell, b. Aug. 18, 1814; m. Rev. S. W. Dutton, D. D., of New Haven, Sept. 12, 1838; d. July 3, 1864; 7, Adelia Augusta, b. Jan. 18, 1820; m. Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D. D., June 1, 1845; 8, Caroline, b. Jan. 17, 1826; m. Jonathan Forbush, June 13, 1855.

Samuel m. Hannah Waters, dau. of Jonathan Waters, 2d, Nov. 30, 1797. Ch.—1, Horace, b. Aug. 28, 1799; 2, Tyler, b. Aug. 19, 1801; d. Aug. 29, 1803; 3, Silence, b. Aug. 24, 1803; m. Harvey Goodell; 4, Tyler, b. Aug. 7, 1805; m. Hannah Marble; 5, Samuel Austin, b. Sept. 20, 1807; m. Elizabeth Read; 6, Hannah Torrey, b. Dec. 15, 1809; m. George Sabine; 7, Lucy Burbank, b. Mar. 16, 1812; d. Dec. 12, 1873; 8, Andrus, b. May 15, 1814; d. Jan. 4, 1840; 9, Asenath, b. Dec. 24, 1816; d. Nov. 19, 1827.

Asenath m. Gen. Joseph Farnsworth; removed to Westfield, N. Y., and their descendants are numerous.

VII. Horace, son of Samuel, m. Ruth Hovey, Sept. 1827. Ch.—1, Charles H., b. July 31, 1828; m. Mary Farnsworth of Groton, and does a large business in wire weaving in Clinton; 2, Cornelia, b. June 14, 1833; m. Royal Thayer; 3, Osgood Herrick, b. Oct. 13, 1836; m. Ellen Crane; 4, Horace Hovey, b. Nov. 9, 1841; resides in Chicago.

Susan H.[2] (Asa 2d[1]), m. Samuel Davenport Torrey, Boston, Jan. 27, 1824. Ch.—1, Delia Chapin; 2, Louisa M., m. Judge Alphonso Taft, Dec. 26, 1853; 3, Susan W., m. Samuel Austin Wood, Apr. 11, 1864; 4, Anna D., m. Edward Orton, Pres. Ohio State Agricultural College, Aug. 26, 1875.

Mrs. Torrey d. Feb. 3, 1866; Mr. Torrey d. Dec. 23, 1877, aged 88 years, 8 months, 9 days.

Asa H. m. Elizabeth M. Hovey, June 27, 1849. Ch.—1, Isabel Holman; 2, Lilian Hovey, m. Prof. E. A. Grosvenor of Robert College, Constantinople, Oct. 23, 1873; 3, Florence Elizabeth.

Adelia A., m. Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D. D., of West Newton. Ch.—1, Susan, m. Samuel Carr, Boston; 2, Mary, m. Freeman F. Raymond, Boston.

VIII. Louise M., dau. of S. D. Torrey, m. Judge Alphonso Taft of Cincinnati, O., U. S. Attorney General under President Grant. Ch.—1, William Howard, educated at Yale University; 2, Henry Waters, educated at Yale University; 3, Horace, educated at Yale University; 4, Fanny.

The above grandchildren of Asa Waters, 2d, and all their contemporaries in collateral branches, are of the ninth generation from Richard, the progenitor, as appears from official records.

## Wellman.

Rev. James Welman m. Sarah Barnard, Nov. 8, 1750. Ch.—1, Sarah, b. June 20, 1752; 2, James, b. July 30, 1754; 3, Isaac, b. Feb. 4, 1757; 4, Solomon, b. Dec. 8, 1758; 5, Joshua, b. Nov. 16, 1760; d. Nov. 29, 1760; 6, Martha, b. Aug. 11, 1763; 7, Joshua, b. May 24, 1766.

## Whipple.

John m. Mary ——. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. Dec. 22, 1711; 2, Ebenezer, b. Sept. 14, 1713; 3, Sarah, b. Mar. 22, 1715; 4, John, b. Aug. 22, 1717; 5, Lucy, b. Feb. 25, 1724; 6, Abigail, b. Mar. 3, 1726.

Ebenezer[2] (John[1]), m. Prudence Dudley, Mar. 25, 1737. Ch.—1, Samuel, b. Nov. 28, 1737; 2, Paul, b. Dec. 20, 1738; 3, Sarah, b. Dec. 8, 1740; 4, Joseph, b. Feb. 5, 1743; 5, Mary, b. Feb. 23, 1745; 6, Ebenezer, b. Mar. 19, 1747.

Jacob Whipple (ancestry unknown), m. Jerusha Leland, Jan. 6, 1729. Ch.—1, James, b. Nov. 29, 1729; 2, Moses, b. May 13, 1733; 3, Jerusha, b. Dec. 26, 1735.

Symonds Whipple (ancestry unknown), m. Mary Sibley, Nov. 16, 1769. Ch.—1, Nathaniel, b. Jan. 11, 1771; 2, Mary, b. Jan. 15, 1773; 3, Ruth, b. Mar. 20, 1775; 4, Martha, b. Dec. 16, 1778; 5, Eunice, b. Oct. 1, 1780; 6, Jacob, 7, Rachel, twins, b. Apr. 3, 1782.

John Whipple (ancestry unknown), m. Susanna ——. Ch.—1, John, b. Mar. 15, 1766; 2, Pearley, b. June 6, 1769.

John[2] (John[1]), m. Anna Hall, Nov. 28, 1794. Ch.—1, Almira, b. Nov. 17, 1795; 2, Parley, b. Feb. 27, 1797; 3, Nancy, b. July 21, 1799; 4, John W., b. Feb. 3, 1802.

John W.[3] (John[2], John[1]), m. Dolly Dresser, Jan. 1834. Ch.—1, Almira, b. Mar. 18, 1835; m. 1st, Ezra G. Merriam, Mar. 30, 1858; m. 2d, H. A. Kendrick, July 14, 1870; 2, Mary D., b. May 25, 1836; 3, Richard M., b. Feb. 5,

1838; 4, Mary D., b. Nov. 3, 1840; m. Warren Harris, Dec. 22, 1864; 5, Martha J., b. Sept. 23, 1841; 6, Anna H., b. Sept. 29, 1845; m. Chas. L. Browning, Nov. 15, 1868.

Richard M.[4] (John W.[3], John[2], John[1]), m. Ruthe M. Streeter, Nov. 15, 1870. Ch.—1, John W., b. Aug. 19, 1871; 2, Hiram S., b. Apr. 6, 1873.

Solomon Whipple (ancestry unknown), m. Abigail Russell of Greenwich, Sept. 16, 1777. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. July 31, 1778; 2, Russell, b. May 14, 1786.

Joseph[2] (Solomon[1]), m. Azubah Smith, Feb. 18, 1800. Ch.—1, Azubah, b. Sept. 21, 1800.

John Whipple (ancestry unknown), m. Patty Sibley, Sept. 18, 1805. Ch.—1, Amanda, b. Feb. 14, 1806; 2, Rachel, b. Mar. 9, 1810.

## White.

Josiah White m. Mary Taylor, Apr. 28, 1737. Ch.—1, Josiah, b. July 8, 1738; 2, Mary, b. July 8, 1741; 3, Josiah, b. Apr. 1, 1745; 4, Caleb, b. July 30, 1747.

Caleb[2] (Josiah[1]), m. Rebekah Marsh, Feb. 26, 1767. Ch.—1, Sally, b. May 24, 1768; 2, Chloe, b. Sept. 23, 1771.

Josiah White, jr., m. Hannah Gardner, Jan. 2, 1746; m. 2d, Lucy Whipple, Nov. 28, 1751. Ch.—1, Hannah, b. July 20, 1746; 2, Beatrice, b. Mar. 6, 1749; 3, Ebenezer, b. Sept. 25, 1752; 4, Abel, b. Apr. 23, 1754; 5, Jeptha, b. Dec. 26, 1755; 6, Josiah, b. Mar. 9, 1758; 7, Elias, b. Dec. 13, 1759; 8, Noah, b. Nov. 6, 1761; 9, Lucy, b. Apr. 16, 1764; 10, Job, b. Mar. 6, 1766.

Peter White m. Hepzibah ——. Ch.—1, Peter, b. July 12, 1769.

Peter[2] (Peter[1]), m. Sally Moore, Sept. 3, 1792. Ch.—1, Seneca, b. Feb. 27, 1794; 2, Sally Morse, b. Jan. 9, 1797.

Joseph White m. Martha ——. Ch.—1, Peregrine, b. Aug. 2, 1747; 2, Joel, b. July 4, 1751; 3, Mary, b. Aug. 30, 1757; 4, Anne, b. Apr. 10, 1759.

Jonathan White m. Huldah Nichols, Feb. 28, 1760. Ch.—1, David, b. Aug. 12, 1760; 2, Jonathan, b. Jan. 13, 1766; 3, Huldah, b. Nov. 9, 1771.

Grant White, m. Lois ——. Ch.—1, Polly, b. July 17, 1792.

Noah White m. Julia ——. Ch.—1, Anne, b. June 25, 1802; 2, Lewis, b. Sept. 15, 1803; 3, Ebenezer B., b. Feb. 16, 1806; 4, Julia A., b. Aug. 7, 1809; 5, Mary B., b. Aug. 25, 1812; 6, Joel T., b. Sept. 16, 1814; 7, Philo S., b. Aug. 19, 1818; 8, Adoniram J., b. Dec. 29, 1820; m. Lucy P. Stockwell, Sept. 6, 1842.

## Whiting.

Paul Whiting, b. Feb. 28, 1761; m. Mary Tucker, Apr. 25, 1790; d. Nov. 6, 1822; she d. Nov. 27, 1853.* Ch.—1, Lucy, b. Aug. 1791; 2, Mary, b. Oct. 18, 1793; m. Nov. 21, 1833, Sumner B. King; d. Oct. 15, 1871; 3, Luther, b. Oct. 17, 1795; 4, Nancy, b. Nov. 30, 1800; 5, Julia Ann, b. Mar. 14, 1807; m. Dec. 21, 1830, S. B. King; d. June 17, 1832.

Luther[2] (Paul[1]), m. Abigail Mellen of Milford, Oct. 30, 1819; d. Aug. 2, 1862; she d. Feb. 17, 1848. Ch.—1, Joseph, b. July 27, 1820; 2, Samuel Mellen, b. June 25, 1825; m. Mary E. Flint, May 9, 1850; 3, Abigail Hastings, b. Aug. 6, 1827; 4, Mary Tucker, b. May 29, 1835.

Abby H. m. —— Harvey of Providence, R. I. Their children are Abby M., Clara Bell, Minnie W., Lizzie H. and Edwin B.

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* See history of the S. B. King place, Dist. No. 4, Part II.

## Woodbury.

By C. K. Woodbury.

I. 1. John Woodbury came from Somersetshire, England, in 1624, and with several others, had charge of the settlement at Cape Ann, made by the Dorchester company. In 1626, the settlement meeting with little success, was removed to Salem, where, under the direction of the Massachusetts Bay company, it formed the nucleus of the Massachusetts colony. John Woodbury, in 1627, went back to England as agent for the company, and after remaining there six months returned to this country, bringing with him his son Humphrey, and probably his brother William.

These two brothers were, according to tradition, the first settlers in what is now Beverly, and built their houses near Woodbury's point. John and his wife were among the original members of the Salem church. He was appointed constable in 1631, and twice represented the town in general court. Until his death, in 1642, he held office as one of the selectmen and surveyors of Salem, and in this capacity his name occurs over one hundred times on the record.

In 1635 the town granted him two hundred acres of land near the head of Bass river, in the parish of upper Beverly, which homestead is still in the possession of descendants of the same, with no other title than the original grant. John Woodbury died in the early part of 1642; his wife outlived him some thirty years. He was married twice, and by his first wife had:

2. Humphrey, b. in England, 1627, from whom are descended the majority of Woodburys in this country.

3. And, perhaps, John.

4. By his second wife, Agnes, he had Hannah, bapt. 25, 10 mo., 1636; m. Apr. 26, 1656, Cornelius Baker, yeoman.

5. Abigail, bapt. 12, 9 mo. 1637.

6. Peter, bapt. 19, 7 mo. 1640 (see below).

II. 6. Peter, bapt. 17, 7 mo. 1640; made freeman Apr. 29, 1668, was representative to the general court in 1689 and 1691; was deacon of the church at Beverly. He lived on his father's homestead, and at his death the estate was valued at £969 — a large property for those times. The house he built is still standing. He m. Sarah, dau. of Richard Dodge, b. 1644; d. Sept. 11, 1726; he d. July 5, 1704. Ch.—

7. Peter, b. Dec. 12, 1666 (see below).

8. Sarah, b. Dec. 12, 1668; m. Feb. 26, 1689, Jonathan Rayment.

9. Abigail, b. April 13, 1671; m. Aug. 9, 1694, John Sampson.

10. Anna, bapt. May 24, 1674; m. Nov. 29, 1694, John Herrick; d. aged 95.

11. Martha, bapt. May 27, 1677; m. Mar. 31, 1693, Ichabod Browne.

12. Jerusha, bapt. Feb. 8, 1680; m. Mar. 28, 1698, George Rayment.

13. Josiah, b. June 15, 1682; m. Apr. 29, 1708, Lydia Herrick; d. 1746. Hon. Levi Woodbury, who held the offices of judge supreme court N. H., governor of N. H., U. S. secretary treasury and navy, assistant justice U. S. supreme court, was his great-great-grandson.

14. Rebecca, b. Dec. 25, 1684.

15. Priscilla, bapt. July 31, 1687; m. Jan. 15, 1706, Richard Ober.

III. 7. Peter, b. Dec. 12, 1666; deacon of church at Beverly; lived on his father's homestead, and at his death his estate was valued at £900; m. Nov. 18, 1692, Mary Dodge, b. 1674; d. Nov. 20, 1763; he d. Jan. 8, 1707. Ch.—

16. Mark, b. Oct. 21, 1693; d. Dec. 17, 1693.

17. Abigail, b. Sept. 14, 1694; m. Dec. 28, 1715, Jona. Conant; d. Dec. 1750

18. Joseph, b. Sept. 29, 1696; d. June 12, 1720.

19. Benjamin, b. May 29, 1698 (see below).

20. Mary, bapt. Nov. 9, 1701; m. 1718, Josiah Trask.

21. Marcy, b. Aug. 2, 1703.

22. Peter, b. June 20, 1705; m. Mar. 19, 1730, Hannah, dau. of John and Hannah [Tarbox] Batchelder, b. May 1, 1709; d. Nov. 21, 1781; he purchased the old homestead, which is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Levi W.; he d. May 14, 1775.

23. Rebecca, b. June 1, 1707.

IV. 19. Benjamin, b. May 29, 1698; removed from Beverly to Sutton in 1734; the births of five of his children are recorded in Beverly, and those of the last four in Sutton; was received to church in Sutton from church in Beverly, 1735; appointed sixth deacon, 1774; m. Dec. 14, 1721, Ruth Conant, b. 1698; d. Dec. 10, 1786; he d. Aug. 22, 1781, having upwards of eighty-four living descendants. Ch.—

24. Joseph, b. Sept. 27, 1722 (see below).

25. Benjamin, b. Feb. 5, 1726 (see below).

26. Joshua, b. Mar. 25, 1728 (see below).

27. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 28, 1730; m. Nov. 2, 1748, John Fry.

28. Lot, b. Oct. 11, 1733; served in the war against the French, in which he was killed by the Indians, Apr. 6, 1756.

29. Peter, b. May 20, 1736 (see below).

30. 31. Jonathan, Bartholomew, twins, b. Nov. 10, 1740 (see below).

32. Ruth, b. Oct. 15, 1745; d. unmarried, May 24, 1781.

V. 24. Joseph, b. Sept. 27, 1722; m. 1744, Elizabeth Fuller, b. 1722; he d. Feb. 22, 1796. Ch.—

33. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 3, 1745; m. Apr. 12, 1770, David Putnam; d. Dec. 26, 1831. They lived a little south of the meeting-house, at the foot of the hill.

34. Mary, b. Dec. 29, 1746; m. Sept. 4, 1766, Benjamin Hicks; d. Dec. 26, 1831; he was chosen fifteenth deacon in 1800.

35. John, b. Sept. 26, 1749 (see below).

36. Phœbe, b. Sept. 9, 1752; m. July 3, 1776, David, son of Edward Putnam.

37. b. Ruth, Jan. 14, 1755; m. Nov. 18, 1781, Dan'l Marble; d. June 10, 1790.

38. Jerusha, b. July 15, 1757; m. Daniel Hall of Croyden, N. H.; d. Oct. 12, 1820.

39. Joseph, b. Dec. 10, 1759 (see below).

40. Andrew, b. Sept. 19, 1762; d. Jan. 3, 1783.

41. Lucy, b. Dec. 6, 1765; m. Apr. 30, 1789, Daniel King, who removed to Charlton and d. there Apr. 5, 1833; she d. at Groton, N. Y., May 5, 1843.

42. Aaron, b. Aug. 30, 1767; d. Aug. 4, 1771.

25. Benjamin, b. Feb. 5, 1726; removed to Royalston about 1760, where he was made first deacon, 1768; m. May 28, 1748, Hannah Putnam; d. at Royalston, Oct. 17, 1793. Besides the seven children born at Sutton, he had one born at Royalston. Ch.—

44. Benajah, b. Feb. 21, 1747; m. Oct. 25, 1781, Eunice Mills; he removed to Vermont, and d. there Feb. 22, 1802.

45. Ruth, b. Feb. 12, 1748.

46. Apphia, b. July 31, 1751; m. Jonathan Harwood.

47. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 21, 1753.

48. Lot, b. July 10, 1755; m. in Royalston, and removed to Concord, Vt.

49. Jesse, b. about 1758; removed to Concord, Vt.

50. Hannah, b. about 1760.

26. Joshua, b. March 25, 1728; was a farmer and lived on the Nathan Arnold place, all his children lived to grow up, but none remained in Sutton; m. July 6, 1752, Dorcas, dau. of Jonathan, and Abigail Parks, b. Feb. 4, 1733; d. March 1795; he d. April 15, 1782. Ch.—

50. Gideon, b. Feb. 10, 1760 (see below).

51. Sarah, b. Dec. 3, 1753; m. —— Livermore.

52. Dorcas, b. Sept. 10, 1756; m. Jan. 28, 1777, Matthew Lackey; d. 1794.

53. Abigail, b. May 22, 1758; m. April 5, 1780, Thomas Burbank, of Groton.

54. Joshua, b. Feb. 10, 1760 (see below).

55. Benjamin, b. Oct. 31, 1761 (see below).

56. David, b. June 6, 1763 (see below).

57. Elizabeth, b. June 17, 1765; m. at Athol, June 11, 1788, John Burbank; they removed to Fitzwilliam, N. H., where she d. leaving one son.

58. Peter, b. May 19, 1767; m. 1st, Elizabeth March; m. 2d, Sally Lamb; they removed to Bridgewater, Vt., where he d. Apr. 4, 1852, leaving four children.

59. Ruth, b. Mar. 28, 1769; d. Aug. 22, 1793.

60. Lucy, b. Sept. 26, 1771; m. —— Stoker.

61. Jonathan, b. Jan. 21, 1773; m. at Royalston, Jan. 21, 1802, Elizabeth Bliss; removed to New York State.

62. Judith, b. Apr. 18, 1775; m. at Bridgewater, Vt., Mar. 3, 1796, Josiah Wood; they lived in Sherburne, Vt., which town he represented in the State legislature; she d. at Bridgewater, Feb. 29, 1860.

29. Peter, b. May 20, 1736; removed to Royalston about 1765; held office of town clerk and town representative to the general court; was captain of the militia in the revolution, and served during the campaign against Burgoyne; m. 1st, Dec. 16, 1754, Ruth, dau. of Capt. John and Hannah [Marsh] Sibley, b. June 4, 1734; d. Mar. 23, 1755; m. 2d, Jan. 18, 1759, Zeruiah Greenwood, b. 1743; d. June 21, 1787; m. 3d, April 5, 1792, Mrs. Mary Chase; he d. at Royalston, Feb. 24, 1806; besides the children given below, he had eight b. at Royalston. Ch.—

63. Peter, b. March 14, 1755; m. at Royalston, Mar. 1780, Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel Moody, b. Mar. 19, 1758; d. July 3, 1837; he removed to Bethel, Vt., where he d. May 7, 1833; leaving seven children.

64. Lot, b. Mar. 15, 1760; m. July 6, 1790, Elizabeth Warren; he removed to Bethlehem, Vt., where he d. in 1842; he served in the revolution.

65. Daniel, b. Mar. 22, 1762; lived on his father's farm at Royalston; m. 1st, at R. July 25, 1785, Esther Wait, b. Jan. 28, 1764; d. at R. Apr. 1, 1824; m. 2d, at Warwick, Apr. 5, 1825, Persis, dau. of Thomas and Deborah (Kil. lum) Chase, b. Mar. 7, 1776; d. at R. Oct. 16, 1856; he d. at R. Oct. 15, 1842, leaving one son.

66. Sally, b. Aug. 31, 1764; m. at Royalston, Feb. 23, 1786, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce of that town; d. at R. Apr. 16, 1795, leaving five children.

30. Jonathan, b. Nov. 10, 1740; or, according to the new style, as recorded in his family Bible, Nov. 25, 1740; served as captain in the revolution, and afterwards held command as colonel of the militia; represented the town in the State legislature; m. Dec. 8, 1762, Hannah, dau. of Jonathan and Hannah (Marble) Dudley, b. Jan. 20, 1740; d. Oct. 10, 1823; he d. Mar. 2, 1828. Ch.—

67. Mary, b. Oct. 30, 1764; m. Jan. 28, 1802, Lazarus LeBaron; he had four wives, of whom she was the last; came to Sutton from Boston and kept a tavern; had several daughters but no sons; she d. Aug. 25, 1837.

68. John, b. Mar. 30, 1767 (see below).

69. Nathan, b. Nov. 10, 1769 (see below).

70. Hannah, b. Mar. 27, 1772; m. Jan. 27, 1795, Israel Putnam; d. Sept. 20, 1795; he was a trader and farmer, also captain in the militia.

71. Mehitable, b. Nov. 2, 1775; m. Sept. 30, 1804, Daniel Chase; d. at Claremont, N. H., Apr. 14, 1807; he was a tavern keeper; had three wives, of whom she was the second; by her he had one son.

72. Simeon, b. Feb. 17, 1777 (see below).

73. Phœbe, b. Dec. 20, 1779; d. Aug. 25, 1784.

31. Bartholomew, b. Nov. 10, 1740; lived in Sutton till 1810, when he removed to Livermore, Me.; he returned to Sutton shortly before his death; was colonel in the militia; m. May 5, 1763, Ruth Greenwood, b. Mar. 11, 1742; d. Nov. 4, 1823; he d. July 7, 1819. Ch.—

74. Sarah, b. May 27, 1764; m. May 20, 1784, Aaron Carriel; they removed to Croyden, N. H., about 1800, where they lived several years; thence they went to Charlestown, where she died Sept. 9, 1840, leaving five children.

75. Lot, b. June 9, 1767 (see below).

76. Naomi, b. Sept. 6, 1769; d. Oct. 16, 1775.

77. Asa, b. Dec. 16, 1771; d. unmarried, Oct. 3, 1793.

78. Bartholomew, b. May 9, 1774; d. Oct. 17, 1775.

79. Prudence, b. Oct. 12, 1779; m. Feb. 15, 1803, Thomas Rich; they removed to Livermore, Me., about 1808, where she d. Jan. 11, 1811, leaving two children.

VI. 35. John, b. Sept. 26, 1749; was captain in the militia, served in the war of 1812; m. 1st, Oct. 17, 1770, Mary, dau. of Caleb and Sarah Chase, b. Sept. 2, 1748; d. Apr. 1, 1779; m. 2d, Aug. 19, 1800, Esther Bixby, b. Jan. 28, 1764; d. Aug. 23, 1851; he d. Dec. 12, 1831. Ch.—

80. Aaron, b. June 1, 1771; a farmer and merchant living in Leicester; removed to Bangor, Me., about 1805; thence to Lincoln, and finally to Groton, N. Y., where he d. June 1840; he m. Dec. 11, 1794, Rebecca, dau. of William and Silence (Dwight) King, b. July 26, 1774; d. Jan. 1, 1808; they had seven sons.

81. Caleb, b. Mar. 15, 1774; a farmer and blacksmith in Charlton until 1817; when he removed to Groton, N. Y., and engaged in the manufacture of axes; he afterwards removed to Columbus, O., and thence to Adrian, Mich.;

where he d. Dec. 26, 1853; was a member of the New York legislature. Among his grand-children was Col. Dwight A. Woodbury, who was killed at Malvern Hill, Va., while in command of the fourth Michigan regiment, and Wm. H. Woodbury, whose text-books in German have come into very general use throughout the country; m. Mar. 1, 1789, Silence, dau. of William and Silence (Dwight) King, b. Jan. 6, 1777; d. at Anoka, Minn., May 21, 1864; they had ten children.

83. John, b. Sept. 30, 1777 (see below).

84. Daniel, b. Oct. 30, 1779 (see below).

85. Mary, b. Feb. 23, 1781; m. May 22, 1802, Jeremiah Pratt, a carpenter of Oxford; he afterwards lived in Ward, and finally in Groton, N. Y.; she d. 1830.

86. Andrew, b. June 22, 1783; went to Bangor with his brother Aaron and engaged in trade with him; he d. soon after his removal there; m. Elizabeth Walcott.

87. Amos, b. Nov. 10, 1788; a blacksmith in Charlton, where he d. Sept. 12, 1822; m. May 12, 1814, Sarah Russell.

88. Benjamin, b. Apr. 1, 1799 (see below).

89. Lydia, b. Apr. 19, 1801; m. May 9, 1822, Ambrose Chase, who removed to Fletcher, Vt., and owned a farm there.

90. Silence, b. May 25, 1802; m. Nathaniel West of Templeton; he afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he died.

91. Simon Jefferson, b. Feb. 13, 1805 (see below).

92. Andrew, b. Mar. 1807; d. Jan. 14, 1831.

93. Leonard, b. Oct. 15, 1808 (see below).

39. Joseph, b. Dec. 10, 1759; a farmer, living in Sutton till 1805, when he removed to Charlton, where he lived till his death, Nov. 27, 1836; m. Feb. 16, 1786, Anna Young, b. July 31, 1776; d. Dec. 24, 1858. Ch.—

94. Charles, b. May 22, 1787; a farmer in Charlton; m. Laura Davis; d. Aug. 3, 1862.

95. Ruth, b. May 9, 1790; m. Nov. 20, 1811, Samuel Leland; d. at Grafton, June 8, 1832.

96. Lucy, b. Aug. 3, 1793; m. Apr. 15, 1819, Peter Wallis; d. at Charlton, Aug. 14, 1852.

97. Persis, b. Jan. 22, 1799; m. Oct. 16, 1820, Perley Stephens; d. Oct. 15, 1825.

98. Joseph, b. July 10, 1803; a stone-cutter, living in Charlton; m. Sept. 1, 1833, Mary E. Sampson; d. Sept. 26, 1863.

43. Benjamin, b. Oct. 14, 1770; a farmer, living in the house this side of the Armsby burying-grounds; the place was subsequently occupied by his son, Benjamin, 2d; m. Jan. 7, 1792, Sarah, dau. Capt. Jonathan and Elizabeth (Greenwood) Carriel, b. Aug. 9, 1772; d. Mar. 24, 1833; he d. July 3, 1827. Ch.—

99. Isaac, b. Jan. 25, 1793; d. Nov. 11, 1795.

100. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 26, 1795; m. Apr. 14, 1814, Leonard Woodbury (see No. 139 below); d. at Bellingham, Dec. 31, 1864.

101. Simeon, b. Dec. 25, 1796; d. Sept. 30, 1801.

102. Sarah, b. June 16, 1799; m. May 11, 1823, Joshua Armsby; d. Apr. 24, 1859.

103. Mary, b. Aug. 14, 1801, m. Jan. 6, 1840, M. John Dudley, living in Wilkinsonville.

104. Benjamin, b. Mar. 16, 1804 (see below).

105. Nancy, b. Jan. 28, 1807; m. May 18, 1837, Daniel W. Woodbury (see No. 147); now living at Moscow, N. Y.

106. Mary Ann, b. Feb. 4, 1812; d. Aug. 8, 1813.

107. Julia Ann, b. Mar. 28, 1818; m. May 30, 1838, James Taylor; he was a farmer and justice of the peace in Sutton, where he d. Dec. 10, 1874; his widow is still living.

50. Gideon, b. Sept. 5, 1752; m. Jan. 10, 1777, Abigail Burbank; d. Apr. 23, 1782; removed to Royalston a few years before his death. Ch.—

108. Daniel, b. June 23, 1778; he removed to Bethel, Vt., where he m. Dec. 3, 1801, Ruth Woodbury, dau. of Peter (No. 63); d. at Moretown, Vt., Aug. 2, 1869; 11 ch.

109. Mehitable, b. about 1780; m. Nov. 27, 1801, Joel Morse, and removed to Cazenova, N. Y.

110. Susan, b. about 1782; m. Nathaniel Gleason and removed to Sudbury, Vt.

54. Joshua, b. Feb. 10, 1760; was a teamster and lived in Sutton till about 1790; then removed to Bridgewater, Vt., where he d. Aug. 8, 1826; m. 1784, Eunice, dau. of Henry Fiske of Sturbridge; besides the two children b. in Sutton, he had 4 b. in Bridgewater. Ch.—

111. Nancy, b. Dec. 7, 1784; m. James Pollard; d. in Illinois.

112. Mary, b. Oct. 13, 1786; m. Joseph Clark; d. at Lebanon, N. H.

55. Benjamin, b. Oct. 31, 1761; lived in Southboro at the time of his marriage; in 1802 he removed to Brookfield, where he d. Mar. 3, 1849; he served in the rev.; m. Rhoda Collins; besides the following, he had 3 ch. b. at Brookfield. Ch.—

113. Kate, b. Sept. 24, 1786; m. Calvin Cole; d. at Paris, Me.

114. Laurinda, b. Jan. 4, 1789; m. Nov. 26, 1824, Abraham Dobbs; d. at LaGrange, Me., May 7, 1863.

115. Sarah, b. Dec. 17, 1792; m. Luther Styles; d. at Grant, Me., Feb. 26, 1860.

116. Collins, b. Feb. 13, 1794; m. Pamelia Andrews; d. at Exeter, Me.

117. Benjamin, b. Nov. 10, 1795; d. at Ottawa.

118. Charles, b. Jan. 18, 1798; d. at Brookfield, May 3, 1816.

119. Ruth, b. Apr. 14, 1800; m. Ira York; d. at Boston, Dec. 19, 1844.

120. Mary Collins, b. Oct. 26, 1802; m. Wm. Greenleaf; d. at Boston, July 4, 1837.

56. David, b. June 6, 1763; m. Feb. 19, 1787, Lucy Carriel; he removed to Vt., where he d.; besides Gardner, he had several children b. in Vt. Ch.—

121. Gardner, b. Apr. 29, 1787.

68. John, b. Mar. 30, 1767; ensign in the militia; m. Nov. 26, 1789, Phœbe, dau. Nathan and Jane (Dwight) Carriel, b. July 27, 1761; d. Oct. 9, 1844; he d. at Royalston, Vt., Sept. 1, 1833, from injuries received in falling from a bank. Ch.—

122. Nathaniel, b. June 7, 1790 (see below).

123. Mary, b. Dec. 7, 1794; m. Sept. 3, 1814, Dea. Palmer Marble; now living with his son, Dea. John Woodbury Marble.

124. Phœbe, b. Oct. 27, 1801; m. Nov. 22, 1820, Tyler Putnam; d. at Oxford, Aug. 19, 1874.

69. Nathan, b. Nov. 10, 1769; m. Jan. 14, 1790, Abigail Prime; he removed first to Paris, Me., in 1811; thence to Gray in 1815, and there kept a

tavern; he afterwards lived in Minot a short time, and after that went to Illinois, where he died at Brownsville, June 17, 1818. Ch.—

125. Willard Hammond, b. Apr. 4, 1791; m. Jan. 17, 1815, Harriet Duffs; was a merchant in Minot, where he d. Oct. 19, 1832.

126. Ira was a merchant in Portland.

127. Nathan Lewis, b. Jan. 3, 1798; m. at Caldwell's Manor, S. C., Apr. 22, 1822, Hannah Lester; he was a hatter in Minot and now lives in Portland.

128. Elmer was a merchant in Portland.

129. Sumner was drowned in Lake Champlain, June 4, 1822.

130. Abigail m. Marcus Grinnell of Minot.

72. Simeon, b. Feb. 17, 1777; in 1803 removed to Bethel, Me., and established himself as a merchant; thence he removed to Waterford, where he lived till 1813, when he returned to Sutton; while in Waterford he was deputy sheriff; m. 1st, Sept. 9, 1799, Sarah, dau. of Nehemiah Chase, b. 1779; d. Dec. 1, 1831; m. 2d, Mrs. Catherine Clement, b. 1790; d. Aug. 18, 1851; he d. June 2, 1828. Ch.—

131. Laurinda, b. July 25, 1800; m. Oct. 10, 1821, Jonathan Howard of Oxford.

132. Luther Farrar, b. at Livermore, Me., Mar. 20, 1805 (see below).

133. Mehitable Chase, b. at Waterford, Oct. 27, 1809; m. Mr. Littell.

134. Calvin Farrar, b. at Waterford, Aug. 11, 1811; d. May 20, 1834.

135. Sarah Batcheller, b. Apr. 17, 1813; m. Sept. 19, 1836, Charles Angel Tourtellott of Millbury; he was a tavern-keeper; his widow is still living in Millbury.

75. Lot, b. June 9, 1767; m. May 2, 1786, Mary, dau. James and Martha Giles, b. Sept. 17, 1771; d. Dec. 15, 1846; he was a farmer and scythe maker; d. July 27, 1803. Ch.—

136. Zadock, b. Aug. 5, 1787; he learnt the trade of wheelwright in Charlton and lived there till 1837, when he returned to Sutton and lived on the old family place for the rest of his days; he was Col. in the State militia and held town offices of selectmen, town representative, etc.; he adopted his brother Luther's three youngest children; m. Apr. 10, 1812, Lucy, dau. Jacob Cummings, b. May 1792; d. Jan. 16, 1850; he d. Nov. 9, 1851. No ch.

137. Luther, b. Dec. 1, 1789 (see below).

138. Leonard, b. Aug. 1, 1792 (see below).

139. Asa, b. Aug. 21, 1794 (see below).

140. Mary, b. July 8, 1796; m. June 17, 1819, Benjamin Fisk of Upton; lives in Cambridge.

VII. 83. John, b. Sept. 1, 1776; m. May 3, 1803, Sarah, dau. of Thomas and Catherine (Bemis) Harback, b. Oct. 7, 1777; d. May 4, 1847; he lived on the place now occupied by his son, Thomas B.; d. June 22, 1847. Ch.

141. Lucena, b. Apr. 13, 1804; living now at Miamiville, Ohio.

142. Sarah, b. Aug. 18, 1807; d. Sept. 1826.

143. John Coolidge, b. July 29, 1809; m. Apr. 2, 1835, Maria, dau. Simeon and Lucinda (Claflin) Sibley, b. Dec. 1810; d. at Anoka, Minn., Feb. 1873; he was a farmer and carpenter; d. at Anoka, Minn., July 15, 1871.

144. Sophia Harback, b. Nov. 5, 1811; d. Oct. 27, 1861.

145. Thomas Beaman, b. Mar. 21, 1814 (see below)

Moses Cushman, b. Mar. 15, 1816; m. at Grafton, May 4, 1842, Mary Eliza Hayden; is a mechanic living in Worcester.

Catherine Bemis, b. July 15, 1818; m. Sept. 19, 1841, Gardner Hall; d. May 14, 1858.

84. David, b. Oct. 30, 1799; m. Sarah Childs; he removed to Groton, N. Y., in 1827, where he d. in 1829. Ch.—

147. Daniel Walcott, b. Apr. 11, 1817; m. May 17, 1837, Nancy Woodbury; they now live at McLean, N. Y.

148. Susanna, b. Jan. 3, 1803; m. Aug. 12, 1826, James Hervey Woodbury, son of Caleb (No. 81); they now live at Garden Grove, La.

Caleb C., b. Sept. 5, 1808; d. about fifteen years since at Adrian, Mich.

149. William G., b. June 15, 1810; d. July 2, 1810.

150. James M., b. Dec. 10, 1811; d. Nov. 21, 1812.

151. James M., b. Apr. 18, 1814; m. Dec. 24, 1859, Maud J. Mirrier; is a farmer, living in South Lansing, N. Y.

152. Mary, m. Lester Northrup; living at Garden Grove, La.

153. Augustus, living at Waterville, N. Y.

154. Frederic, b. Sept. 28, 1822; m. at Chatham, N. Y., June 17, 1848, Sarah Jane Kelley; now living at Knoxville, Pa.

88. Benjamin, b. Apr. 1, 1799; m. Dec. 17, 1821, Brooksey, dau. David and Mary (Sibley) Cole, b. May 30, 1803, living in Sutton; he held many town offices, among them that of representative; d. Mar. 28, 1872. Ch.—

155. Martha, b. Mar. 31, 1824; living in Sutton.

156. Marietta, b. Mar. 13, 1826; m. Jan. 1, 1851, Philip Henry Riley; they live in Mo.

157. Sarah Jane, b. Mar. 17, 1839; d. Apr. 19, 1860.

158. Ellen Charlotte, b. Dec. 12, 1838; living in Sutton.

91. Simon Jefferson, b. Feb. 13, 1805; m. at Northbridge, Sept. 11, 1827, Sabrina Dodge, b. Feb. 12, 1804; was extensively engaged in shoe manufacturing in Sutton for nearly 35 years; removed to Worcester about 1865; thence to Chicago about 1870, where he now lives, engaged in the real estate business; was town representative. Ch.—

159. Prescott Jefferson, b. Mar. 9, 1832; m. at Anoka, Minn., Sept. 19, 1865, Joanna C. Woodbury (No. 165); they live in Chicago.

160. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Nov. 20, 1837; m. Dec. 11, 1856, Wm. A. Reid of Sutton.

93. Leonard, b. Oct. 15, 1808; m. 1st, Oct. 2, 1833, Emeline Pratt, b. Dec. 14, 1812; d. Dec. 8, 1837; m. 2d, at Ware, Oct. 6, 1840, Louisa Livermore, b. June 11, 1810. He was a shuttle manufacturer at Sutton; removed to Anoka, Minn., where he now lives. Ch.—

161. Andrew Pratt, b. Sept. 26, 1834; d. Oct. 15, 1834.

162. Susan Louisa, b. July 16, 1836; d. Sept. 20, 1836.

163. Emeline Amanda, b. Oct. 8, 1837; m. at Anoka, Jan. 6, 1859, Daniel Isaac King.

164. Charles Leonard, b. Aug. 7, 1841; m. at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12, 1867, Elizabeth H. Brown; is a druggist in Louisville.

165. Joanna Cummings, b. Nov. 22, 1843; m. at Anoka, Sept. 19, 1865, Prescott J. Woodbury (No. 159).

167. Edward King, b. Apr. 9, 1845; living at Anoka.

104. Benjamin, b. Mar. 16, 1804; m. Jan. 24, 1838, Brooksey, dau. Stephen and Tamar (Sibley) Marsh, b. June 2, 1806; now living in Worcester; he was a farmer, and d. Aug. 6, 1846. Ch.—

168. Julia Ann, b. June 6, 1841; d. Aug. 5, 1844.

169. Sarah Adaline, b. June 8, 1843; m. at Worcester, Oct. 18, 1866, Samuel Henry Putnam; now living in Worcester.

122. Nathaniel, b. June 7, 1790; m. Apr. 12, 1812, Lucy, dau. Paul and Mary (Tucker) Whiting, b. at Dedham, Aug. 14, 1791; d. at Providence, R. I., Jan. 16, 1823; he was a farmer, living where his son does; d. Dec. 14, 1853. Ch.—

170. Nathan, b. Apr. 13, 1814; d. Apr. 17, 1815.

171. Charles, b. June 4, 1816 (see below).

172. Lucy Maria, b. July 20, 1820.

173. Mary Augusta, b. Dec. 21, 1823; m. July 1, 1852, Isaac Sperry; lives in Providence, R. I.

132. Luther Farrar, b. Mar. 20, 1805; m. May 6, 1834, Lucy Whiting. Ch.—

174. Francis L., b. Oct. 17, 1835; d. unmarried.

175. Sarah C., b. Sept. 17, 1839.

176. Luther Henry Hobart, b. Dec. 16, 1844.

137. Luther, b. Dec. 1, 1789; m. Sept. 27, 1812, Catherine, dau. of Thomas and Catherine (Bemis) Harback, b. Nov. 3, 1789; d. at Allendale, Mich., Oct. 10, 1870; was a scythe maker, and removed to Groton, N. Y., about 1817; he had ten children, three born in Sutton; d. at Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1834. Ch.—

177. Bemis, b. Aug. 29, 1813; d. unmarried at Muskegan, Mich., June 9, 1870.

178. Parmelia, b. Jan. 16, 1815; m. Dec. 5, 1838, Samuel Howser; d. at Perryville, N. Y., May 31, 1870.

179. George Bradley, b. Nov. 18, 1816; m. Dec. 11, 1853, Rachel S. Johnson; engaged in milling at Muskegan, Mich.

180. Frances Dwight, b. at Locke, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1828; m. at New York City, Apr. 27, 1858, Foster Freeland, who now lives in Sutton, on the place formerly occupied by Col. Zadock Woodbury; she d. at Sutton, Feb. 15, 1859.

138. Leonard, b. Aug. 1, 1792; m. Apr. 14, 1814, Elizabeth Woodbury, No. 100; he was a scythe maker; d. in Cambridge, July 24, 1875. Ch.—

181. Eliza Ann, b. Sept. 19, 1821; m. at Medway, Jan. 22, 1840, Edwin Fairbanks, living in Cambridgeport.

139. Asa, b. Aug. 21, 1794; m. Oct. 10, 1821, Lucy, dau. of Israel and Joanna (Dodge) Adams, b. Jan. 23, 1800; d. July 13, 1862; he was engaged in manufacturing scythes and spindles till 1831, when he built a mill and engaged in manufacturing woolen goods; was prominent as a public man, and held the office of representative; d. Oct. 22, 1865. Ch.—

182. Mary Chase, b. Aug. 23, 1823; d. Sept. 17, 1826.

183. Mary Chase, b. Nov. 23, 1827; m. Aug. 26, 1845, Silas Taft Servey, a carpenter; they are now living in Wilkinsonville.

184. Martha Giles, b. May 17, 1834; m. Oct. 25, 1853, John P. Stockwell, a farmer; they live in Sutton.

VIII. 145. Thomas Beaman, b. Mar. 21, 1814; m. Nov. 26, 1845, Roxa, dau. of Samuel and Hannah Morse, b. Mar. 11, 1815; a farmer living in Sutton. Ch.—

185. John Francis, b. Mar. 19, 1849 (see below).

186. George Edward, b. Mar. 23, 1853; d. May 31, 1853.

187. Julia Elizabeth, b. July 27, 1854; living in Sutton.

188. Emily Maria, b. Nov. 2, 1856; living in Sutton.

189. Sarah Jane, b. Sept. 23, 1858; d. July 22, 1868.

171. Charles, b. June 4, 1816; m. 1st, May 3, 1838, Catherine Bird, b. Aug. 25, 1812; d. Apr. 10, 1845; m. 2d, May 4, 1848, Jerusha Nichols Merriam, b. Aug. 3, 1824; lives on the farm formerly occupied by Col. Timothy Sibley, having been in the Woodbury family since 1800. Ch.—

190. John Lovell, b. Sept. 6, 1839; enlisted in the late war and d. of sickness at Newbern, N. C.. June 24, 1863.

191. Susan Catherine, b. Apr. 24, 1843; m. Feb. 9, 1876, William Warren of Paxton.

192. Benjamin, b. Apr. 24, 1843; d. Apr. 24, 1843.

193. Nathan Charles, b. Feb. 4, 1845; d. Sept. 18, 1848.

194. George Franklin, b. Oct. 16, 1851.

194. Charles Nathaniel, b. Oct. 9, 1855; living at home.

195. Ella Jerusha, b. Dec. 4, 1861; living at home.

IX. 185. John Francis, b. Mar. 19, 1849; m. June 1, 1871, Louisa Maria, dau. of Austin Leland; farmer and mechanic, living in Sutton. Ch.—

196. Jennie Louisa, b. Aug. 26, 1872.

197. Cora Frances, b. Oct. 28, 1875.

198. Edward B. Woodbury; m. Mary B. Norbury; he was a farmer, but where he came from or what became of him is not known; the births of two of his children are recorded.

199. George Washington Carroll, b. Feb. 6, 1846.

200. Jacob Benson, b. June 17, 1848.

## Slavery in Sutton.

None of the families of the town, with one exception, held a slave.

The exception was that of Rev. Dr. David Hall, who owned, or supposed he owned, one whom he had a right to sell. The following receipt was found among his papers.

"Whereas on the forth day of December 1741 David Hall of Sutton Clerk in Consideration of One Hundred and twenty pounds in old Tenor bills which I paid him, sold me a molatto man named Peter a servant for life, afterwards it appearing that the said Peter then was a free man and no servant, I being about to bring an action of the case for the recovery of damages of him the sd David Hall, he the sd David Hall offered to Return me the money that he recieved of me as aforesd, and accordingly paid me the same, which I do accept in full satisfaction of all Demands that I have against the sd Hall for Damages that I have sustained by his selling me the sd Peter for a slave when he was freeman. witness my hand and seal this 11th Day of July 1748.

ISAAC BARNARD." [Seal.]

Eben'r Dagget, Jun'r
Follansbee Chase.

It has upon the back the following endorsement:

"Barnard's clearance of damages for selling him Peter Isaac as I had of Mr. Chase."

## Thomas Blanchard.

By Col. Asa H. Waters.

A cartoon, entitled "Men of Progress," was published in Philadelphia, by Munn and Company, in 1863, on which are represented the most distinguished American inventors of the present century, and among them may be found a good picture of the late Thomas Blanchard. No one in that galaxy of geniuses more justly deserves the honor. Some of them, such as Morse, McCormick, Howe and Goodyear, have made single inventions which have perhaps attracted more public notice than any *one* of Blanchard's, but it may be questioned whether another inventor can be named in this country or in Europe, during the last century, who has produced so many different labor-saving machines, applicable to such a great variety of uses, and which have contributed so largely to the common necessities, comforts and economies of life. This language may seem extravagant, but it must be remembered that not an armory exists in this country or in England where guns are made — hardly a human being that wears boots or shoes — scarcely a vessel that sails upon the ocean — not a school where slates are used — not a carpet laid down, but that owes tribute to the genius of Thomas Blanchard for producing articles cheaper and better. The same may be said of carriage wheels, plows, shovels, and various articles of furniture. Latterly, his machines have been applied to carving, to architectural designs and even to statuary — much to the surprise of artists. Indeed, there seems to be no limit to the uses made of Blanchard's inventions, and it is impossible at present to enumerate them. One can hardly go into a tool shop, a machine shop or a workshop of any kind, wood or iron, where motive power is used, in which he will not find more or less of Blanchard's mechanical motions.

Thomas Blanchard was born in Sutton, June 24, 1788. His father, Samuel, was a farmer, and lived on a poor, remote strip of land, where there was absolutely nothing to suggest a mechanical motion. He was of French origin, his name being derived from the French word *Blanchir* (to

whiten), and many distinguished men appear in the annals of France bearing that name. The neighboring town of Oxford was settled by a colony of French Huguenots, who fled there from persecution. The Huguenots were mostly devoted to the mechanic and manufacturing arts, and they formerly held such a monopoly of them in Europe that even England sent to them her wool to be dyed, spun and woven.

Thomas Blanchard having descended from this stock, his genius may be said to be hereditary and legitimate.

Much dispute has arisen as to his nativity and the honors of his inventions.

It is recorded in history that seven cities of Greece contended and actually waged war for the honor of being the birthplace of Homer. Six claimants for the honor of Blanchard's inventions have already appeared, viz: Sutton, Millbury, Oxford, Springfield, Boston, and lastly, France. That he was born on a strip of land lying between Sutton township and Oxford proper, called "Oxford Gore," all agree. The very house is still pointed out.

Sutton bases her claim upon the following facts: That said strip projects or *gores* into, in a zigzag course, her territory as defined on ancient maps by straight lines; that her records show that Samuel Blanchard paid his taxes to Sutton, and must have voted there if anywhere; that the births of most of his children are recorded there, all which would seem to establish the citizenship of the father in Sutton, and that would of course carry the birthplace of the children. Besides, it is well known that Thomas, who ought to know, always told his biographers that he was born in Sutton, and they have so recorded.

While on the farm, Thomas gave little if any promise of the latent powers within him. There was nothing in his surroundings to excite them. He was misplaced; schools were remote, and he seldom attended, for he was afflicted with a perverse impediment of speech, so that the boys called him "stammering Tom." His prospects were anything but promising. At length, when he had arrived at the age of eighteen years, his eldest brother, Stephen, started in West Millbury a tack factory, with horse power, and he promoted

his unfortunate brother to the position of heading them in a vise, with a hand-hammer, one by one. Once in a mechanic shop his dormant genius began to wake up. In formation of mind he might be compared to "Blind Thom," the slave musician of New Orleans. That Thom seems to have had all his mental faculties condensed or concentrated into the one organ of music, in which he was a prodigy that excited the wonder of the world — in other faculties he was deficient — almost an imbecile. Blanchard Thom had his faculties concentrated in constructiveness, and although not so deficient in other faculties as "Blind Thom," he seemed so to strangers from his inveterate stammering. This he overcame in after years.

Ere that youth had spent many months heading tacks, one by one, he had designed, constructed and put in operation a machine which would cut and head them at one motion twice as fast as the ticking of a watch, and better finished than those made by hand. So perfect was it in design and construction, it was continued in use more than twenty years. It is said to be still in existence, and experts who have seen it, say no essential improvement has ever been made upon it.

His neighbors could not at first be made to believe he originated it; they thought he must have stolen the design somewhere; but when they found he had hardly been out of the school district, they were constrained to give him the credit.

In the same town, Millbury, at a few miles distance, and upon the Blackstone river, were the armory works of Asa Waters, then largely engaged in manufacturing fire-arms for the United States. Mr. Waters was then engaged in making improvements upon the English mode of making the gun-barrels, which was to weld them by hand and then grind them down before a revolving stone. He first invented a process of welding them by *water power* under trip-hammers, in which he succeeded perfectly (patented Oct. 25, 1817). He next invented a machine for turning the barrels, so as to leave the metal of uniform thickness around the calibre

(patented Dec. 19, 1818), for in grinding, while one side would often be left too thick, the other would be too thin, and this made them liable to explode.

He succeeded in turning them so far as they were round, but to turn the irregular shape of the butt baffled all his efforts, and so it did the efforts of the most ingenious mechanics in the national armories. At length, having heard of a young man living on Grass Hill, now West Millbury, as having developed some inventive talent, he sent for him to come to his armory. When he came he seemed an utter stranger to all present, uncouth, diffident, had a stammering tongue, and little was expected of him.

He was shown the machine and given to understand what was wanted.

Glancing his eye over the machine, he very soon suggested an additional, very simple, but wholly original, cam motion, which, upon being applied, was found to relieve the difficulty, and proved a perfect success. Mr. Waters was delighted. Turning to Thomas, he said, "Well, Thomas, I don't know what you won't do next. I should not be surprised if you turned a gun-stock!" naming that as the most impossible thing in mechanics he could think of. Thomas hesitated a moment, then stammered out, "We-we-well, I-I'll t-t-try that." Whereupon the workmen, who had gathered round, burst into a loud guffaw at the absurdity of the idea. The germ of the stocking machine lay in that cam motion, and it was then and there, as he afterwards said, that the idea of his world-renowned machine for turning irregular forms first flashed through his mind, although it required some months to elaborate and bring it out.

As soon as he had completed his cam motion at Millbury, he was called to Springfield to adjust similar motions in the United States armory there. On a return journey, when passing through Brimfield, solitary and alone in his carriage, in deep meditation, he was heard to exclaim with great glee, like Archimedes of old, "I've got it! I've got it! I've got it!" Two men who were by the wayside overheard him, and one says to the other, "*I guess that man is crazy.*"

This cam motion was introduced into all the armories in the United States, has been in use ever since, and as it saves at least a half dollar on every gun, some estimate may be formed of its value to the country. But so far as we can learn, Blanchard himself never realized much, if anything, from it.

He sold out his tack machine for five thousand dollars, a mere bagatelle, considering its worth, but a vast fortune to him then. He built a work-shop, filled it with tools, and kept himself locked in for about two years. At last he emerged and brought to the armory of Asa Waters a miniature model of his stocking machine, and it operated so well that a full-sized working machine was decided upon. Blanchard called in the aid of other mechanics, and built his first machine in Millbury. In the meantime the fame of it had reached Washington, and the war department were desirous of having it launched into notice from the national armory at Springfield. Blanchard, feeling a just pride in this recognition of his great invention, ordered it to be sent there. It was carted by a three-horse team, and *the man still lives who drove the team.** After it had remained there long enough to build a new one, it was carted back to Millbury, bought by Mr. Waters, and set up in his armory, where it was continued in operation for twenty-five years.

These details are given for the reason that for some years Springfield armory has assumed the whole credit of bringing out, and sometimes of originating this great invention, and in all the accounts emanating thence, Sutton, Millbury and Mr. Waters' armory are wholly ignored, and their names not even mentioned; when in fact Springfield armory had no more to do in *originating* that invention than Woolwich, England. That they have made improvements upon it will not be denied.

Blanchard was called to Springfield armory with his machine, and given the whole charge of stocking the guns. He proceeded to expand and extend the principle of his machine,

* Horace Waters.

first to letting in the barrel, then the mounting, and finally the lock, which the old stockers said could not be done by machinery; but he did so do it, and did it better than the oldest expert. After he had mastered the whole job by machinery, he left the armory and devoted himself to other projects, with which his mind was teeming.

His machine was soon brought into requisition in making shoe lasts, which were difficult to make, seldom uniform in shape, and quite expensive. They are now made by this machine by the million, made perfectly, rights and lefts, and at trifling cost. It was next applied to tackle-blocks, wheel-spokes, ox-yokes, and so on *ad infinitum*, from that day to this.

It will thus be seen that this invention has proved to be far more than the invention of a single machine for a single purpose, like the revolver, the reaper, the sewing machine, etc., and is largely relied upon in the building of those and other patented machines. It was really the *discovery of a new principle in mechanics* whereby the machine is made the obedient, faithful servant of man to work out his designs after any given model, be it round or square, crooked or straight, however irregular, and made to reproduce the original shape *exactly*, *every time*. This perfect uniformity of Blanchard's work suggested the idea of having all the parts of the guns made at the armories perfectly uniform, so as to be interchangeable. Hitherto they had been fitted separately, like Swiss watches, and carefully lettered or numbered. This was the method in all our workshops, even to the bolts of a carriage or a common bedstead, and woe to him who misplaced one.

The war department, impressed with the importance of having the guns so made that after a battle the broken ones could be readjusted, ordered the Springfield armory to make all the parts interchangeable. At first the mechanics said it was impossible, especially of the lock. The department insisted on the attempt. Finally, after two years' effort, the thing was accomplished. Lettering and numbering were abolished; all the components, even of the lock, were got

out in large numbers and thrown together indiscriminately. Thus was inaugurated the "uniformity system," so called, in the shops—a system which has produced a marked advance along *the whole line of mechanic arts*, and forms an era, the greatest probably since the introduction of the steam engine. It has revolutionized mechanic processes in all our workshops; perfected and greatly cheapened mechanic products, and driven from use the old system of numbering.

A good illustration of the advantages of the system is furnished by the Waltham Watch Company. There, a watch as perfect as could be made was first obtained for a model; machinery was fitted up to make each part exactly like it; the parts were made by the thousand, put together into watches by experts, and the whole cost of each, aside from cases, was about *three dollars*. As time-keepers they are rarely surpassed.

It is not claimed that the whole credit of the "uniformity system" should be given to Blanchard. Other machines, especially the milling machine, and many skilled mechanics, have contributed largely towards it. But to Blanchard belongs the credit of being its forerunner and suggester, and the system could not now be carried on a day in the armories and many other shops without his motions.

For this great invention, whose worth to this country and Europe can only be computed in millions, Blanchard himself received but a meagre compensation. For the first two terms of his patent he was continually harassed by infringements and law suits, and even in the few years while he was busy at the armory, more than fifty violators had pirated his invention and started up works in various parts of the country for making lasts, spokes, etc.

Combined and repeated efforts were made to break down his patent. Eminent counsel were employed, and all Europe was scoured to find some evidence of a similar motion. But in no age or country could a trace be found of a revolving cutter, working to a given model, like Blanchard's.

In the lower courts, before juries not comprehending mechanics, he sometimes lost a case; but in the final appeal

at Washington he invariably gained his case; so that his claim to originality is now founded upon a rock, which naught can move. Beaten in court, the last makers retreated to the forests of Maine, and there pursued their illicit trade. Blanchard at last ferreted them out of their hiding places and they fled over the line into Canada. Here they run their machines fearlessly, made lasts by the million, and exported them to the United States free of duty. He then appealed to Congress, and after much delay, got heavy duties imposed on their importation, and thus effectually stopped that leak.

When the second term of his patent had nearly expired, he said he had expended *a hundred thousand dollars* in defending his right, and had realized to himself little more than "his board and clothes;" that is to say, a fair living. A third term was unprecedented on any patent. Blanchard knowing that great opposition would be made to another renewal, thought he would resort to a little stratagem. He fitted up a machine for turning busts from marble blocks, took it to Washington, obtained plaster casts of the heads of Webster, Clay, Calhoun and others, and exhibited the busts in the rotunda of the capitol. The members were quite astonished when they found that these busts were wrought out by a machine, and that they were more exactly like the originals than any human hand could make them. It produced a great sensation. They all supposed it a new invention. Blanchard said no; not a new invention, but a new application of an old one of mine from which I have never realized much, and I want the patent renewed.

A resolution was introduced into the senate, by Webster, to renew it for a term of years — some members wanted it for life — and it was rushed through without delay. Choate, then a member, made the witty remark, "that Blanchard had 'turned the heads' of Congress and gained his point.'"

While in Springfield he invented a new construction of the steamboat, whereby it was made to tide over rapids and shallow waters. By this means some of our western rivers

have been made navigable hundreds of miles further up, and thus a great national advantage obtained.

Having completed this and some other new designs, he removed to Boston, purchased a house, and there spent his remaining days. But his genius was not idle. It was always on the alert for some new discovery. Having noticed the great difficulty experienced by shipbuilders in obtaining timber, *grown* to the right angle for knees of vessels, he proceeded to devise a process to bend it to any angle required. It was no new thing to steam and bend small timber, such as plough handles, but under the old process the fibres of the wood on the outer circle were so broken as to greatly weaken the timber. The point to be achieved was, to have the timber retain its full natural strength after being bent. This he attained so perfectly that he could bend a shingle to a right angle and leave it as strong at the angle as in any part.

This improvement, like that of eccentric turning, was immediately brought into requisition for a great variety of purposes, such as school slates, wheel fellies, which were formerly in four sections, now in one strip bent to a circle, arm chairs, shovel handles, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Though not so important an invention as eccentric turning, Blanchard realized far more profit from it. He sold one right for shipbuilding for $150,000, and on school slates he received five per centum on amount of sales, and his commissions amounted to over two thousand dollars a year for a term of years.

Wishing to visit Europe, he decided to attend the great "Exposition Universelle" of 1867, at Paris, and he took along some of his machines, one of which was for turning marble busts. He obtained plaster casts of Louis Napoleon, Eugenie, Thiers and other notabilities, and so contrived his machine that it would turn busts, life-size or any size down to miniatures. If there was surprise in Washington, there was perfect astonishment in Paris. Nothing in the exposition excited so much curiosity and wonder. Artists and

sculptors especially were greatly excited, fearing that their vocation was gone and they supplanted by a *machine*.

M. Coquerel, chairman of the board of judges, who drew up the final report of the exposition, made prominent mention of this machine, and it concluded in these words:

"This wonderful machine was invented by a *Frenchman*, named Blanchard, who is now living in America"!

Blanchard made many other inventions of more or less utility, on which he took out twenty-four patents, but enough have been named to attest his wonderful genius in mechanics.

As he advanced in years, his other mental faculties gradually developed, so that at last he attained a fairly well balanced mind.

Blanchard was often heard to say that "being in New York attending to a patent right suit, Woodworth, whom he knew very well, came to him to consult him about a machine he was trying to get up to plane boards, and said he failed to get a planing tool to work on cross-grained timber; that I told him to use my revolving cutter, which would relieve his difficulty, and as he was a friend of mine, he might have the use of it for nothing."

This statement seems highly probable from the fact that up to the time of the gunstock machine, the revolving cutter was unknown in this country. We are therefore led to conclude that Blanchard, in an unguarded moment, gave to his friend as a gratuity a right which afterwards proved to be worth at least a million of dollars, and that to him belongs the chief credit of bringing into successful operation the famous "Woodworth planer," in which the revolving cutter is an essential part.

When the news was first proclaimed from Springfield of a machine running there which turned gun-stocks, it was generally discredited. Mechanics soon came flocking from far and near to see the mechanical phenomenon. Among others attracted by it, were two members of the British Parliament, then traveling in this country. When they returned to England they reported the wonderful invention of Blanchard, by which the Americans were getting greatly in

advance of them in gun manufacture, and moved a resolution for the purchase of similar machines. A true John Bull member then arose and ridiculed them unmercifully for being so badly sold and played upon by the cunning Yankees. "The very idea of turning a gunstock is absurd on the face of it, as all must know who ever saw one." Finding the resolution would fail, the two members withdrew it, and moved for a committee to go to the United States armory and report upon the facts. This committee came over, examined the workings of the machine, returned and reported the facts to be as at first stated. The doubting Thomas rose and said the Americans might have got up something to work their soft woods, pine and poplar, but it would never stand the test of "our tough English oak and hickory." Upon this, doubting Thomas himself was chosen a committee to go over and examine. *He* was not to be imposed upon: *he* would expose this humbug. Selecting three rough stocks of the hardest, toughest timber he could find, he went to the Springfield armory *incognito*, brought his stocks to the stocking-room, and enquired of the overseer if he would grant him the favor of turning them. "Certainly, sir, take a seat." Without making the least alteration of the machine, the overseer run the stocks through in a few minutes, and then went on with his work as though nothing unusual had happened. The Englishman examined the stocks, found they were turned all the better for being of hard wood, and he was completely dumbfounded. After musing a while, he frankly confessed who he was, why he came, and his thorough conviction of the utility of the machine.

Before he left the city, he gave an order in behalf of the British Government for this and the accompanying machines, some six or eight, which amounted to forty thousand dollars.

The machines were built at Chicopee, shipped to England, and have been in use there from that day to this.

This recognition of Thomas Blanchard's genius by the British government, usually so slow to do justice to American inventors, is an honor which very few American mechanics have ever achieved.

Blanchard had no ambition for fame, did nothing merely for the sake of extending it, and very little in the way of defending it. He brought a few suits against the most open violators of his patents, and this he was compelled to do to protect those to whom he had sold rights; but of the vast horde of them probably not one in twenty was ever prosecuted at all, so that many of them now claim to be the originators of what they really stole.

He left no heirs, and, so far as the writer can learn, no relatives to vindicate his name and fame.

# HISTORY OF SUTTON.

## Part VI.

## MILITARY, CIVIL AND STATISTICAL.

### SUTTON IN THE REVOLUTION.

By Col. Asa H. Waters.

On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, few towns in the Commonwealth rallied to the cause with such spirit and unanimity as the town of Sutton. The first gleaming ray from the torch of liberty kindled to a flame the whole surrounding region, and volunteers flocked to its standard in great numbers. Long before the battle of Lexington, they had formed a band of "minute men," well mounted and armed, and under the command of Col. Jonathan Holman, who had been a veteran in the British service in Canada during the old French war.

As soon as the news of that fight reached them, they sprang to their saddles, and, riding with all speed through the whole night, reached Concord just as the enemy were retreating to Boston.

It was not thirty days after that fight before Sutton and the neighboring towns had raised a full regiment of ten companies, all volunteers, and they were on the march to the field of action.

They were organized under the command of Col. Ebenezer Larned of Oxford; marched to Roxbury, where they arrived more than two months before Washington came to take command of the army.

A complete roster of all the officers of this regiment, including captains, lieutenants and ensigns, may be found in Force's Archives (Vol. II., 4th series, page 823), with the following documentary evidence:

"In Provincial Congress,
"Watertown, May 23d, 1775.

"Resolved, That commissions be given to the officers of Col. Larned's regiment, agreeable to the above list."

Soon after the arrival of Col. Larned's regiment at Roxbury, occurred the famous battle of Bunker Hill, "all of which it saw, a part of which it was," although it was not actually engaged in the fight on the hill. It formed a part of the right wing of the army, under command of Gen. John Thomas, which was stretched round from Dorchester through Roxbury to Boston line, to prevent the enemy from breaking through and making a flank movement.

Quite a number of casualties occurred in this regiment. Whether these men were killed or wounded by shot and shell from the enemy's ships, whose cannon swept the surrounding region, or whether they were volunteers from the ranks who rushed into the fray, which many did, can now never be known.

This regiment enlisted for eight months, from May 1, 1775; served in and around Boston till January 1, 1776, when, their time having expired, the men were regularly discharged.

Another regiment was immediately formed, of men coming from "Sutton, Oxford, Sturbridge, Charlton and Dudley, including adjacent lands," and placed under the command of Col. Jonathan Holman of North Sutton.

The following entry is found in the journal of the Massachusetts Council:

"MASSACHUSETTS COUNCIL, Feb. 7, 1776.

"In the House of Representatives: The House made choice by ballot of the following gentlemen for Field Officers of the Fifth Regiment of Militia in the County of Worcester, viz: Jonathan Holman of Sutton, Colonel; Daniel Plympton, Lieut. Colonel; William Larned, First Major; Jacob Davis, 2d Major.

"In Council: Read and Concurred."

This regiment, being composed largely of men from Sutton, and under the command of a Sutton officer, was usually known and styled as "The Sutton Regiment." It was destined to a very severe and long continued service of nearly two years, during which it was engaged in many battles with the enemy, and finally, if we accept the evidence of a high British authority, in the great decisive battle of the war, the battle of Saratoga.

Being incorporated into the army of Gen. Washington at Cambridge, they began their march with him soon after the evacuation of Boston, and proceeded first to Rhode Island, where they remained some two or three months; thence to Long Island, where they were engaged in battle; thence up the Hudson river to White Plains, where the American army had a hard fought battle, in which the Sutton regiment bore a prominent part.

Some of the soldiers, in their pension affidavits, testify that "they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy, but their colonel obstinately refused to yield until they were nearly surrounded, and when at last the order came to fall back, he was nearly the last man to leave the field."

In Force's Archives, fifth series, volume two, page 327, is found "A return made September 11, 1776, of the army in the service of the United States, in and near the city of New York, commanded by his excellency, George Washington, General and commander in chief."

In this return are included seventy regiments, among them Col. Holman's, which contained six hundred and six men, and is the largest number of any one regiment returned, the

next highest being five hundred and sixty-nine. A like return made September 21, 1776, shows the same fact.

Another return of the army under Washington, then massed in the vicinity of White Plains, made probably after the battle, shows sixty-eight regiments, and Col. Holman's regiment numbered five hundred and seventy-two men, and though somewhat reduced, was still the largest in the whole list, eleven being reported dead since last return, one hundred and two sick or wounded in camp, and eighty-four ditto absent.

To show the relative aid afforded by the towns in Worcester county in men and supplies, a few data, out of many, are presented.

January 19, 1776, there was a call for more men, and a levy was made upon all the towns in the State, the number to be raised being apportioned according to the size and strength of the towns.

For Worcester county the drafts were as follows:

Brookfield, forty-nine; Lancaster, forty-six; Sutton, thirty-nine; Mendon, thirty-three; Worcester, thirty-two; Hardwick, twenty-nine; Shrewsbury, twenty-five; Bolton, twenty-three; Lunenburg, twenty; Sturbridge, seventeen; Westboro', seventeen; Charlton, sixteen; Douglas, fifteen; Grafton, fifteen; Dudley, twelve; Leicester, thirteen; Uxbridge, thirteen; Oxford, eleven; Northbridge, six; and so on.

In a levy made upon the towns for blankets, they were apportioned as follows: Lancaster, thirty-three; Sutton, thirty; Brookfield, thirty; Worcester, twenty-seven; and so on in lesser numbers.

In the provincial congress held at Watertown, May 1, 1775, provision was made for the support of the people who had been driven from their homes in Boston by the entrance of the British army.

They were assigned to the several towns in the State, to be supported as far as necessary.

In Worcester county they were assigned as follows: Lancaster, one hundred and three persons; Brookfield, ninety-

nine; Sutton, ninety-eight; Worcester, eighty-two; Mendon, seventy-six; Hardwick, fifty-five; and so on in lesser numbers.

In the apportionment of coats for the army among the towns of the Commonwealth, made by the provincial congress, July 5, 1775, the assignment to the towns in Worcester county, furnishing the largest number, was as follows: Lancaster, one hundred and sixteen; Brookfield, one hundred and twelve; Sutton, one hundred and eleven; Worcester, ninety-three.

The evidence, therefore, appears to be conclusive, that in the great and arduous struggle to gain our independence, Sutton ranked among the forty-three towns in Worcester county as the *third:* Brookfield and Lancaster alone having a better record, they being larger towns.

After the battle of White Plains, the Sutton regiment, under Col. Holman, was ordered to Bennington, Vermont, where it campaigned in and around that region for several months, to hold in check the advancing hosts of Gen. Burgoyne. In the meantime the famous battle of Bennington was fought under Gen. Stark; and among the trophies of that victory was the brass drum which now ornaments the senate chamber of the Massachusetts State House. They were next ordered to join the army of Gen. Gates, then massed near Saratoga. In the battle that ensued, Col. Holman's regiment was actively engaged, and that they acquitted themselves bravely may be justly inferred from the fact that after the battle this regiment was designated "to take possession of Fort Edward, and *to hold* it, until the dispersion of Burgoyne's army," which they did.

The regiment was then honorably discharged and the men returned to their homes.

This battle, followed by the surrender of Burgoyne and his whole army, virtually ended the war in New England. The British, after fighting the obstinate Yankees for two years and a half, became discouraged and moved the theatre of war down south.

Sir Edward Creasy, M. A., in a book published in London, 1872, and entitled "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of

the World, from Marathon to Waterloo," singled out the battle of Saratoga as the decisive battle of the revolution.

At first view, some Americans demur at the correctness of his decision, but when they take into view the whole facts and circumstances, they generally agree with him. The British considered that the whole head and animus of the rebellion lay in New England, and they formed a grand design to crush it out at one all powerful blow.

They sent a large fleet to New York and up the Hudson, laden with soldiers and munitions of war, to form a line on the south; then they massed large bodies of troops in Canada, which were to march down, under Burgoyne, from the north; and, when these two forces met, it was expected they would crush or capture every rebel caught between the lines.

The plan was good, but the execution a miserable failure. Had it succeeded, the British would immediately have taken possession of all the territory between New York city and the lakes, and between the coast and the Canadas; including all New England, for there would have been no forces left sufficient to resist them. Such a disaster must have crushed the rebellion, at least for a time.

Sutton may well be proud of her contribution to the grand result; and, in common with all the towns of the Commonwealth, her glory is still more enhanced by the fact brought out by Charles Sumner, in his celebrated debate with Senator Butler of South Carolina, in which he *proved by documentary evidence from the war and treasury departments*, that, in the revolutionary war, Massachusetts alone furnished MORE MEN, and MORE MONEY, than all the Southern States combined.

The following is furnished by Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D. D., of Newton:

To show the exact position of Col. Holman in the month of May 1775, I copy from Force's Archives (Vol. II., fourth series, page 823), the following enrollment and organization of the regiment of Col. Ebenezer Learned:

"Col. Learned's regiment: J. Danforth Keys, Lieut. Colonel; Jonathan Hollman, Major; —— Banister, Adju-

tant. Captains: Peter Harwood, Adam Martin, John Granger, Joel Greene, Samuel Billings, William Campbell, Arthur Daggett, Nathaniel Healey, Samuel Curtis, Isaac Bolster. Lieutenants: Asa Danforth, Abel Mason, Matthew Gray, David Prouty, Barnabas Lean, Reuben Davis, Jonathan Carriel, Salem Town, Samuel Learned, John Hazelton. Ensigns: Benjamin Pollard, Benjamin Felton, Stephen Gorham, Thomas Fisk, John Howard, William Podry.

"In Provincial Congress,

"Watertown, May 23, 1775.

"*Resolved*, That commissions be given to the officers of Col. Learned's Regiment agreeable to the above list."

As to Washington's confidence in Rufus Putnam:

It was November 17, 1775, when Washington first indicated this. On that day he wrote a letter to Major General Artemus Ward, requesting him, as also "General Thomas, General Spencer and Colonel Putnam, to meet me at your head-quarters to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock that we may examine the ground between your work at the mill and Sewall's Point and direct such batteries as may appear necessary, for the security of your camp on that side, to be thrown up without loss of time."

Artemus Ward was then in command at Roxbury. On the arrival of Washington, in July, he took Major General Israel Putnam to be near himself, and placed Ward at Roxbury. *This Colonel Putnam is Rufus*, and Washington has already discovered his skill as an engineer. He used him afterwards still more largely in the fortifications on Dorchester Heights.

We now give the names of officers and men, furnished by Sutton, for the French and Indian, the revolutionary, and the late civil war. The lists for the French and Indian, and the revolutionary wars, are incomplete; but we have given all the names that we could, by careful research, obtain. The record for the war of the rebellion is complete.

# OFFICERS AND MEN FROM SUTTON

## IN COLONIAL SERVICE,

FOR VARIOUS LENGTHS OF TIME, FROM 1755 TO 1761.

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### CAPTAINS.

Carriel, Jonathan
Fry, John
Holman, Solomon
Learned, John
Paine, Samuel Clerk
Sibley, John
Taplin, John

### LIEUTENANTS.

Gale, Isaac
Rich, Elisha

### ENSIGNS.

Holman, Solomon, jr.
Sibley, Jonathan
King, Samuel

### SERGEANTS.

Hall, Willis
Holman, John
Johnson, Elias
Jepperson, Elias
Johnson, Matthias
Kenney, Nathan
Sibley, Samuel
Waite, William
Woodbury, Benjamin

### CORPORALS.

Buffington, John
Chase, Abel
Elliot, Joseph
Greenwood, James
Putnam, Fuller
Parker, Thomas

### DRUMMER.

Sibley, Elijah

### PRIVATES.

Allen, John, jr.
Allen, Josiah
Allen, Josiah, jr.
Baker, Samuel
Bancroft, Raban
Banister, Seth
Barton, David
Barton, Edmund
Barton, Elisha
Barton, Ezekiel
Barton, Samuel
Barnard, Jonathan
Barnard, Joshua
Bartlett, Roger
Bastow, Ebenezer
Bates, David
Bigelow, Jedediah
Bigelow, Joshua
Bolster, Isaac
Bolster, William
Bond, Jonas
Bond, Josiah
Bowers, John
Brindley, James
Buckman, Jeremiah
Buckman, Joel
Buck, Jonathan
Burbank, Isaac
Burdon, John
Burnham, Offen
Burnham, William
Burnap, Timothy
Burnet, Henry
Caldwell, James
Calhone, Alexander
Campbell, John
Carpenter, Eliphalet
Carriel, Bartholomew
Carriel, Daniel
Carriel, Jonathan
Carriel, John
Carriel, Nathaniel, jr.
Carriel, Samuel
Carter, Joshua
Carter, Stephen
Carter, Timothy, jr.
Case, Amos
Chamberlain, James
Chamberlain, Thos.
Chase, Francis
Chase, Isaac

Chase, Isaac, jr.
Chase, March
Chase, Philip
Clafflin, Timothy
Clark, Samuel
Collar, Jonathan
Comstock, John
Comstock, Michael
Crowell, Andrew
Cummings, Moses
Cunningham, David
Curtis, Elisha
Curtis, Jonas
Curtis, John
Cutler, Amos
Cutler, Thomas
Dagget, Samuel
Davenport, Thomas
Davenport, William
Davenport, Wm., jr.
Day, Daniel
Dike, Benjamin
Dike, Daniel
Dwinnel, Amos
Dwinnel, Henry
Dwinnel, Moses
Eady, Hezekiah
Elliot, David
Elliot, John
Elliot, Joseph, jr.
Foster, Timothy
Fuller, John
Funnell, Pompey
Gale, Daniel
Gale, Josiah
Gale, Nehemiah
Garfield, Benjamin
Gates, Benjamin
Gates, Scipio
Gates, William
Gawbel, Joseph
Gleason, Simon
Goodale, Eleazar
Goodale, John
Gould, Caleb
Gould, Daniel
Gowing, Nathaniel
Greenwood, James
Grow, Samuel
Hall, Emerson
Harris, Noah
Harwood, Daniel
Harwood, John
Harwood, Jonathan
Harwood, Joseph
Haskell, Elias
Hawes, Daniel
Hawes, Eleazar
Hawkins, George
Hawkins, Joseph
Hayden, Asa
Haywood, John
Hazeltine, Asa
Hazeltine, Silas
Hicks, Samuel
Hicks, Zachariah
Hill, Abratha
Hill, James
Hill, Joshua
Hodges, Edmund
Holland, John
Holman, David
Holman, Edward
Holman, Jonathan
Holman, Stephen
Holton, John
Holton, Timothy
Howe, Benjamin
Howe, James
Howe, Samuel
Howard, John
Houghton, Timothy
Hovey, Daniel
Hovey, Daniel, jr.
Hovey, John
Humes, Stephen
Humphrey, Arthur
Hull, James
Hutchinson, Nathan'l
Jacobs, Jonathan
Jennison, Robert
Jipperson, Jedediah
Johnson, Matthias
Kenney, Asia
Kenney, Daniel
Kenney, Henry
Kenney, Israel
Kenney, Jonathan
King, Henry
King, John
King, Jonathan
Ladd, Ezekiel
Learned, Elijah
Learned, Samuel
Lilley, David
Lilley, David, jr.
Long, Joseph
Lord, Stephen
Lord, Thomas
Lovell, George
Lyon, Edward
Manning, Samuel
March, Daniel
Marble, Malachi
Marble, Samuel
Marsh, Benjamin
Marsh, Ebenezer
Marsh, Daniel
Marsh, George
Marsh, Joshua
Marsh, Silas
Marsh, William
Mason, Abel
Maxee, Benjamin
Merriam, Robert
Miles, Richard
Minard, Samuel
Minot, Samuel
Moore, Isaac
Morton, Benjamin
Morey, William
Mosley, Richard
Murphy, James
Nichols, Henry
Nichols, Isaac
Nichols, Jonathan
Nichols, Jonathan, jr.
Nichols, Thomas
Nichols, William
Odel, Ichabod
Parker, Archelaus
Parker, Ezra
Parks, Amariah
Perkins, Jacob
Phillips, Daniel
Phillips, Joseph
Pierce, Isaac
Pratt, David
Pratt, Israel
Pratt, Jabez
Prime, Joshua Jewet
Prince, Stephen
Pulsifer, William
Putnam, Andrew
Putnam, Cornelius
Putnam, Daniel

Putnam, Ebenezer
Putnam, Edward
Putnam, Elisha
Putnam, Isaac
Putnam, John
Putnam, Luke
Putnam Orpheus
Putnam, Rufus
Putnam, Samuel
Putnam, Stephen
Putnam, Stephen, jr.
Putney, Benjamin
Randal, Samuel
Rich, Benjamin
Rich, Samuel
Rich, Thomas
Richards, Israel
Richardson, Ralph
Roberts, Asa
Rockwood, Thomas
Roper, Daniel
Rowell, Eliphalet
Severy, Benjamin
Severy, John
Severy, Joseph
Severy, Thomas
Shear, John
Shepherd, Simeon
Sherman, Peter
Shumway, Peter
Sibley, David
Sibley, Elisha
Sibley, John, jr.
Sibley, Jonathan, jr.
Sibley, Joseph
Sibley, Joseph, jr.
Sibley, Stephen
Sibley, William
Sibley, William, jr.
Sifford, Ebenezer
Sifford, John
Simpland, William T.
Simpson, William
Smith, John
Smith, Nathan
Smith, Phineas
Small, Stephen
Snow, Jacob
Southworth, Stephen
Stockwell, Absalom
Stockwell, Benajah
Stockwell, Daniel
Stockwell, Jeremiah
Stockwell, John
Stockwell, Jonathan
Stockwell, Stephen
Stockwell, William
Stone, Ambrose
Stone, Archibald
Stone, Daniel
Stone, Daniel, jr.
Stone, Elijah
Stone, Francis
Stone, John
Stone, William
Tainter, Joseph
Taylor, Ebenezer
Taylor, James
Thayer, John
Titus, Lenox
Toby, Peter
Towne, Asa
Towne, Bartholomew
Towne, Edmund
Towne, Elijah
Towne, Jacob
Towne, Josiah
Towne, Silas
Tracy, George
Waite, Jonathan
Waite, Nathaniel
Wakefield, Amasa
Wakefield, Jonathan
Wakefield, Jona., jr.
Walker, James
Walker, Obadiah
Walker, Obadiah, jr.
Ward, Samuel
Waters, Ebenezer
Waters, Elijah
Waters, Jonathan
Waters, Nathaniel
Webster, John
Wheeler, Jonathan
White, David
White, John
White, Jonathan
Whitney, Ebenezer
Willey, John
Wilmouth, Ebenezer
Woodbury, Peter

# OFFICERS AND MEN FROM SUTTON

## IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

### CAPTAINS.

Bolster, Isaac
Dagget, Arthur

### LIEUTENANTS.

Carriel, Jonathan
Hazeltine, John
Howard, John
Leland, Solomon

### SERGEANTS.

Bancroft, John
Gould, Jonathan
Hall, Willis
King, John
Lovell, Ezra
Pierce, Joseph
Roberts, John

### CORPORALS.

Allen, Jonas
Brown, Ebenezer
Buxton, Joseph
Chase, Nehemiah
Holman, Daniel
Howland, John
Pring, Simeon
Sibley, David
Tainter, Nahum

### DRUMMER.

Safford, John

### FIFERS.

Elliot, John
Todd, Thomas

### PRIVATES.

Allen, Eleazar
Allen, Elijah Daniel
Bacon, Abijah
Bacon, William
Bancroft, Jacob
Barrett, Oliver
Barstow, William
Bartlett, Richard
Billen, John
Bixbee, Samuel
Blanchard, Thomas
Blundon, Elisha
Brigham, Amariah
Buckman, Joel
Burdon, Jonathan
Burnap, Ebenezer
Burnap, Timothy
Buxton, John
Caise, John
Caldwell, Joseph
Carriel, Aaron
Chamberlain, Asahel
Chandler, Joseph
Chase, Aaron
Chase, Amaziah
Chase, Timothy
Childs, John
Childs, Samuel
Clafflin, Timothy
Cole, Burnet
Cole, John
Cook, Solomon
Cristy, John
Cummings, Moses
Cutler, Aaron
Cutler, Nahum
Dagget, Samuel
Dagget, Simeon
Dagget, Gideon
Davidson, Benjamin
Davidson, John
Day, Samuel
Demon, Richard
Dennison, Richard
Dike, Benjamin
Dike, Daniel
Dike, Daniel, jr
Dike, Jonathan
Dobson, Henry
Drake, Seth
Dunston, Samuel

Dwinnel, Aaron
Dwinnel, Archelaus
Dwinnel, Amos
Dwinnel, Solomon
Eady, Hezekiah
Eaton, Jonathan
Elliot, Jonathan
Elliot, Samuel
Farrar, Seth
Fitts, Edward
Follard, John
Foster, George
Giles, James
Gilding, Francis
Gleason, Bezaleel
Goddard, Robert
Goulding, John
Hanson, Gideon
Harback, Henry
Harback, William
Hardy, Samuel
Harrington, Edward
Harrington, John
Harris, Willie
Hayden, Joel
Haywood, Simeon
Hazeltine, Benjamin
Hazeltine, Stephen
Hector, John
Herrick, Joshua
Holman, John
Holman, Samuel
Holman, Stephen
Hoyt, Charles
Humes, Stephen
Jeir, George
Jennings, Solomon
Jennison, Elias
Jennison, Robert
Jennison, William
Jordan, William
Juel, James
Kedug, William
Kenney, William
Killicute, Thomas
King, Henry
Knox, William
Koel, John
Leland, Ebenezer
Lewis, Eliphalet
Lynde, Thomas
Marble, Daniel
Marble, Joel
Marble, John
Mason, John
McCade, James
Melendy, John
Metchel, Samuel
Meurs, John
Miller, James
Minard, Samuel
Mockelen, John
Nash, Richard
Nelson, Francis
Negro, Onesimus
Nichols, Benjamin
Nichols, Thomas
Odel, Ichabod
Park, Joshua
Perkins, Jacob
Perkins, Thomas
Phelps, Ebenezer
Pierce, Jonathan
Potter, Edmund
Pratt, Benjamin
Prentice, Shubal
Preston, Amos
Prime, Josiah
Prince, Asa
Putnam, Ezra
Putnam, Howard
Putnam, Jacob
Putnam, John
Putnam, Levi
Putnam, Luke
Putnam, Samuel
Rawson, Jonathan
Rich, Stephen
Rixford, Simeon
Roberts, John
Robertson, Jonathan
Robinson, Jonathan
Rogers, Thomas
Rowell, Eliphalet
Sanders, John
Sappaentrot, Hendrick
Severy, Edward
Severy, Reuben
Shepherd, James
Sibley, Daniel
Sibley, David
Sibley, Richard
Sibley, Stephen
Sibley, William
Sigourney, Andrew
Smith, John
Smith, Silas
Smith, Thomas
Snow, Timothy
Snow, William
Stockbridge, John
Stockwell, Aaron
Stockwell, Reuben
Stockwell, Reuben, jr.
Stockwell, Solomon
Stone, Daniel
Stone, Jonathan
Tiffany, Joel
Todd, Archibald
Todd, Paul
Torrey, Samuel
Towne, Jonathan
Towne, Robert
Truce, David
Waite, William
Walker, Asa
Walker, Elisha
Walker, Gideon
Walker, John
Walker, Judah
Walker, Perley
Wakefield, Benjamin
Waters, Joseph
Waters, Simeon
Whipple, Solomon
Witham, Simon
Woodbury, Benjamin
Woodward, Jacob
Woodward, Samuel

# MINUTE MEN FROM SUTTON,

WHO MARCHED TO CONCORD ON THE ALARM, APRIL 19TH, 1775, IN COLONEL EBENEZER LEARNED'S REGIMENT.

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### CAPTAINS.

Elliott, Andrew
Putnam, John

### LIEUTENANTS.

Bolster, Isaac
Waters, Asa
Woodbury, John
Woodbury, Jonathan

### SERGEANTS.

Hazeltine, John
Howard, John
Kidder, James
Sibley, Joseph
Severy, John
Tenney, Simeon
Waters, Abraham
Whipple, Simeon

### CORPORALS.

Batcheller, Abraham
Dwinnel, Jacob
Lovell, Ezra
Pierce, Joseph
Tainter, Joel
Wakefield, Amasa
Waters, Joseph
White, Jonathan

### FIFER.

Clastin, Timothy

### ENSIGN.

Bancroft, John

### PRIVATES.

Allen, Jonas
Armsby, Ebenezer
Bacon, William
Batcheller, Abner
Brown, Ebenezer
Carriel, John
Child, Timothy
Colwell, James
Couse, ——
Davenport, Richard
Dudley, David
Dwinnel, Amos
Easty, Edward
Eaton, Reuben
Gould, Joseph, jr.
Hardy, Samuel
Holland, John
Holman, Abel
Holman, Daniel
Holman, Elisha
Kidder, John
Leland, Thomas
Lyon, Eleazar
Marble, Stephen
Mellody, ——
Minard, Samuel
Morse, Moody, jr.
Nichols, William
Sibley, Daniel
Sibley, Elias
Sibley, Gideon
Sibley, Peter
Sibley, Samuel, jr.
Sibley, Tarrant
Sibley, William
Sibley, ——
Small, Samuel
Snow, Benjamin
Snow, Jacob, jr.
Stone, Nathan
Tainter, Nahum
Taylor, Abraham

Eaton, Samuel
Elliot, James
Elliot, Jonathan
Fletcher, Ephraim
Follensbee, John
Fuller, John
Giles, James
Gleason, Bezaleel
Goodale, Asa
Gould, Jonathan
Pierce, John
Prince, David
Putnam, Archelaus
Putnam, Ebenezer
Putnam, Elisha
Putnam, Ezra
Putnam, Gideon
Putnam, James
Putnam, Peter
Sibley, Abel
Torrey, Daniel
Towne, Reuben
Waite, Joshua
Wakefield, Luther
Wakefield, Samuel
Wakefield, Silas
Waters, Gardner
Waters, Simeon
Wheeler, Zaccheus

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## Colonel Jonathan Holman.

The public and patriotic services of this gallant commander of the Massachusetts Fifth, or "Sutton regiment," so called, having been described in "Sutton in the Revolution," need not be repeated. But justice to his memory seems to require that a few words should be added as to his private history and personal character.

Colonel Holman was a descendant in the third generation from Solomon, who came from Newbury, and was one of the earliest pioneer settlers of Sutton north parish. He was born in 1732, and was forty-three years of age when the revolutionary war broke out. He embraced the cause of freedom with great ardor, devoting to it most of his time, and as it proved in the end, most of his property. As he had been thoroughly trained in military tactics in the British service during the "French war," which preceded, by a brief interval, the American, it was very natural he should be called to the front when the latter began. Great Britain had, in that French war, made frequent levies upon the colonies for troops, and while she reserved to her men the higher grade of officers, she conferred most of the regimental ones upon the colonists, little dreaming that she was training up a corps of officers who were destined ere long to cope with her in the field, and finally to vanquish her. Washington served as Lieutenant-Colonel under General Braddock. Israel Putnam had seven years of the hardest service as captain. Ebenezer Larned of Oxford, and Jonathan Holman of Sutton, had both served long and suffered much in the

region of Lake George and Ticonderoga. Colonel Holman often related how he barely escaped starvation by holding in his mouth, for nearly a week, a pork rind, which he dare not swallow, fearing he could not get another. He and Larned each retired with a commission of major.

After returning from his campaign in New York, which ended with the surrender of Burgoyne, though not in the regular service, he continued active in the cause by raising troops from time to time for coast alarms, forwarding supplies, and in various ways contributing to the grand result. After the war, when the "Shay's Rebellion" arose, he promptly, of his own accord, raised a body of men and marched to Petersham to aid in suppressing it.

It was said of him by his neighbors that he got so wrought up by the stirring events of the war that "he never could be made to talk about anything else to the end of his days." He cherished great pride and high hopes of the infant republic, so that when the continental money began to decline, he stoutly maintained that the government would never dishonor itself by refusing to redeem it; always accepted it in payment of dues; frequently bought it to sustain its credit, until his property was largely invested in it. When at last that foulest blot on our national escutcheon — repudiation — was consummated, he was mortified and justly indignant. Selecting the meanest out-house on his premises, he covered over the whole interior with these false promises, making the building a standing monument of disgrace to that deed of shame.

Colonel Holman lived upon the farm and built the house now owned and occupied by his grandson, E. M. Holman. He married for his first wife, Hannah Sibley of Uxbridge, by whom he had six sons and three daughters; for his second wife, Susannah Trask, by whom were Susan, who married Asa Waters; Nancy, who married Charles Hale, and Luther, who died young — twelve children in all.

Four of his sons emigrated to Maine and bought the township now called Dixfield, so named after Doctor Dix, who went from Worcester with them and paid a liberal bounty for the name.

The colonel used to make an occasional visit to his boys in Maine, and he always rode on the saddle, and his rule was to ride seventy miles a day. He had a powerful, high-spirited horse, which he called his war horse. It was never broke to the harness, could be managed by no one but himself, and by him only under the saddle. He happened to be in Boston, on his way to Dixfield, when the news of peace arrived. An express was started to carry the news to Portland, and as that city lay in his route, he joined the express and left at the same time. He did not stop to change horses nor to look back, but rode straight on — arrived in Portland sometime before the express, and first proclaimed to the citizens of Portland the news of peace and independence. The colonel often boasted of this feat, as well he might.

On his return he made the sage remark that "if he was to emigrate, he should go south rather than west, if he didn't go but *one rod*" — a sentiment in which some of his descendants fully concur.

He died February 25, 1814, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. A lengthy obituary soon after appeared in the Worcester *Spy*, paying a high tribute to his many public, private and Christian virtues.

Jon.ª Holmes

*Heliotype Printing Co., Boston.*

# OFFICERS AND MEN FROM SUTTON

## IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Adams, George B.
Adams, Thomas
Aldrich, Charles H.
Aldrich, Marcus M.
Allen, Horace M.
Anderson, Edward S.
Anderson, Manton E.
Arnold, Nathan S.
Atchinson, John H.
Avery, Oliver
Baker, John
Ballou, Hiram K.
Barnes, Hosea L.
Barrows, Homer A.
Barry, Michael
Batcheller, Charles H.
Batcheller, Orlando, kill'd at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Baxter, William; in the navy.
Belknap, Alonzo B.; d. at Pottsville, Md., Oct. 1861, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Ball's Bluff.
Bennett, George R.
Billings, Alexander L.; d. of consumption, Aug. 23, 1863.
Blackman, Elijah L.
Brown, Ira F.
Brown, George O.
Briggs, Charles J.
Bryant, E. W.
Bullard, Franklin E.; promoted to corporal.
Bullard, Ira Barton
Burns, George E.
Burt, Aaron
Burt, Geo. D.; d. of typhoid fever at hospital, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4, 1863.
Carpenter, William F.
Clark, William H.
Coffin, Charles A.
Coffin, Thomas
Collins, James
Conroy, Thomas
Conroy, William
Cook, Albert P.
Cook, William H.
Cooley, Francis F.
Crane, Thomas
Crawford, John S.
Crossman, Ferdinand J. F.; d. Aug. 8, 1864, in Andersonville.
Dacey, Michael
Dana, Delos L.
Daniels, David M.
Darling, John D.
Davis, Bowers
Day, Asa F.
Delaney, John
Dellabar, B. F.
Devoy, James
Donovan, E.
Dorr, Daniel L.
Dorr, Reuben S.
Dorr, Van Buren
Dudley, Edward B.
Dudley, Henry J.; promoted 2d Lieut., Jan. 3, 1863; to 1st Lieut., Apr. 11, 1863; to Capt., Dec. 3, 1863.
Eager, Calvin
Everette, Albert
Everette, Malton; died Sept. 1, 1863, n'r Vicksburg.
Ferry, James
Fisk, Nathan B.
Fletcher, Francis; d. at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 8. 1862.
Fletcher, George A.
Ford, John C.
Fuller, Freeman L.
Fuller, William L.
Gates, John S.
Gibson, Philip D.
Gifford, William P.
Goddard, Abraham F.
Gorham, George E.
Graves, Charles B.
Gredell, Gottfried
Green, William C.; died from exhaustion, June 30, 1862, in the retreat from the Chickahominy.
Hall, John G.; promoted to 1st Sergt., Dec. 21, 1864.
Hall, William S.
Harris, Joseph
Hartwell, Samuel A.
Haslett, Joseph
Hamilton, James
Hewett, Edward G.
Holbrook, Wilder S.; promoted to 2d Lieut. Aug. 2, 1862.
Homer, William
Howard, George S.
Howard, Henry C.
Howard, Henry W.
Howard, William H.
Houghton, Chilon
Hoyle, Henry
Hoyle, Loren C.; promomoted to Corporal.
Hoyle, Otis
Hutchinson, William H. killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
Johnson, James G.
Johnson, James T.; died June 11, 1864.

Johnson, Joseph, jr.; killed in battle, May 12, 1864.
Jones, Rufus J.
Judd, Damon C.
Keith, George L.
Kelley, Daniel E.
Kelley, Marriet
Kenney, Austin
Kimbal, Herbert A.
King, George S.
King, Gilbert N.
King, Simeon E.
Lackey, Eugene
Laftee, Peter
Loring, Charles
Lowe, Dexter D.
Lowe, George A.
Ludolph, Lewis
Lynch, Michael
Lynde, Thomas
Lyon, William
Macreading, Charles W.; in the navy.
Malhoit, John D.
Mann, William B.; missing since battle Ball's Bluff; supposed to have drowned in crossing the Potomac.
Marble, Albert A.
Martin, Lysander; died June 19, 1863, caused by wounds received at the time our forces crossed the Rappahannock.
Mascroft, Henry Clay
Mathewson, George A.
McCurdy, Samuel
Mills, Franklin S.
Moody, George B.
Moore, George H.
Moore, Lewis H.
Morse, Charles H.
Myers, Frederick
Nealey, Ephraim E.
Newell, James; drown'd in the Potomac, Aug. 13,1862,in consequence of a collision between two government transports. He was at the time acting surgeon of the 48th reg't Penn. vols.
Nicholas, George H.
Norberry, Edward A.
Norberry, James M.
Norcross, Henry N.
Norcross, John M.; promoted to 2d Lieut., Jan. 27, 1863.
Paine, George A.
Paine, John A.; taken prisoner and died at Danville, S. C.
Paine, Simon C.
Paine, William J.
Parker, George
Patberry, Max
Penniman, William C.
Pierce, John L.
Plympton, Amos G.
Plympton, Charles H.
Porterwine, John
Pratt, Otis
Putnam, George E.
Randal, Charles T.
Ray, Daniel H.
Remick, Augustus; wounded Oct. 21, 1861; d. Feb. 27, 1864.
Remick, John
Remick, Levi
Rice, Charles A.
Rice, Henry F.
Rich, John S.
Riley, Thomas
Robinson, John
Robinson, Smith, jr.
Rogers, S. M.
Ryan, Thomas
Sanders, John
Seaver, E. R.
Seaver, Thomas
Servey, Silas T.
Shambo, Christopher; woun'd while on picket, May 13; died from the effects of wound, May 14, 1864, at Spotsylvania.
Shambo, Edward
Shea, Michael
Sherman, Charles O.
Sibley, Franklin
Sibley, Wilson
Simonds, Anson
Smith, Chas. D.; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17; d. Sept. 27, 1862.
Smith, Albion G.; killed June 3, 1863. while bearing dispatches fr'm Sulphur Springs, Va., to Warrenton, three balls entering his body.
Smith, Alpheus M.
Snow, James M.
Stone, George R.
Stone, Jerome M.
Stockwell, Alonzo E.
Swinson, John
Taylor, Frank
Taylor, James
Teague, Matthew
Tebo, John
Titus, John M.
Toby, George R.
Tourtellott, George W.
Travis, Granvill
Tyler, George
Tyler, Henry
Tyler, Joseph E.
Tyman, Thomas
Ward, Russel
Walker, Alonzo E.
Walker, William H.
Waters, Andrew, J.
Waters, George E.
Waters, John F.
Watts, Edward B.
Webb, Henry C.
Welsh, Thomas
Whidden, David
Whipple, Richard M.
White, John E.
Wilder, Cassius M.; d. of typhoid fever, July 17, 1862, at Fort's Monroe.
Williams, Origen B.
Williams, William Henry
Woodbury, John Lovell; died at Newbern, June 24, 1863.

# MODERATORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 3, 1718, | Elisha Johnson. |
| Mar. 17, 1719, | Samuel Stearns. |
| Nov. 25, 1719, | Samuel Stearns. |
| Mar. 7, 1720, | William King. |
| Sept. 27, 1720, | Timothy Manning. |
| Mar. 6, 1721, | William King. |
| Aug. 8, 1721, | William King. |
| Mar. 5, 1722, | Percival Hall. |
| Mar. 4, 1723, | Percival Hall. |
| May 13, 1723, | Percival Hall. |
| Oct. 22, 1723, | Elisha Johnson. |
| Dec. 30, 1723, | William King. |
| Mar. 2, 1724, | Nathaniel Dike. |
| May 18, 1724, | Joseph Sibley. |
| June 3, 1724, | Nathaniel Dike. |
| Jan. 25, 1725, | Nathaniel Dike. |
| Mar. 1, 1725, | John Whipple. |
| Mar. 29, 1725, | Nathaniel Dike. |
| Aug. 25, 1725, | Percival Hall. |
| Feb. 18, 1726, | William King. |
| Mar. 7, 1726, | Percival Hall. |
| July 29, 1726, | John Whipple. |
| Aug. 29, 1726, | John Whipple. |
| Mar. 4, 1727, | John Whipple. |
| Mar. 1728, | No record. |
| Oct. 14, 1728, | Percival Hall. |
| Nov. 26, 1728, | John Whipple. |
| Feb. 10, 1729, | John Whipple. |
| Feb. 26, 1729, | Percival Hall. |
| Mar. 3, 1729, | Capt. Wm. King. |
| Mar. 26, 1729, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| May 20, 1729, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| July 25, 1729, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| Sept. 8, 1729, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| Oct. 10, 1729, | Elisha Putnam. |
| Dec. 8, 1729, | Capt. Wm. King. |
| Mar. 2, 1730, | Capt. Wm. King. |
| Mar. 25, 1730, | Samuel Dudley. |
| Apr. 22, 1730, | William King. |
| May 15, 1730, | William King. |
| Aug. 27, 1730, | John Whipple. |
| Jan. 11, 1731, | Samuel Dudley. |
| Mar. 1, 1731, | Elisha Johnson. |
| May 15, 1731, | Percival Hall. |
| Sept. 2, 1731, | Dr. Thomas Sanford. |
| Mar. 6, 1732, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| May 24, 1732, | Lieut. Benj. Marsh. |
| Sept. 11, 1732, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| Dec. 18, 1732, | Capt. Wm. King. |
| Mar. 5, 1733, | Lieut. Elisha Johnson. |
| Apr. 5, 1733, | Lieut. Elisha Johnson. |
| May 21, 1733, | Obadiah Walker. |
| Oct. 1, 1733, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| Nov. 19, 1733, | Esquire Dudley. |
| Mar. 4, 1734, | Elisha Johnson. |
| May 22, 1734, | Esquire Dudley. |
| Nov. 4, 1734, | Samuel Barton. |
| Mar. 3, 1735, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| May 19, 1735, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| Sept. 12, 1735, | Elisha Johnson. |
| Mar. 1, 1736, | Elisha Johnson. |
| May 19, 1736, | Elisha Johnson. |
| Mar. 7, 1737, | Elisha Johnson. |
| May 23, 1737, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| Sept. 19, 1737, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| Oct. 3, 1737, | Dea. Percival Hall. |
| Mar. 20, 1738, | Sam'l Johnson, Esq. |
| May 24, 1738, | Robert Goddard, Esq. |
| Mar. 5, 1739, | Joseph Sibley. |
| Dec. 24, 1739, | Capt. Joseph Sibley. |
| Mar. 3, 1740, | Elisha Putnam. |
| May 21, 1740, | Joseph Sibley. |
| Sept. 1, 1740, | Robert Goddard. |
| Mar. 2, 1741, | Joseph Sibley. |
| May 25, 1741, | Benjamin Woodbury. |
| Nov. 24, 1741, | Obadiah Walker. |
| Jan. 18, 1742, | Benjamin Woodbury. |
| Mar. 1, 1742, | Benjamin Woodbury. |
| May 21, 1742, | Benjamin Woodbury. |
| Aug. 23, 1742, | Joseph Sibley. |
| Sept. 27, 1742, | Capt. Joseph Sibley. |
| Dec. 8, 1742, | Dea. Benj. Woodbury. |
| Jan. 31, 1743, | Benjamin Woodbury. |
| Mar. 7, 1743, | Joseph Sibley. |
| May 19, 1743, | Capt. Joseph Sibley. |
| Aug. 29, 1743, | Capt. Joseph Sibley. |
| Mar. 5, 1744, | Dea. Benj. Woodbury. |
| May 22, 1744, | Capt. Joseph Sibley. |

Mar. 4, 1745, Capt. Joseph Sibley.
May 23, 1745, Capt. Joseph Sibley.
Sept. 26, 1745, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Nov. 12, 1745, Capt. Timothy Carter.
Mar. 3, 1746, Capt. Joseph Sibley.
May 22, 1746, Capt. Joseph Sibley.
Mar. 2, 1747, Capt. Joseph Sibley.
May 18, 1747, Capt. Joseph Sibley.
Mar. 7, 1748, Capt. Joseph Sibley.
May 19, 1748, Capt. Joseph Sibley.
Mar. 6, 1749, Robert Goddard.
May 22, 1749, Robert Goddard, Esq.
Oct. 9, 1749, Robert Goddard, Esq.
Mar. 5, 1750, Robert Goddard.
May 21, 1750, Capt. Joseph Sibley.
Mar. 4, 1751, Robert Goddard, Esq.
Aug. 28, 1751, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Mar. 2, 1752, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
May 20, 1752, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
June 29, 1752, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Mar. 5, 1753, Robert Goddard, Esq.
May 23, 1753, Robert Goddard, Esq.
Mar. 4, 1754, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
May 22, 1754, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Sept. 10, 1754, Robert Goddard, Esq.
Mar. 3, 1755, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
May 20, 1755, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Mar. 1, 1756, Robert Goddard, Esq.
Mar. 23, 1756, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
May 18, 1756, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
May 26, 1756, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Sept. 1, 1756, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Mar. 7, 1757, Robert Goddard.
May 18, 1757, Robert Goddard, Esq.
Mar. 6, 1758, Robert Goddard, Esq.
May 22, 1758, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Mar. 5, 1759, John Hazeltine, Esq.
May 22, 1759, John Hazeltine, Esq.
Mar. 3, 1760, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
May 21, 1760, Capt. Henry King.
Oct. 28, 1760, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Nov. 28, 1760, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Mar. 2, 1761, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
May 20, 1761, Lieut. Elisha Rich.
July 5, 1762, Lieut. Elisha Rich.
Sept. 6, 1762, Isaac Barnard, Esq.
Jan. 25, 1763, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
Mar. 7, 1763, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
May 18, 1763, Capt. John Fry.
Mar. 5, 1764, Capt. John Fry.
May 21, 1764, Capt. Henry King.
Mar. 4, 1765, Dea. Benj. Woodbury.
May 20, 1765, Capt. Henry King.
Mar. 3, 1766, Benjamin Morse.
May 20, 1766, Capt. Henry King.
June 30, 1766, Ebenezer Pierce.
Sept. 22, 1766, Isaac Barnard, Esq.
Mar. 2, 1767, Capt. John Sibley.
May 18, 1767, Capt. Henry King.
Dec. 28, 1767, Capt. Henry King.
Mar. 7, 1768, Capt. John Sibley.
May 16, 1768, Capt. Henry King.
Mar. 6, 1769, Capt. John Sibley.
May 22, 1769, Capt. John Sibley.
Mar. 5, 1770, Capt. John Sibley.
May 21, 1770, Capt. Henry King.
Aug. 20, 1770, Capt. John Sibley.
Sept. 3, 1770, Capt. John Sibley.
Sept. 17, 1770, Capt. Henry King.
Mar. 4, 1771, Capt. John Sibley.
May 20, 1771, Capt. John Sibley.
Nov. 19, 1771, Capt. Henry King.
Mar. 2, 1772, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce.
May 18, 1772, Capt. Jonathan Sibley.
Jan. 11, 1773, Capt. John Sibley.
Mar. 1, 1773, Capt. John Sibley.
May 17, 1773, Capt. John Sibley.
Aug. 30, 1773, Capt. John Sibley.
Mar. 4, 1774, Capt. John Sibley.
May 16, 1774, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce.
July 25, 1774, Capt. Henry King.
Sept. 26, 1774, Capt. Henry King.
Nov. 15, 1774, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Jan. 5, 1775, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Jan. 16, 1775, Dea. Ezenezer Pierce.
Mar. 6, 1775, Capt. John Sibley.
May 22, 1775, Capt. John Sibley.
Sept. 18, 1775, David Dudley.
Oct. 17, 1775, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Oct. 26, 1775, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Mar. 4, 1776, Capt. John Sibley.
May 20, 1776, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
May 27, 1776, Capt. John Sibley.
July 1, 1776, Capt. Henry King.
July 8, 1776, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Sept. 30, 1776, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Oct. 7, 1776, Capt. John Sibley.
Dec. 2, 1776, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Jan. 27, 1777, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce.
Mar. 3, 1777, Capt. John Sibley.
Mar. 10, 1777, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
May 19, 1777, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
June 2, 1777, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
June 9, 1777, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.

June 16, 1777, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Nov. 3, 1777, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Dec. 7, 1777, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Dec. 15, 1777, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Jan. 5, 1778, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Feb. 2, 1778, Dea. Ebenezer Pierce.
Feb. 18, 1778, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Mar. 2, 1778, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Mar. 30, 1778, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
May 18, 1778, Capt. John Sibley.
June 15, 1778, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Sept. 7, 1778, Capt. Henry King.
Mar. 1, 1779, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Mar. 8, 1779, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
May 19, 1779, Amos Singletary, Esq.
June 21, 1779, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
July 5, 1779, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Aug. 2, 1779, Amos Singletary, Esq.
Aug. 17, 1779, Amos Singletary, Esq.
Aug. 23, 1779, Nathan Putnam.
Sept. 21, 1779, Dea. Willis Hall.
Oct. 4, 1779, Dea. Willis Hall.
Oct. 19, 1779, Dea. Willis Hall.
Nov. 22, 1779, Nathan Putnam.
Mar. 6, 1780, Major Bartholomew Woodbury.
Apr. 10, 1780, Maj. B. Woodbury.
May 1, 1780, Nathan Putnam.
May 22, 1780, Maj. B. Woodbury.
June 12, 1780, Nathan Putnam.
June 26, 1780, Nathan Putnam.
Oct. 9, 1780, Nathan Putnam.
Oct. 16, 1780, Nathan Putnam.
Dec. 5, 1780, Nathan Putnam.
Dec. 18, 1780, Maj. B. Woodbury.
Feb. 20, 1781, Maj. B. Woodbury.
Mar. 5, 1781, Maj. B. Woodbury.
Mar. 26, 1781, Col. Timothy Sibley.
Apr. 2, 1781, Col. Jonathan Holman.
May 16, 1781, Dea. Willis Hall.
June 18, 1781, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
July 9, 1781, Nathan Putnam, Esq.
Aug. 20, 1781, Nathan Putnam, Esq.
Nov. 26, 1781, Col. Timothy Sibley.
Dec. 10, 1781, Col. Timothy Sibley.
Mar. 4, 1782, Nathan Putnam, Esq.
May 13, 1782, Nathan Putnam, Esq.
Nov. 12, 1782, Col. Timothy Sibley.
Jan. 20, 1783, Amos Singletary, Esq.
Feb. 3, 1783, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
Mar. 3, 1783, Col. Bartholomew Woodbury.
May 14, 1783, Col. B. Woodbury.
June 27, 1783, Col. B. Woodbury.
Dec. 31, 1783, Dea. Willis Hall.
Mar. 1, 1784, Col. B. Woodbury.
May 10, 1784, Amos Singletary, Esq.
Aug. 30, 1784, Dea. Willis Hall.
Mar. 7, 1785, Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
May 12, 1785, Dea. Willis Hall.
Oct. 31, 1785, Dea. Willis Hall.
Jan. 9, 1786, Capt. Jona. Woodbury.
June 10, 1786, Col. B. Woodbury.
Sept. 25, 1786, Col. B. Woodbury.
Oct. 2, 1786, Col. B. Woodbury.
Dec. 4, 1786, Capt. Jona. Woodbury.
Jan. 15, 1787, Col. B. Woodbury.
June 20, 1787, Col. B. Woodbury.
Feb. 5, 1787, Capt. Jona. Woodbury.
Mar. 5, 1787, Amos Singletary, Esq.
Mar. 23, 1787, Amos Singletary, Esq.
Apr. 2, 1787, Col. B. Woodbury.
May 7, 1787, Col. B. Woodbury.
Nov. 2, 1787, Col. B. Woodbury.
Nov. 26, 1787, Col. B. Woodbury.
Dec. 4, 1787, Col. B. Woodbury.
Dec. 10, 1787, Col. B. Woodbury.
Feb. 18, 1788, Col. B. Woodbury.
Mar. 3, 1788, Col. B. Woodbury.
Apr. 17, 1788, Col. B. Woodbury.
May 7, 1788, Col. B. Woodbury.
Dec. 18, 1788, Col. B. Woodbury.
Mar. 2, 1789, Col. B. Woodbury.
Apr. 6, 1789, Col. B. Woodbury.
May 6, 1789, Capt. John Woodbury.
Mar. 6, 1790, Capt. John Woodbury.
Apr. —, 1790, Capt. John Woodbury.
Apr. 29, 1790, Dea. John Jacobs.
May 3, 1790, Dea. Asa Waters.
Oct. 4, 1790, Dea. Asa Waters.
Nov. 6, 1790, Col. B. Woodbury.
Mar. 7, 1791, Col. B. Woodbury.
May 9, 1791, Dea. Asa Waters.
Mar. 5, 1792, Capt. John Woodbury.
May 7, 1792, Solomon Leland, Esq.
Aug. 20, 1792, Col. Timothy Sibley.
Jan. 14, 1793, Col. Timothy Sibley.
Mar. 4, 1793, Col. B. Woodbury.
Apr. —, 1793, Col. B. Woodbury.
May 6, 1793, Capt. Jona. Woodbury.
May 1, 1794, Dea. Asa Waters.
May 15, 1794, Col. B. Woodbury.
Aug. 19, 1794, Col. B. Woodbury.
Sept. 15, 1794, Dea. Willis Hall.

Nov. 1, 1794, Dea. Asa Waters.
Mar. 2, 1795, Capt. Andrew Elliot.
May 6, 1795, Capt. Andrew Elliot.
Mar. 7, 1796, Col. B. Woodbury.
Apr. 4, 1796, Col. B. Woodbury.
June 6, 1796, Ebenezer Waters.
Sept. 27, 1796, Col. B. Woodbury.
Jan. 23, 1797, Capt. Andrew Elliot.
Mar. 6, 1797, Capt. Andrew Elliot.
Apr. 3, 1797, Ebenezer Waters.
May 8, 1797, Ebenezer Waters.
Dec. 4, 1797, Ebenezer Waters.
Mar. 5, 1798, Col. B. Woodbury.
Apr. 2, 1798, Nathaniel Stockwell.
May 7, 1798, Capt. Jona. Woodbury.
Nov. 1, 1798, Col. B. Woodbury.
Mar. 4, 1799, Col. B. Woodbury.
Apr. 1, 1799, David Dudley.
May 6, 1799, Capt. Jona. Woodbury.
Mar. 3, 1800, Col. B. Woodbury.
Apr. 7, 1800, Col. B. Woodbury.
May 5, 1800, Col. John Putnam.
May 19, 1800, Capt. Jona. Woodbury.
Aug. 26, 1800, Jedediah Barton.
Mar. 2, 1801, Capt. Andrew Elliot.
May 4, 1801, Col. B. Woodbury.
June 22, 1801, Capt. Ezra Lovell.
Aug. 24, 1801, Col. B. Woodbury.
Apr. 5, 1802, Jonas Sibley.
May 3, 1802, Dea. John Pierce.
Nov. 1, 1802, Jonas Sibley.
Mar. 7, 1803, Josiah Stiles.
May 2, 1803, Jonas Sibley.
Mar. 5, 1804, Capt. John Woodbury.
May 7, 1804, Capt. John Woodbury.
Nov. 5, 1804, Col. B. Woodbury.
Mar. 4, 1805, Capt. John Woodbury.
Apr. 1, 1805, Jedediah Barton.
May 6, 1805, Josiah Stiles.
Aug. 19, 1805, Josiah Stiles.
Oct. 3, 1805, Capt. Azor Phelps.
Mar. 3, 1806, Dr. Amasa Braman.
Apr. 5, 1806, Abijah Burnap.
May 5, 1806, Capt. John Woodbury.
Nov. 3, 1806, Josiah Stiles.
Mar. 2, 1807, Capt. John Woodbury.
Apr. 6, 1807, Josiah Stiles.
May 4, 1807, Jonas Sibley.
Mar. 7, 1808, Estes Howe, Esq.
May 2, 1808, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Aug. 23, 1808, Estes Howe, Esq.
Nov. 7, 1808, Estes Howe, Esq.
Mar. 6, 1809, Estes Howe, Esq.
May 1, 1809, Estes Howe, Esq.
Nov. 20, 1809, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Mar. 5, 1810, Josiah Stiles.
May 7, 1810, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Nov. 5, 1810, Peter Dudley.
Dec. 3, 1810, Peter Dudley.
Jan. 21, 1811, Estes Howe, Esq.
Mar. 4, 1811, Peter Dudley.
May 6, 1811, Peter Dudley.
Sept. 16, 1811, Peter Dudley.
Mar. 2, 1812, Peter Dudley.
May 4, 1812, Sumner Bastow.
Nov. 2, 1812, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Jan. 11, 1813, Peter Dudley.
Mar. 1, 1813, Peter Dudley.
May 3, 1813, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Aug. 16, 1813, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Sept. 7, 1813, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Mar. 7, 1814, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
May 2, 1814, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Nov. 7, 1814, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Mar. 6, 1815, Peter Dudley.
May 1, 1815, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Nov. 20, 1815, Peter Dudley.
Mar. 4, 1816, Maj. Josiah Wheelock.
May 6, 1816, Maj. Josiah Wheelock.
Aug. 26, 1816, Maj. Josiah Wheelock.
Mar. 3, 1817, Peter Dudley.
May 5, 1817, Peter Dudley.
Mar. 2, 1818, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
May 4, 1818, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Dec. 14, 1818, Jona. Leland, Esq.
Mar. 1, 1819, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
May 3, 1819, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
June 7, 1819, Jona. Leland, Esq.
Mar. 6, 1820, Sumner Bastow, Esq.
Apr. 3, 1820, Jona. Leland, Esq.
May 1, 1820, Jona. Leland, Esq.
Aug. 21, 1820, Jona. Leland, Esq.
Mar. 1, 1821, Dan'l Tourtellott, Esq.
Apr. 2, 1821, Capt. Dan'l Tourtellott.
May 7, 1821, Capt. Dan'l Tourtellott.
Mar. 4, 1822, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Apr. 1, 1822, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
June 10, 1822, Jona. Leland, Esq.
Mar. 3, 1823, Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Apr. 7, 1823, Samuel Taylor.
May 5, 1823, Samuel Taylor.
Dec. 2, 1823, Samuel Taylor.
Mar. 1, 1824, Samuel Taylor.
May 3, 1824, Samuel Taylor.

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| Aug. 16, 1824, | Jonas Sibley, Esq. |
| Sept. 13, 1824, | Asa Cummings, jr. |
| Nov. 1, 1824, | Asa Cummings, jr. |
| Mar. 7, 1825, | Samuel Taylor. |
| Apr. 4, 1825, | Samuel Taylor. |
| June 6, 1825, | Jona. Leland, Esq. |
| Mar. 6, 1826, | Jonas Sibley, Esq. |
| May 1, 1826, | Darius Russell. |
| Dec. 19, 1826, | Jonas Sibley. |
| Mar. 5, 1827, | Samuel Taylor. |
| May 7, 1827, | Thomas Harback. |
| June 22, 1827, | Jonas Sibley, Esq. |
| Oct. 13, 1827, | Jona. Leland, Esq. |
| Mar. 3, 1828, | Daniel Tourtellott. |
| Apr. 7, 1828, | Daniel Tourtellott. |
| Nov. 3, 1828, | Thomas Harback. |
| Mar. 2, 1829, | Daniel Tourtellott. |
| Apr. 6, 1829, | Daniel Tourtellott. |
| Oct. 15, 1829, | Daniel Tourtellott. |
| Mar. 1, 1830, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Apr. —, 1830, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Aug. 30, 1830, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Nov. 1, 1830, | Joshua Armsby, Esq. |
| Jan. 21, 1831, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Mar. 7, 1831, | Dan'l Tourtellott, Esq. |
| Apr. —, 1831, | Sumner Cole. |
| May 11, 1831, | Jonas L. Sibley, Esq. |
| Nov. 14, 1831, | Daniel Tourtellott. |
| Mar. 5, 1832, | Jonas L. Sibley, Esq. |
| Nov. 12, 1832, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Mar. 4, 1833, | Jonas L. Sibley, Esq. |
| Nov. 2, 1833,, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Nov. 11, 1833, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Jan. 20, 1834, | Jona. Leland, Esq. |
| Feb. 17, 1834, | Col. Reuben Waters. |
| Mar. 3, 1834, | Col. Reuben Waters. |
| Nov. 10, 1834, | Asa Woodbury. |
| Mar. 2, 1835, | Joseph L. Freeman. |
| Apr. 6, 1835, | Joseph L. Freeman. |
| Aug. 22, 1835, | Parley Howard. |
| Nov. 9, 1835, | Reuben Waters, jr. |
| Mar. 7, 1836, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Apr. 4, 1836, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| May 9, 1836, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Sept. 5, 1836, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Jan. 23, 1837, | Benjamin Woodbury. |
| Mar. 6, 1837, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Apr. 3, 1837, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Mar. 5, 1838, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Apr. 2, 1838, | Samuel Taylor, Esq. |
| Mar. 4, 1839, | Peter Dudley. |
| Apr. 1, 1839, | Peter Dudley. |
| May 6, 1839, | Jona. Leland, Esq. |
| Mar. 2, 1840, | Col. Reuben Waters. |
| Apr. 6, 1840, | Paris Tourtellott. |
| Feb. 11, 1841, | Paris Tourtellott. |
| Mar. 1, 1841, | Col. Reuben Waters. |
| Apr. 5, 1841, | Col. Reuben Waters. |
| Oct. 18, 1841, | Paris Tourtellott. |
| Mar. 7, 1842, | Col. Reuben Waters. |
| May 2, 1842, | Reuben Waters, jr. |
| May 23, 1842, | Amos Burdon. |
| Nov. 14, 1842, | Asahel Wall. |
| Mar. 6, 1843, | Reuben Waters. |
| Apr. 3, 1843, | Reuben Waters. |
| Nov. 13, 1843, | Reuben Waters. |
| Mar. 4, 1844, | Reuben Waters. |
| Apr. 1, 1844, | Samuel Taylor. |
| Nov. 11, 1844, | Silvanus Putnam. |
| Mar. 3, 1845, | Reuben Waters. |
| Apr. 7, 1845, | Reuben Waters. |
| Nov. 10, 1845. | Reuben Waters. |
| Nov. 24, 1845, | Pliny Slocomb. |
| Dec. 2, 1845, | Pliny Slocomb. |
| Mar. 2, 1846, | Reuben Waters. |
| Nov. 9, 1846, | Oliver Hall. |
| Mar. 1, 1847, | Reuben Waters. |
| Apr. 5, 1847, | James Taylor. |
| Mar. 6, 1848, | Reuben Waters. |
| Sept. 29, 1848, | Oliver Hall. |
| Jan. 1, 1849, | Reuben Waters. |
| Mar. 5, 1849, | Reuben Waters. |
| Sept. 21, 1849, | Reuben Waters. |
| Nov. 12, 1849, | Reuben Waters. |
| Nov. 26, 1849, | E. J. Mills. |
| Mar. 4, 1850, | Asa Woodbury. |
| May 6, 1850, | Asa Woodbury. |
| Nov. 11, 1850, | A. G. Metcalf. |
| Mar. 3, 1851, | Asa Woodbury. |
| Apr. 7, 1851, | Putnam King. |
| Dec. 1, 1851, | N. G. King. |
| Mar. 1, 1852, | Reuben Waters. |
| Apr. 5, 1852, | Reuben Waters. |
| Aug. 3, 1852, | Reuben Waters. |
| Nov. 8, 1852, | Putnam King. |
| Mar. 7, 1853, | LeBaron Putnam. |
| June 23, 1853 | LeBaron Putnam. |
| Feb. 24, 1854, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| Mar. 6, 1854, | LeBaron Putnam. |
| May 13, 1854, | LeBaron Putnam. |
| Nov. 13, 1854, | S. D. King. |
| Dec. 9, 1854. | S. D. King. |
| Mar. 5, 1855, | S. D. King. |
| Apr. 2, 1855, | S. D. King. |

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| Nov. 6, 1855, | LeBaron Putnam. | Mar. 21, 1864, | Jason Waters. |
| Nov. 24, 1855, | Horace Leland. | Apr. 13, 1864, | E. J. Mills. |
| Feb. 23, 1856, | Edmund J. Mills. | June 18, 1864, | Milton E. Crossman. |
| Mar. 3, 1856, | S. D. King. | Nov. 8, 1864, | Jason Waters. |
| Mar. 29, 1856, | B. L. Batcheller. | Mar. 20, 1865, | Hon. Wm. R. Hill. |
| Apr. 7, 1856, | S. D. King. | June 12, 1865, | Elijah Sibley. |
| Aug. 11, 1856, | Pliny Slocomb. | Jan. 6, 1866, | Jason Waters. |
| Sept. 20, 1856, | Sumner B. King. | Mar. 19, 1866, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| Oct. 22, 1856, | B. L. Batcheller. | Nov. 6, 1866, | E. H. Hutchinson. |
| Dec. 6, 1856, | Edmund J. Mills. | Mar. 18, 1867, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| Dec. 26, 1856, | Timothy Burnap. | Nov. 5, 1867, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| Mar. 2, 1857, | B. L. Batcheller. | Mar. 16, 1868, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| Apr. 6, 1857, | B. L. Batcheller. | Mar. 22, 1869, | Hon. Wm. R. Hill. |
| May 1, 1857, | George Hastings. | Apr. 9, 1869, | LeBaron Putnam. |
| June 27, 1857, | B. L. Batcheller. | Apr. 24, 1869, | LeBaron Putnam. |
| Sept. 26, 1857, | Horace Leland. | Sept. 4, 1869, | LeBaron Putnam. |
| Nov. 3, 1857, | Paris Tourtellott. | Nov. 2, 1869, | George Hastings. |
| Mar. 1, 1858, | S. D. King. | Jan. 15, 1870, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| Apr. 5, 1858, | S. D. King. | Mar. 21, 1870, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| Aug. 16, 1858, | LeBaron Putnam. | Apr. 29, 1870, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| Nov. 2, 1858, | E. J. Mills. | Aug. 6, 1870, | Jason Waters. |
| Dec. 21, 1858, | S. D. King. | Sept. 6, 1870, | E. H. Hutchinson. |
| Mar. 7, 1859, | LeBaron Putnam. | Dec. 21, 1870, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| Apr. 4, 1859, | LeBaron Putnam. | Mar. 20, 1871, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| July 7, 1860, | J. D. McCrate. | Apr. 3, 1871, | B. L. Batcheller. |
| Nov. 6, 1860, | E. H. Hutchinson. | May 2, 1871, | E. H. Hutchinson. |
| Mar. 4, 1861, | Jason Waters. | Sept. 4, 1871, | E. H. Hutchinson. |
| Apr. 1, 1861, | Jason Waters. | Sept. 27, 1871, | A. W. Putnam. |
| Apr. 30, 1861, | LeBaron Putnam. | Nov. 7, 1871, | E. H. Hutchinson. |
| June 4, 1861, | LeBaron Putnam. | Mar. 18, 1872, | S. D. King. |
| Sept. 21, 1861, | N. G. King. | Oct. 7, 1872, | S. D. King. |
| Mar. 3, 1862, | Jason Waters. | Nov. 5, 1872, | S. D. King. |
| Apr. 7, 1862, | Jason Waters. | Mar. 17, 1873, | Hon. Wm. R. Hill. |
| May 24, 1862, | S. J. Woodbury. | May 17, 1873, | J. W. Stockwell. |
| July 22, 1862, | Pliny Slocomb. | Nov. 4, 1873, | E. H. Hutchinson. |
| Aug. 2, 1862, | Jason Waters. | Mar. 16, 1874, | S. D. King. |
| Aug. 23, 1862, | Jason Waters. | July 11, 1874, | Hon. Wm. R. Hill. |
| Sept. 27, 1862, | Jason Waters. | Sept. 5, 1874, | E. H. Hutchinson. |
| Nov. 4, 1862, | Jason Waters. | Nov. 3, 1874, | S. D. King. |
| Mar. 2, 1863, | Hon. Wm. R. Hill. | Mar. 15, 1875, | S. D. King. |
| Apr. 6, 1863, | Jason Waters. | Apr. 17, 1875, | S. D. King. |
| Sept. 12, 1863, | Russell Titus. | Mar. 20, 1876, | E. W. Whiting. |
| Nov. 3, 1863, | Jason Waters. | June 13, 1876, | E. H. Hutchinson. |

# SELECTMEN.

1718. Elisha Johnson,
Samuel Stearns,
John Stockwell.

1719. Elisha Johnson,
Samuel Stearns,
John Stockwell.

1720. William King,
Samuel Stearns,
Elisha Johnson.

1721. William King,
Nathaniel Dike,
John Whipple.

1722. William King,
Joseph Sibley,
Freegrace Marble.

1723. Percival Hall,
Ebenezer Dagget,
John Whipple,
John Sibley,
Robert Knowlton.

1724. Elisha Johnson,
John Whipple,
Nathaniel Dike.

1725. Elisha Johnson,
Percival Hall,
James Leland,
Nathaniel Dike,
Samuel Dagget.

1726. Dea. Percival Hall,
Ensign Benjamin Marsh,
Elisha Putnam,
John Stockwell,
Elisha Johnson.

1727. John Whipple,
Joseph Sibley,
Freegrace Marble,
Timothy Carter,
Elisha Johnson.

1728. No record.

1729. Capt. William King,
William Waite,
Lieut. Benjamin Marsh,
Obadiah Walker,
Jonathan Kinney,
Joseph Sibley,
Elisha Putnam.

Josiah White personally appeared and entered his dissent against Putnam's serving as selectman, and the reasons are obliterated from the records, as may be seen at the May meeting, May 20, 1729.

1730. Lieut. Samuel Dudley,
Timothy Holton,
John Perham,
Obadiah Walker,
Samuel Barton.

1731. Dea. Percival Hall,
Lieut. Elisha Johnson,
Ensign John Stockwell,
Robert Goddard,
John Sibley.

1732. Dea. Percival Hall,
Joseph Sibley,
John Bounds,
Robert Goddard,
John Stockwell.

1733. Esquire Dudley,
Timothy Carter,
Samuel Carriel,
Cornelius Putnam,
Samuel Barton.

1734. Timothy Holton,
Samuel Lilley,
Isaac Putnam,
Cornelius Putnam,
Daniel Greenwood.

1735. Timothy Holton,
Dea. Percival Hall,
Isaac Putnam,
Daniel Greenwood,
Perez Rice.

1736. Timothy Holton,
Percival Hall,
Solomon Holman,
Obadiah Walker,
Isaac Putnam.

1737. Timothy Holton,

Obadiah Walker,
Samuel Dagget,
Solomon Holman,
Samuel Chase.

1738. Benjamin Woodbury,
Timothy Carter,
Daniel Greenwood,
Percival Hall, jr.,
Obadiah Walker.

1739. Joseph Sibley,
Lieut. Timothy Carter,
Lieut. Robert Goddard,
Samuel Dagget,
Benjamin Woodbury.

1740. Benjamin Woodbury,
Abel Chase,
Richard Waters,
Samuel Barton,
Henry King.

1741. Benjamin Woodbury,
Samuel Chase,
Richard Waters,
Henry King,
Abel Chase.

1742. Benjamin Woodbury,
Samuel Boutell,
Samuel Chase,
Henry King,
Richard Waters.

1743. Benjamin Woodbury,
Samuel Chase,
Henry King,
Richard Waters,
Charles Richardson.

1744. Voted to choose two in each parish and one in Bapt. soc'y.
Obadiah Walker,
John Hicks,
Benjamin Marsh,
Isaac Barnard,
Charles Richardson.

1745. Isaac Putnam,
John Hicks,
Charles Richardson,
Isaac Barnard,
Benjamin Marsh, jr.

1746. Isaac Putnam,
Stephen Hall,
Ebenezer Pierce,
Samuel Goodale,
Benjamin Marsh, jr.

1747. Isaac Putnam,
Stephen Hall,
Ebenezer Pierce,
Samuel Goodale,
Benjamin Marsh.

1748. Lieut. Isaac Putnam,
John Hicks,
Samuel Goodale,
Ebenezer Pierce,
Benjamin Marsh.

1749. Dea. Benjamin Woodbury,
John Hicks,
Isaac Barnard, Esq.,
Charles Richardson,
Lieut. Henry King,

1750. Dea. Benjamin Woodbury,
John Hicks,
Isaac Barnard, Esq.,
Charles Richardson,
Lieut. Henry King.

1751. Elisha Rich,
Daniel Chase, jr.,
Daniel Greenwood,
Ebenezer Pierce,
Lieut. Henry King.

1752. Elisha Rich.
Daniel Chase, jr.,
Gershom Waite,
Dea. Abel Chase,
Lieut. Benjamin Marsh.

1753. Richard Waters,
Moses Leland,
Daniel Greenwood,
Dea. Abel Chase,
Lieut. Benjamin Marsh.

1754. Dea. Benjamin Woodbury,
John Hicks,
Daniel Greenwood,
Dea. Abel Chase,
Lieut. Henry King.

1755. Dea. Benjamin Woodbury,
John Hicks,
Daniel Greenwood,
Dea. Abel Chase,
Capt. Henry King.

1756. Dea. Benjamin Woodbury,
Samuel Chase,
Daniel Greenwood,
Dea. Abel Chase,
Capt. Henry King.

1757. Dea. Benjamin Woodbury,
Ensign Samuel Chase,
Dea. Abel Chase,

Daniel Greenwood,
Capt. Henry King.

1758. Dea. Benjamin Woodbury,
Ensign Samuel Chase,
Samuel Trask,
Daniel Greenwood,
Capt. Henry King.

1759. Dea. Benjamin Woodbury,
Ensign Samuel Chase,
Daniel Greenwood,
Samuel Trask,
Dea. Joseph Bullen.

1760. Dea. Benjamin Woodbury,
John Hicks,
Daniel Greenwood,
Samuel Trask,
Dea. Joseph Bullen.

1761. Lieut. Elisha Rich,
Dr. Benjamin Morse,
Daniel March,
Samuel Trask,
David Harwood.

1762. Lieut. Elisha Rich,
Dr. Benjamin Morse,
Daniel March,
Samuel Trask,
David Harwood.

1763. Dea. Benjamin Woodbury,
Abraham Batcheller,
Samuel Trask, sen.,
Daniel March,
Lieut. Elisha Rich.

1764. Capt. Henry King,
Nathaniel Carriel,
Elisha Goddard,
Ebenezer Pierce,
Ensign Abraham Batcheller.

1765. Nathaniel Carriel,
Capt. Henry King,
Ensign Abraham Batcheller,
Ebenezer Pierce,
Lieut. Elisha Goddard.

1766. Capt. Henry King,
Nathaniel Carriel,
Ensign Abraham Batcheller,
Jonathan Dwinnel,
Ebenezer Pierce.

1767. Nathaniel Carriel,
Capt. Henry King,
Ensign Caleb Chase,
Jonathan Dwinnel,
Jonathan Waters.

1768. Nathaniel Carriel,
Capt. Henry King,
Ensign Caleb Chase,
Jonathan Dwinnel,
Jonathan Waters.

1769. Edward Putnam,
Capt. Henry King,
Ensign Caleb Chase,
Jonathan Waters,
Jonathan Dwinnel.

1770. Henry King,
Dea. Tarrant Putnam,
Lieut. Caleb Chase,
Lieut. Samuel Trask,
Silas Hazeltine.

1771. Capt. Henry King,
Edward Putnam,
Lieut. Caleb Chase,
Lieut. Samuel Trask,
Silas Hazeltine.

1772. Capt. Henry King,
Edward Putnam,
Lieut. Caleb Chase,
Samuel Marble,
James Greenwood.

1773. Samuel Marble,
James Greenwood,
Lieut. Abraham Batcheller,
Lieut. Samuel Sibley,
Nathan Putnam.

1774. Capt. Henry King,
Edward Putnam,
Lieut. Caleb Chase,
Capt. Samuel Trask,
Asa Waters.

1775. Edward Putnam,
Capt. Henry King,
Lieut. Caleb Chase,
Capt. Samuel Trask,
Asa Waters.

1776. William King, Esq.,
Edward Putnam,
Lieut. Caleb Chase,
Samuel Marble,
Lieut. Asa Waters.

1777. Dea. Tarrant Putnam,
William King, Esq.,
Mark Batcheller,
Samuel Marble,
Nehemiah Gale.

1778. Dea. Tarrant Putnam,
Jacob Cummings,

Solomon Leland,
Lieut. John Jacobs,
Elder Daniel Greenwood.

1779. Nathan Putnam,
Jacob Cummings,
Capt. March Chase,
Lieut. John Jacobs,
Josiah Goddard.

1780. Nathan Putnam,
Lieut. William King,
Capt. March Chase,
Col. Jonathan Holman,
Josiah Goddard.

1781. Col. Timothy Sibley,
John Elliot,
Abraham Batcheller, jr.,
Capt. Abijah Burbank,
Col. Jonathan Holman.

1782. Col. Timothy Sibley,
Lieut. John Elliot,
Lieut. Abraham Batcheller,
Capt. James Greenwood,
Lieut. David Holman.

1783. Col. Bartholomew Woodbury,
Follansbee Chase,
Enoch Marble,
Capt. James Greenwood,
David Holman.

1784. Capt. John Putnam,
Follansbee Chase,
Capt. John Woodbury,
Capt. James Greenwood,
Lieut. David Holman.

1785. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Joseph Hall,
John Dudley,
Lieut. John Hazeltine,
Capt. Samuel Trask.

1786. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Joseph Hall,
John Dudley,
Andrew Elliot,
Lieut. John Hazeltine.

Oct. 2, Jonathan Dudley, jr.,
(John Dudley, deceased).

1787. Col. Bartholomew Woodbury,*
Follansbee Chase,*
Capt. John Woodbury,*
Lieut. John Jacobs,*
Capt. Ezra Lovell.*

1788. Col. Bartholomew Woodbury,
William King, Esq.,
Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Capt. Ezra Lovell,
Dea. John Jacobs.

1789. Col. Bartholomew Woodbury.
William King, Esq.,
Capt. John Woodbury,
Capt. Ezra Lovell,
Jedediah Barton.

1790. Col. Bartholomew Woodbury,
William King, Esq.,
Capt. John Woodbury,
Lieut. Asa Goodale,
Jedediah Barton.

1791. Col. Timothy Sibley,
Lazarus LeBaron,
Malachi Marble,
Lieut. Asa Goodale,
Joseph Waters.

1792. Col. Timothy Sibley,
Malachi Marble,
Solomon Leland, Esq.,
Asa Goodale,
Joseph Waters.

1793. Col. Bartholomew Woodbury,
Malachi Marble,
Asa Goodale,
William King,
Abijah Tainter.

1794. Col. Bartholomew Woodbury,
William King, Esq.
Malachi Marble,
Asa Goodale,
Abijah Tainter.

1795. Capt. Andrew Elliot,
David P. Chase,
Capt. Reuben Tisdale,
William King, Esq.,
Capt. Ebenezer Rich.

1796. Joseph Hall,
Capt. Reuben Tisdale,
David P. Chase,
Capt. Andrew Elliot,
Ebenezer Waters.

1797. Ebenezer Waters,

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* All Shay's Men.

Dr. Stephen Monroe,
Capt. Reuben Tisdale,
William King, Esq.,
Capt. Ebenezer Rich.

1798. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Dr. Stephen Monroe,
Capt. Reuben Tisdale,
Josiah Stiles,
Abel Chase.

1799. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Dr. Stephen Monroe,
Capt. Benjamin Batcheller,
David Dudley,
Abel Chase.

1800. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Dr. Stephen Monroe,
Capt. Benjamin Batcheller,
David Dudley,
Abel Chase.

1801. Col. Bartholomew Woodbury,
Jonas Sibley,
Capt. Benjamin Batcheller,
David Dudley,
Abel Chase.

1802. John Haven,
Jonas Sibley,
Peter Dudley,
Elijah Waters,
Dea. John Pierce.

1803. John Haven,
Jonas Sibley,
Peter Dudley,
Dea. Elijah Waters,
Dea. John Pierce.

1804. Stephen Holbrook,
Capt. Israel Putnam,
James McClellan,
Dea. Elijah Waters,
Dea. John Pierce.

1805. Capt. Reuben Waters,
Darius Russell,
Amasa Roberts,
David P. Chase,
Jedediah Barton.

1806. Capt. Reuben Waters,
Darius Russell,
Amasa Roberts,
Abijah Burnap,
Joshua Carter.

1807. Capt. Reuben Waters,
Darius Russell,
Amasa Roberts,
Abijah Burnap,
Joshua Carter.

1808. Asa Putnam,
Capt. Nathaniel Sibley,
James McClellan,
Abijah Burnap,
Joshua Carter.

1809. Asa Putnam,
Capt. Nathaniel Sibley,
James McClellan,
Abijah Burnap,
Stephen Bartlett.

1810. Asa Putnam,
Maj. Josiah Wheelock,
Peter Dudley,
Abijah Burnap,
Stephen Bartlett.

1811. Abijah Burnap,
Major Sumner Bastow,
Major Josiah Wheelock,
Peter Dudley,
Stephen Bartlett.

1812. Sumner Bastow,
Maj. Josiah Wheelock,
Peter Dudley,
Lieut. James Greenwood,
Stephen Bartlett.

1813. Reuben Waters,
Maj. Josiah Wheelock,
James McClellan,
Abijah Burnap,
Reuben Barton, jr.

1814. Daniel Woodbury,
Reuben Waters,
Josiah Wheelock,
Salmon Burdon,
Aaron Putnam.

1815. Israel Putnam.
Josiah Wheelock,
Daniel Woodbury,
Aaron Putnam,
Amos Batcheller.

1816. Israel Putnam,
Amos Stockwell,
Josiah Wheelock,
Daniel Woodbury,
Amos Batcheller.

1817. Nathan Lombard,
Amos Stockwell,
Samuel Taylor,
Daniel Woodbury,
Abner Chase.

1818. Daniel Woodbury,
Amos Stockwell,
Abner Chase,
Nathan Lombard,
Samuel Taylor.

1819. Daniel Woodbury,
Daniel Tourtellott,
Jonas Sibley,
Asa Putnam,
Jonathan Leland.

1820. Elisha Hale,
Archelaus Putnam,
Caleb Chase,
Asa Putnam,
Jonathan Leland.

1821. Elisha Hale,
Simon Hutchinson,
Nathan Lombard,
Caleb Chase,
Thomas Harback, jr.

1822. Elisha Hale,
Simon Hutchinson,
Nathan Lombard,
Thomas Harback,
Daniel Young.

1823. Samuel Taylor,
John Rich,
Asa Cummings, jr.,
Ambrose Chase,
John Griggs.

1824. Asa Cummings,
John Rich,
Ambrose Chase,
Simeon Phelps,
Abraham Chase.

1825. Darius Russell,
Jonathan Leland,
Abraham Chase,
John Rich,
Salmon Burdon.

1826. Darius Russell,
Samuel Taylor,
Jonathan Leland,
Enoch Stockwell,
Salmon Burdon.

1827. Samuel Taylor,
Thomas Harback,
Enoch Stockwell,
Salmon Burdon,
Jonathan Leland.

1828. Thomas Harback,
Elisha Hale,
Paris Tourtellott,
Welcome Whipple,
Mark Batcheller.

1829. Elisha Hale,
Paris Tourtellott,
Welcome Whipple,
Mark Batcheller,
Joshua Armsby.

1830. Joshua Armsby,
Welcome Whipple,
Sumner Cole,
David Putnam, 2d,
Mark Batcheller.

1831. Joshua Armsby,
Welcome Whipple,
Sumner Cole,
David Putnam, 2d,
Asa Woodbury.

1832. Jonas L. Sibley,
David Putnam, 2d,
Samuel Taylor,
Asa Woodbury,
Samuel Bigelow.

1833. Jonas L. Sibley,
David Putnam, 2d,
Samuel Taylor,
Asa Woodbury,
Samuel Bigelow.

1834. Asa Woodbury,
Samuel Bigelow,
Perley Howard,
Welcome Whipple,
Benjamin Woodbury.

1835. Perley Howard,
Benjamin Woodbury,
Origen Harback,
George B. Nolen,
Nathaniel Sibley.

1836. Benjamin Woodbury,
Origen Harback,
George B. Nolen,
Nathaniel Sibley,
George A. Tourtellott.

1837. Origen Harback,
George B. Nolen,
Nathaniel Sibley,
George A. Tourtellott,
Peter Dudley.

1838. Samuel Taylor,
Peter Dudley,
Peter Putnam,
Welcome Whipple,

Timothy Burnap.
1839. Peter Dudley,
Welcome Whipple,
Peter Putnam,
Timothy Burnap,
Paris Tourtellott.
1840. Paris Tourtellott,
Peter Putnam,
Timothy Burnap,
Amos Burdon,
Sullivan Newton.
1841. Paris Tourtellott,
Amos Burdon,
Sullivan Newton,
Lewis Torrey,
Pomeroy Peck.
1842. Amos Burdon,
Sullivan Newton,
Pomeroy Peck,
Lewis Torrey,
Peter Stockwell.
1843. Lewis Torrey,
Peter Stockwell,
Benjamin Woodbury, 2d,
Sylvanus Putnam,
Welcome Whipple,
1844. Sylvanus Putnam,
Asa Woodbury,
Zelek Darling,
Caleb Chase,
Stephen Waters.
1845. Zelek Darling,
Tyler Stockwell,
Rufus Burdon,
Oliver Hall,
Joseph Putnam.
1846. Timothy Martin,
Horace Leland,
Oliver Hall,
James Taylor,
Leonard Logee.
1847. Timothy Martin,
Horace Leland,
Oliver Hall,
James Taylor,
Leonard Logee.
1848. Oliver Hall,
Horace Leland,
James Taylor,
Amos R. Holman,
Pliny Johnson.
1849. Horace Leland,
Amos R. Holman,
James Taylor,
Oliver C. Bullard,
Gilbert Searles.
1850. Zadok Woodbury,
Putnam King,
Pliny Johnson,
Abraham D. Chase,
Waldo Putnam.
1851. Putnam King,
A. D. Chase,
Pliny Johnson,
Waldo Putnam,
Lewis Burnap.
1852. Putnam King,
A. D. Chase,
Pliny Johnson,
Waldo Putnam,
Lewis Burnap,
1853. LeBaron Putnam,
Lewis Burnap,
Harvey Dodge,
B. L. Batcheller,
Solomon Severy.
1854. LeBaron Putnam,
B. L. Batcheller,
Solomon Severy,
Pliny F. Johnson,
Paris Tourtellott.
1855. B. L. Batcheller,
William Metcalf,
Newell Lackey,
Leander Lackey,
David T. Dudley.
1856. B. L. Batcheller,
Marius M. Hovey,
Pliny Johnson,
Horace Leland,
Pliny Slocomb.
1857. Horace Leland,
Marius M. Hovey,
Sumner Putnam,
Rufus K. Merriam,
James M. Cunliff.
1858. Horace Leland,
Marius M. Hovey,
Sumner Putnam,
Rufus K. Merriam,
Ezra Jones.
1859. Horace Leland,
Marius M. Hovey,
Sumner Putnam,

Rufus K. Merriam,
John Darling.

1860. M. M. Hovey,
William R. Hill,
Israel A. Dodge,
Nathan Waters,
Elhanan Batcheller.

1861. William R. Hill,
I. A. Dodge,
Elijah Sibley,
Ira Darling,
Jonathan Sprague.

1862. I. A. Dodge,
Joel Houghton,
Sumner Putnam.

1863. I. A. Dodge,
Joel Houghton,
Sumner Putnam.

1864. I. A. Dodge,
Joel Houghton,
Sumner Putnam.

1865. I. A. Dodge,
Sumner Putnam,
Joel Houghton.

1866. James Taylor,
Edward M. Dudley,
Lewis Griggs.

1867. James Taylor,
Edward M. Dudley,
Lewis Griggs.

1868. James Taylor,
Edward M. Dudley,
William Abbott.

1869. William Abbott,
E. H. Hutchinson,
J. D. Armsby.

1870. William Abbott,
E. H. Hutchinson,
John D. Armsby.

1871. William Abbott,
E. H. Hutchinson,
Horace Leland.

1872. William Abbott,
E. H. Hutchinson,
I. B. Hartwell.

1873. William Abbott,
I. B. Hartwell,
J. W. Stockwell.

1874. William Abbott,
I. B. Hartwell,
J. W. Stockwell.

1875. Robert McArthur,
J. W. Stockwell,
H. B. Bullard.

1876. Robert McArthur,
H. B. Bullard,
Fred. B. Smith.

## ASSESSORS.

There is no record of assessors being chosen before the year 1733. Until this date the selectmen probably acted in that capacity. Dec. 18, 1728, "it was put to vote to see whether ye town would allow Lieut. Benjamin Marsh anything for service done in ye years 1725 and 1728 as Selectman and Assessor; and ye vote passed in ye negative."

1733. John Sibley,
Simon Dakin,
Jeptha Putnam.
1734. John Sibley,
Simon Dakin,
Jeptha Putnam.
1735. John Sibley,
Simon Dakin,
Henry King.
1736. John Sibley,
Simon Dakin,
Henry King.
1737. John Sibley,
Henry King,
Ens. Robert Goddard.
1738. John Sibley,
Robert Goddard,
Samuel Dagget.
1739. Samuel Boutwell,
Jonathan Marsh,
Samuel Chase.
1740. Obadiah Walker,
Jonathan Marsh,
Nathaniel Goodwin.
1741. Lieut. Obadiah Walker,
Nathaniel Goodwin,
Jonathan Marsh.
1742. Obadiah Walker,
Jonathan Marsh,
Ebenezer Pierce.
1743. Israel Putnam,
Obadiah Walker,
Isaac Barnard.
1744. Capt. Robert Goddard,
Jonathan Marsh,
John Sibley.
1745. Capt. Robert Goddard,
John Sibley,
Jonathan Marsh.
1746. Tarrant Putnam,
Solomon Holman,
Jonathan Marsh.
1747. Capt. Robert Goddard,
Ens. Henry King,
Samuel Chase.
1748. Capt. Robert Goddard,
Lieut. Henry King,
Ens. Samuel Chase.
1749. Tarrant Putnam,
Daniel Greenwood,
Dea. Jonathan Marsh.
1750. Lieut. Isaac Putnam,
Daniel Greenwood,
Benjamin Marsh, jr.
1751. Lieut. John Fry,
Elisha Goddard,
Lieut. Benjamin Marsh.
1752. Lieut. John Fry,
Solomon Holman, jr.
Jonathan King.
1753. John Sibley,
Robert Goddard,
Jonathan King.
1754. Tarrant Putnam,
Solomon Holman, jr.
Lieut. Benjamin Marsh.
1755. Capt. John Fry,
Ebenezer Pierce,
Lieut. Benjamin Marsh.
1756. Lieut. Tarrant Putnam,
Elisha Goddard,
Jonathan Wakefield.
1757. Lieut. Tarrant Putnam,
Elisha Goddard,
Jonathan Wakefield.
1758. Ens. —— Morse,
Elisha Goddard,
David Harwood.

1759. Willis Hall,
Daniel March,
David Harwood.
1760. Capt. John Fry,
Ebenezer Pierce,
Capt. Henry King.
1761. Capt. John Fry,
Capt. Henry King,
Ebenezer Pierce.
1762. Capt. John Fry,
Capt. Henry King,
Ebenezer Pierce.
1763. Capt. John Sibley,
Willis Hall,
Ens. Solomon Holman,
1764. Capt. John Sibley,
Ens. Solomon Holman,
Arthur Dagget.
1765. John Sibley,
Arthur Dagget,
Daniel Greenwood.
1766. Ebenezer Waters,
Willis Hall,
Lieut. Elisha Goddard.
1767. Ebenezer Waters,
Willis Hall,
Lieut. Elisha Goddard.
1768. Dea. Tarrant Putnam,
Capt. Henry King,
Ebenezer Waters.
1769. Timothy Sibley,
Willis Hall,
Abel Chase.
1770. Nathan Putnam,
Willis Hall,
Capt. Elisha Goddard.
1771. Nathan Putnam,
Solomon Leland,
Capt. Elisha Goddard.
1772. Nathan Putnam,
Solomon Leland,
Capt. Elisha Goddard.
1773. James Greenwood,
Solomon Leland,
Nathan Putnam.
1774. Dea. Tarrant Putnam,
Willis Hall,
Amos Dwinnel.
1775. Dea. Tarrant Putnam,
Arthur Dagget,
Daniel Greenwood, jr.
1776. Ebenezer Waters,
Solomon Leland,
Daniel Greenwood.
1777. Ebenezer Waters,
Dea. Willis Hall,
Andrew Elliot.
1778. Dea. Tarrant Putnam,
Jacob Cummings,
Solomon Leland,
Lieut. John Jacobs,
Elder Daniel Greenwood.
1779. Capt. John Putnam,
Lieut. Solomon Leland,
Dr. James Freeland.
1780. Capt. John Putnam,
Lieut. Solomon Leland,
Capt. Andrew Elliot.
1781. Capt. John Putnam,
Lieut. Solomon Leland,
John Holland.
1782. Ebenezer Waters,
Capt. March Chase,
Gardner Waters.
1783. Ebenezer Waters,
Solomon Leland, Esq.,
Daniel Greenwood.
1784. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Lieut. John Elliot,
Solomon Leland,
John Waters,
John Pierce.
1785. Lieut. John Elliot,
Dea. Willis Hall,
John Pierce.
1786. Col. Timothy Sibley,
Moody Morse, jr.,
Joel Tainter,
Nathaniel Stockwell,
Capt. —— Greenwood.
1787. Noah Stockwell,
Ensign Nathaniel Carriel,
Nehemiah Chase,
Elder Daniel Greenwood,
Jedediah Barton.
1788. Lieut. Nathaniel Whitmore,
Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Solomon Leland,
Josiah Stiles,
Abijah Tainter.
1789. Nathan Putnam,
Samuel King,
John Burdon,
Jonathan Gould,

Aaron Pierce.
1790. Jacob Severy,
Solomon Leland,
Aaron Pierce.
1791. Ebenezer Waters,
Solomon Leland,
Aaron Pierce.
1792. Solomon Leland,
Aaron Pierce,
Col. Timothy Sibley.
1793. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Solomon Leland,
Aaron Pierce.
1794. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Solomon Leland,
Aaron Pierce.
1795. Lieut. Joel Tainter,
John Burdon,
Lieut. Francis Putnam.
1796. Ebenezer Waters,
Solomon Leland, Esq.,
Aaron Pierce.
1797. Col. John Putnam,
Nehemiah Chase,
Aaron Pierce.
1798. Aaron Pierce, Esq.,
Stephen Holbrook,
Lieut. Benjamin Batcheller.
1799. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
John Burdon,
Aaron Pierce.
1800. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury,
Jonas Sibley,
Aaron Pierce, Esq.
1801. John Haven,
Jonas Sibley,
Josiah Stiles.
1802. Stephen Holbrook,
Josiah Stiles,
Jonas Sibley.
1803. Stephen Holbrook,
Josiah Stiles,
Jonas Sibley.
1804. Timothy Sampson,
Jonas Sibley,
Aaron Pierce, Esq.
1805. Timothy Sampson,
Jonas Sibley,
Josiah Stiles.
1806. Asa Putnam,
Jonas Sibley,
Josiah Stiles.
1807. Asa Putnam,
Nathaniel Sibley, jr.,
Aaron Pierce, Esq.
1808. Amos Rich,
John Burdon,
James Greenwood, jr.
1809. Amos Rich,
Amasa Roberts,
Josiah Batcheller,
James Greenwood,
Rufus Barton.
1810. Darius Russell,
Josiah Batcheller,
Rufus Barton.
1811. Darius Russell,
Josiah Batcheller,
Jeremiah Pratt.
1812. Darius Russell,
Ensign Daniel Woodbury,
Joshua Carter.
1813. Darius Russell,
Daniel Woodbury,
Joshua Carter.
1814. Darius Russell,
Thomas Harback,
Daniel Tourtellott.
1815. James Freeland,
Darius Russell,
Thomas Harback.
1816. Daniel Tourtellott,
James Freeland,
Jonas Sibley.
1817. Jonas Sibley,
James Freeland,
Nathan Chase.
1818. Jonas Sibley,
Daniel Tourtellott,
Jonathan Leland.
1819. Jonas Sibley,
Daniel Tourtellott,
Jonathan Leland.
1820. Thomas Harback,
Darius Russell,
Samuel Taylor.
1821. Darius Russell,
Samuel Taylor,
Nathaniel Sibley.
1822. Darius Russell,
Samuel Taylor,
Nathaniel Sibley.
1823. Darius Russell,
Daniel Tourtellott,

Thomas Harback.
1824. Darius Russell,
Daniel Tourtellott,
Thomas Harback.
1825. Thomas Harback,
Joshua Armsby, jr.,
Reuben Waters, jr.
1826. Jonas Sibley,
Reuben Waters, jr.,
Joshua Armsby.
1827. Jonas Sibley,
Joshua Armsby,
Reuben Waters, jr.
1828. Darius Russell,
Reuben Waters, jr.
1829. Darius Russell,
Reuben Waters, jr.,
Abraham Chase.
1830. Darius Russell,
Welcome Whipple,
Abraham Chase.
1831. Darius Russell,
Welcome Whipple,
Abraham Chase.
1832. Darius Russell,
Welcome Whipple,
Abraham Chase.
1833. Darius Russell,
Welcome Whipple,
George A. Tourtellott.
1834. Darius Russell,
George A. Tourtellott,
Joseph L. Freeman.
1835. Darius Russell,
Samuel Waters,
Samuel Bigelow.
1836. Darius Russell,
Samuel Waters,
Samuel Bigelow.
1837. Joshua Armsby,
Edmund J. Mills,
Sylvanus Putnam.
1838. Sylvanus Putnam,
Jonas Brown,
Sumner Cole.
1839. Sylvanus Putnam,
Sumner Cole,
Pliny Slocomb.
1840. Sylvanus Putnam,
Sumner Cole,
Pliny Slocomb.
1841. Sylvanus Putnam,
Pliny Slocomb,
Welcome Whipple.
1842. Sylvanus Putnam,
Welcome Whipple,
Pliny Slocomb.
1843. Pliny Slocomb,
Daniel Tourtellott,
David Putnam.
1844. Reuben Waters,
David Putnam,
Sumner Cole.
1845. Sylvanus Putnam,
Amos Burdon,
Jonathan Dudley, jr.
1846. Sylvanus Putnam,
Jonathan Dudley,
Amos Burdon.
1847. Sylvanus Putnam,
Jonathan Dudley,
Amos Burdon.
1848. Sylvanus Putnam,
Sumner Cole,
Sylvester Sibley.
1849. Sylvester Sibley,
William Chase,
Joshua Armsby.
1850. Sylvester Sibley,
Joshua Armsby,
Moses Sibley.
1851. Joshua Armsby,
Horace Leland,
Isaac Hathaway.
1852. Joshua Armsby,
Horace Leland,
Isaac Hathaway.
1853. Horace Leland,
Sylvester Sibley,
Daniel Hubbard.
1854. Sylvester Sibley,
Foster Freeland,
Pliny Slocomb.
1855. Pliny Slocomb,
Pliny F. Johnson,
Rufus K. Merriam.
1856. Sylvester Sibley,
Horace Leland,
Rufus K. Merriam.
1857. Sylvester Sibley,
Sylvanus Putnam,
Solomon Severy.
1858. Sylvester Sibley,
Sylvanus Putnam,

| | |
|---|---|
| | Solomon Severy. |
| 1859. | Pliny Slocomb, |
| | William R. Hill, |
| | A. W. Putnam. |
| 1860. | Pliny Slocomb, |
| | William R. Hill, |
| | Sylvanus Putnam. |
| 1861. | Sylvanus Putnam, |
| | H. C. Mascroft, |
| | M. E. Crossman. |
| 1862. | Sylvanus Putnam, |
| | H. C. Mascroft, |
| | Sylvester Sibley. |
| 1863. | M. E. Crossman, |
| | Sylvanus Putnam, |
| | Francis G. Searles. |
| 1864. | M. E. Crossman, |
| | A. W. Putnam, |
| | Amos B. Stockwell. |
| 1865. | M. E. Crossman, |
| | A. W. Putnam, |
| | Amos B. Stockwell. |
| 1866. | Solomon Severy, |
| | William R. Hill, |
| | Stephen B. Holbrook. |
| 1867. | Solomon Severy, |
| | William R. Hill, |
| | Stephen B. Holbrook. |
| 1868. | Solomon Severy, |
| | Putnam King, |
| | A. D. Chase. |
| 1869. | William R. Hill, |
| | M. E. Crossman, |
| | William C. Chase. |
| 1870. | William R. Hill, |
| | M. M. Hovey, |
| | H. B. Bullard. |
| 1871. | I. A. Dodge, |
| | H. B. Bullard, |
| | D. T. Dudley. |
| 1872. | I. A. Dodge, |
| | M. E. Crossman, |
| | C. H. Searles. |
| 1873. | M. E. Crossman, |
| | C. H. Searles, |
| | Asa P. Dodge. |
| 1874. | C. H. Searles, |
| | Asa P. Dodge, |
| | Charles H. Chase. |
| 1875. | C. H. Chase, |
| | Asa P. Dodge, |
| | Amos Batcheller. |
| 1876. | Charles H. Chase, |
| | Amos Batcheller, |
| | John R. Humes. |

## TOWN CLERKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 3, 1718—Mar. 9, 1729, | | Mar. 1796–1823, | Joseph Hall. |
| | Elisha Johnson. | " 1823–'30, | Jonas L. Sibley. |
| Mar. 1720–'24, | William King. | " 1830–'33, | Edmund J. Mills. |
| " 1724–'29, | Elisha Johnson. | " 1833–'36, | Leonard Pierce. |
| " 1729–'30, | Lieut. Benj. Marsh. | " 1836–'40, | Daniel Tenney. |
| " 1730–'38, | Timothy Holton. | " 1840–'55, | Oliver Hall. |
| " 1738–Sept. '45, | Elisha Putnam. | " 1855–'56, | Edwin A. Dudley. |
| Sept. 1745–Mar. '69, | Benj. Morse. | " 1856–'60, | Salem Chamberlain. |
| Mar. 1769–'78, | Benj. Morse, jr. | " 1860–'61, | George H. Miller. |
| " 1778–'85, | Follansbee Chase. | " 1861–'67, | S. Dexter King. |
| " 1785–'87, | Joseph Hall. | " 1867–'71, | Wilder S. Holbrook. |
| " 1787–'89, | Follansbee Chase. | " 1871–'72, | William C. Chase. |
| " 1789–'95, | Nathaniel Stockwell. | " 1872–'76, | David T. Thurston. |
| " 1795–'96, | Aaron Pierce. | " 1876, | Israel A. Dodge. |

## TREASURERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 1724–'25, | John Sibley. | Mar. 1822–'26, | Jonathan Leland. |
| " 1725–'27, | Samuel Barton. | " 1826–'27, | Artemas Bullard. |
| " 1727–'29, | No record. | " 1827–'28, | Jonathan Leland. |
| " 1729–'44, | Dea. Elisha Putnam. | " 1828–'32, | Reuben Waters, jr. |
| " 1744–'70, | Dea. Benj. Woodbury. | " 1832–'34, | Nehemiah Chase. |
| " 1770–'76, | Barthol. Woodbury. | " 1834–'36, | Abraham Chase. |
| " 1776–'90, | Jonathan Woodbury. | " 1836–'39, | Daniel Tenney. |
| " 1790–'91, | Col. B. Woodbury. | " 1839–'40, | Paris Tourtellott. |
| " 1791–'93, | Gardner Waters. | " 1840–'41, | Jonathan Leland. |
| " 1793–'97, | Capt. Jona. Woodbury. | " 1841–'42, | Paris Tourtellott. |
| " 1797–1806, | Capt. Ezra Russell. | " 1842–'47, | Jonathan Leland. |
| " 1806–'16, | Jonas Sibley, Esq. | " 1847–'50. | Veranus C. Hooker. |
| " 1816–'20, | Darius Russell, Esq. | " 1850–'51, | William C. Chase. |
| " 1820–'21, | Stephen Stockwell. | " 1851–'55, | Simeon Keith. |
| " 1821–'22, | Artemas Bullard. | " 1855–'76, | George Hastings. |

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1826. Jonathan Leland,
Jonas L. Sibley,
Moses Harrington,
Abraham Chase,
David March.

1827. Rev. John Maltby,
Rev. Moses Harrington,
Rev. Daniel L. B. Goodwin.

1828. Rev. John Maltby,
Rev. Moses Harrington,
Rev. Daniel L. B. Goodwin,
Edmund J. Mills,
Jonas L. Sibley.

1829. Rev. John Maltby,
Rev. Moses Harrington,
Thomas Harback,
Welcome Whipple,
Paris Tourtellott.

1830. Rev. John Maltby,
Rev. Moses Harrington,
Rev. Job B. Boomer,
Rev. Daniel L. B. Goodwin,
Jonathan Leland, Esq.
Welcome Whipple, Esq.
Edmund J. Mills. Esq.

1831. Edmund J. Mills,
Dr. Leonard Pierce,
Rev. Moses Harrington.

1832. Rev. John Maltby,
Rev. John Walker,
Rev. Moses Harrington,
Rev. D. L. B. Goodwin,
Rev. Job B. Boomer.

1833. Welcome Whipple,
David S. C. H. Smith,
Dr. Leonard Pierce.

1834. David S. C. H. Smith,
Leonard Pierce,
Henry Rising, who, having removed from town, Rev. John Walker was appointed to fill his place.

1835. Rev. H. A. Tracy,
Rev. D. L. B. Goodwin,
E. J. Mills,
Paris Tourtellott,
Nehemiah Sibley,
Timothy Burnap,
Salmon Burdon,
Nathaniel Woodbury.

1836. Rev. Hiram A. Tracy,
Rev. D. L. B. Goodwin,
E. J. Mills.

1837. Rev. H. A. Tracy,
Rev. D. L. B. Goodwin,
Rev. C. H. Peabody.

1838. Rev. H. A. Tracy,
E. J. Mills,
Rev. C. H. Peabody,

1839. Rev. H. A. Tracy,
Rev. C. H. Peabody,
Rev. D. L. B. Goodwin.

1840. Welcome Whipple,
Paris Tourtellott,
Pliny Slocomb.

1841. David S. C. H. Smith,
Welcome Whipple,
Paris Tourtellott.

1842. Welcome Whipple,
Pliny Slocomb,
S. D. King.

1843. S. D. King,
Stephen Marble,
Milton E. Crossman.

1844. Rev. H. A. Tracy,
Rev. D. L. B. Goodwin,
Rev. George Dayland.

1845. Rev. H. A. Tracy,
Rev. D. L. B. Goodwin,
Rev. George Dayland.

1846. Rev. H. A. Tracy,
Rev. D. L. B. Goodwin,
Rev. George Dayland.

1847. Rev. Job B. Boomer,
Nehemiah B. Chase,
Rufus K. Merriam.

1848. Rufus K. Merriam,
N. B. Chase,
Joseph Thayer.

1849. John McClellan,
Leonard Streeter,
Rev. D. L. B. Goodwin.
Nov. 26, 1849, Dr. Wm. Terry was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Streeter.

1850. Joseph Thayer,
Amos Burdon,
Wm. R. Hill.

1851. Joseph Thayer,
William Terrey,
Rufus K. Merriam.

1852. William Terrey,
Rev. Geo. Lyman,
John G. Johnson.

1853. Foster Freeland,
W. H. Woodbury,
John G. Johnson.

1854. Foster Freeland,
Wm. H. Woodbury,
Joseph Whiting.
Dec. 9, John G. Johnson and J. H. Higgins were chosen to fill vacancies.

1855. J. G. Johnson,
Horatio Slocomb,
Simeon Stockwell (declined).

1856. Wm. Terrey,
Benjamin H. Chase,
Rufus K. Merriam.

1857. Geo. P. Stockwell,
Rev. Geo. Lyman,
Benjamin H. Chase.

1858. Foster Freeland, 3 years,
William Terrey, 2 years,
Newell Wedge, 1 year.

1859. Dr. Terrey resigned, and Rev. John S. Haradon was elected to fill his place.
Wm. R. Hill, 3 years.

1860. Rev. John S. Haradon, 3 years.

1861. Dr. J. M. Newell, 3 years,
Newell Wedge, 1 year.

1862. Newell Wedge, 3 years.
Dec. 19, the committee chose M. E. Crossman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. J. M. Newell.

1863. M. E. Crossman, 1 year,
I. B. Hartwell, 3 years.

1864. M. E. Crossman, 3 years.

1865. A. W. Putnam, 3 years.

1866. A. L. Stickney, 3 years.

1867. P. D. King, 3 years.

1868. F. N. Knapp, 3 years.

1869. A. L. Stickney, 3 years,

C. L. Thompson, 1 year.
1870. Jason Waters, 3 years,
Foster Freeland, 3 years.
1871. Leander Putnam, 1 year,
John R. Humes, 2 years,
H. W. Chamberlain, 3 years,
R. R. Dodge, 3 years,
Horace Leland, 3 years,
Fred. T. Stockwell, 3 years,
Joel Houghton, 3 years.
1872. Rev. H. A. Tracy, 3 years,
E. P. Gardner, 2 years,
Dr. Herbert Shurtliff, 1 year.
1873. I. B. Hartwell, 3 years,
J. W. Stockwell, 2 years,
H. B. Bullard, 1 year.
1874. Rev. Philip Berry, 3 years.
1875. M. E. Crossman, 3 years.
1876. Rev. W. A. Benedict, 3 years,
Rev. C. L. Thompson, 1 year.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

1726. Voted not to send.
1730. Lieut. Samuel Dudley.
1731. Lieut. Samuel Dudley.
1732. Voted not to send.
1733. Voted not to send.
1735. Dea. Percival Hall.
The town records do not show that any representatives were chosen from 1735 to 1763.
1763. Henry King.
1764. Henry King.
1765. Henry King.
1768. Henry King.
1773. Capt. Henry King.
1774. Voted to send Edward Putnam a delegate to meet the General Congress when and where they shall meet.
1774. Capt. Henry King.
1775. Jan. 5, Capt. Henry King and Elder Amos Singletary were chosen delegates to attend the Provincial Congress at Cambridge, Feb. 1st next.
1775. May. Henry King.
Amos Singletary.
1777. Dea. Willis Hall,
Amos Singletary.
1778. Amos Singletary.
1780. Amos Singletary, Esq.
1781. Amos Singletary, Esq.
1785. Capt. March Chase.
1786. Col. Timothy Sibley.
1787. Amos Singletary,
Dea. David Harwood,
Dr. James Freeland.
1788. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury.
1789. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury.
1790. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury.
1791. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury.
1792. Solomon Leland, Esq.
1793. Col. Timothy Sibley.
1794. Voted not to send.
1795. Dr. James Freeland.
1796. Major Samuel Waters.
1797. Major Samuel Waters.
1798. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury.
1799. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury.
1800. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury.
1801. Dr. Stephen Monroe.
1802. Dr. Stephen Monroe.
1803. Dr. Stephen Monroe.
1804. Dr. Stephen Monroe.
1805. Dr. Stephen Monroe.
1806. Jonas Sibley,
Josiah Stiles.
1807. Jonas Sibley,
Josiah Stiles.
1808. Jonas Sibley,
Josiah Stiles.
1809. Josiah Stiles,
Jonas Sibley, Esq.
Estes Howe, Esq.
1810. Josiah Stiles,

Jonas Sibley, Esq.,
Estes Howe, Esq.,
Darius Russell.

1811. Josiah Stiles.
Jonas Sibley, Esq.,
Estes Howe, Esq.,
Darius Russell.

1812. Josiah Stiles,
Jonas Sibley, Esq.,
Abijah Burbank,
Darius Russell.

1813. Darius Russell,
Jonas Sibley,
Abijah Burbank.

1814. Jonas Sibley,
Darius Russell.

1815. Josiah Wheelock.

1816. None sent.

1817. Jonas Sibley.

1818. Jonas Sibley.

1819. Jonas Sibley.

1820. Jonas Sibley.

1821. Jonas Sibley.

1822. Jonas Sibley.

1823. Elisha Hale,
Abner Chase.

1824. Elisha Hale,
Jonas L. Sibley.

1825. Voted not to send.

1826. Jonas Sibley.

1827. Jonas Sibley.

1828. Jonas Sibley.

1829. Jonas Sibley,
Daniel Tourtellott.

1830. Joshua Armsby,
Jonas L. Sibley.

1831. Joshua Armsby,
Jonas L. Sibley.

1832. Joshua Armsby,
Edmund J. Mills.

1833. Samuel Taylor,
Sumner Cole.

1834. Samuel Taylor,
Sumner Cole.

1835. Darius Putnam,
Asa Woodbury.

1836. Darius Putnam,
Asa Woodbury.

1837. Joshua Armsby.

1838. Welcome Whipple,
Peter Putnam.

1839. Welcome Whipple,
Benjamin Woodbury.

1840. Sylvanus Putnam.

1841. Sylvanus Putnam.

1842. Zelek Darling, jr.

1843. Zelek Darling, jr.

1844. Zadock Woodbury.

1845. No choice.

1846. No choice.

1847. Zadock Woodbury.

1848. Zadock Woodbury.

1849. No choice.

1850. Salem Chamberlain.

1851. Timothy Burnap.

1852. No choice.

1853. Sumner Cole.

1854. A. A. Lombard.

1855. Sumner Cole.

1856. Benjamin L. Batcheller.

1857. Simon J. Woodbury.

1858. None sent from Sutton. A new apportionment of representatives was made in 1857, and Sutton was united with Millbury and Oxford as the 25th representative district.

1859. None from Sutton.

1860. William R. Hill.

1861. None from Sutton.

1862. Jason Waters.

1863. Jason Waters.

1864. None from Sutton.

1865. S. Dexter King.

1866. S. Dexter King.

1867. None from Sutton.

1868. James M. Cunliff.

1869. None from Sutton.

1870. Edwin H. Hutchinson.

1871. None from Sutton.

1872. None from Sutton.

1873. William Abbott.

1874. Marius M. Hovey.

1875. None from Sutton.

1876. None from Sutton.

# TOWN TAX.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1723, | £16 | 1779, | £1000 | 1829, | $2000 |
| 1725, | 3 | 1780, | 6000 | 1830, | 1700 |
| 1726, | 12 | 1781, old tenor, | 42,000 | 1831, | 800 |
| 1731, | 60 | 1781, silver, | 2500 | 1832, | 3800 |
| 1732, | 10 | 1782, | 300 | 1833, | 3000 |
| 1733, | 40 | 1783, | 200 | 1834, | 2000 |
| 1734, | 15 | 1784, | 200 | 1835, | 3800 |
| 1735, | 20 | 1785, | 200 | 1836, | 1600 |
| 1736, | 20 | 1786, | 50 | 1837, | 3400 |
| 1738, | 20 | 1787, | 120 | 1838, | 4500 |
| 1739, | 20 | 1788, | 20 | 1839, | 3300 |
| 1740, | 100 | 1789, article passed over | | 1840, | 3300 |
| 1741, | 120 | 1790, | 200 | 1841, | 2500 |
| 1742, | 120 | 1791, | 150 | 1842, | 2800 |
| 1743, old tenor, | 150 | 1792, | 150 | 1843, | 2800 |
| 1744, | 140 | 1793, | 175 | 1844, | 2800 |
| 1745, | 100 | 1794, | 200 | 1845, | 2800 |
| 1746, | 100 | 1795, | 200 | 1846, | 6500 |
| 1747, | 80 | 1796, | 200 | 1847, | 700 |
| 1748, | 80 | 1797, | $900 | 1848, | 1000 |
| 1749, old tenor, | 130 | 1798, | 200 | 1849, | 3500 |
| 1750, | 40 | 1799, | 700 | 1850, | 2500 |
| 1751, lawful money, | 30 | 1800, | 700 | 1851, | 3000 |
| 1752, | 40 | 1801, | 600 | 1852, | 2000 |
| 1753, | 50 | 1802, | 600 | 1853, | 2500 |
| 1754, | 60 | 1803, | 700 | 1854, | 4000 |
| 1755, | 70 | 1804, | 700 | 1855, | 6000 |
| 1756, | 70 | 1805, | 1100 | 1856, | 6000 |
| 1757, | 60 | 1806, | 1200 | 1857, | 6000 |
| 1758, | 60 | 1807, | 1000 | 1858, | 4500 |
| 1759, | 60 | 1809, | 800 | 1859, | 4500 |
| 1760, | 60 | 1810, | 1000 | 1860, | 2500 |
| 1761, | 60 | 1811, | 1000 | 1861, | 4000 |
| 1762, | 60 | 1812, | 1700 | 1862, | 3000 |
| 1763, | 70 | 1813, | 1800 | 1863, | 4500 |
| 1764, | 80 | 1814, | 1200 | 1864, | 4800 |
| 1765, | 65 | 1815, | 1600 | 1865, | 9500 |
| 1966, | 80 | 1816, | 1300 | 1866, | 5600 |
| 1767, | 90 | 1817, | 1600 | 1867, | 5000 |
| 1768, | 100 | 1818, | 1400 | 1868, | 7500 |
| 1769, | 120 | 1819, | 1400 | 1869, | 7000 |
| 1770, | 10 | 1820, | 400 | 1870, | 10,000 |
| 1771, | £43, 6s, 8d | 1821, | 1700 | 1871, | 7000 |
| 1772, | 80 | 1822, | 1400 | 1872, | 2000 |
| 1773, | 70 | 1823, | 1200 | 1873, | 4000 |
| 1774, | 80 | 1824, | 1500 | 1874, | 4500 |
| 1775, | 100 | 1825, | 3300 | 1875, | 8000 |
| 1776, | 40 | 1826, | 3300 | 1876, | 5000 |
| 1777, | 135 | 1827, | 2000 | | |
| 1778, | 300 | 1828, | 2400 | | |

# HIGHWAY TAX.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1732, | £30 | 1777, | £150 | 1827, | $1200 |
| 1733, | 40 | 1778, | 300 | 1828, | 1200 |
| 1734, | 150 | 1779, | 1800 | 1829, | 1200 |
| 1735, | 200 | 1780, | 6500 | 1830, | 1200 |
| 1736, | 200 | 1781, silver money, | 225 | 1831, | 1200 |
| 1737, | 100 | 1782, " | 225 | 1832, | 3800 |
| 1738, | 200 | 1783, " | 225 | 1833, | 1200 |
| 1739, | 300 | 1784, silver money, | 225 | 1834, | 1200 |
| 1740, | 300 | 1785, " | 300 | 1835, | 1200 |
| 1741, | 300 | 1786, | 300 | 1836, | 1200 |
| 1742, old tenor, | 300 | 1787, | 300 | 1837, | 1400 |
| 1743, " | 300 | 1788, | 300 | 1838, | 1400 |
| 1744, " | 300 | 1789, | 200 | 1839, | 1400 |
| 1745, " | 300 | 1790, | 200 | 1840, | 1400 |
| 1746, " | 300 | 1791, | 200 | 1841, | 1400 |
| 1747, " | 150 | 1792, | 200 | 1842, | 1400 |
| 1748, " | 300 | 1793, | 250 | 1843, | 1500 |
| 1749, " | 400 | 1794, | 200 | 1844, | 1500 |
| 1750, lawful money, | 80 | 1795, | 200 | 1845, | 1500 |
| 1751, " | 60 | 1796, | 300 | 1846, | 1200 |
| 1752, " | 80 | 1797, | 250 | 1847, | 1400 |
| 1753, " | 100 | 1797, | $200 | 1848, | 1400 |
| 1754, " | 80 | 1798, | £300 | 1849, | 1500 |
| 1755, " | 100 | 1799, | $1000 | 1850, | 1500 |
| 1756, " | 100 | 1800, | 1500 | 1851, | 1000 |
| 1757, " | 120 | 1801, | 1500 | 1852, | 1500 |
| 1758, " | 60 | 1802, | 1500 | 1853, | 1500 |
| 1759, " | 80 | 1803, | 1600 | 1854, | 2500 |
| 1760, " | 100 | 1804, | 1500 | 1855, | 2250 |
| 1761, " | 150 | 1805, | 1600 | 1856, | 2250 |
| 1762, " | 100 | 1806, | 3700 | 1857, | 2250 |
| 1763, " | 100 | 1807, | 2300 | 1858, | 1500 |
| 1764, " | 150 | 1808, | 1500 | 1859, | 1600 |
| 1765, " | 150 | 1809, | 1800 | 1860, | 2250 |
| 1766, " | 130 | 1810, | 2000 | 1861, | 2250 |
| 1767, " | 150 | 1811, | 2000 | 1862, | 1500 |
| 1768, " | 150 | 1812, | 2000 | 1863, | 1500 |
| 1769, " | 200 | 1813, | 2000 | 1864, | 2500 |
| 1770, " | 200 | 1814, | 1200 | 1865, | 2500 |
| 1771, " | 300 | 1815, | 1000 | 1866, | 2000 |
| 1772, " | 300 | 1816, | 1000 | 1867, | 2000 |
| 1773, " | 200 | 1817, | 1000 | 1868, | 2500 |
| 1774, | 200 | 1818, | 800 | 1869, | 2500 |
| 1775, "Every able bodied person from sixteen to seventy years of age required to work one day under the direction of the surveyors." | | 1819, | 1000 | 1870, | 2500 |
| | | 1820, | 1000 | 1871, | 3000 |
| | | 1821, | 1000 | 1872, | 2500 |
| | | 1822, | 1000 | 1873, | 3000 |
| | | 1823, | 1000 | 1874, | 3000 |
| | | 1824, | 1300 | 1875, | 3000 |
| | | 1825, | 1000 | 1876, | 2800 |
| 1776, | 150 | 1826, | 1000 | | |

# SCHOOL TAX.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1732, | £15 | 1798, | £250 | 1838, | $1200 |
| 1733, | £28, 12s | 1799, | $833 | 1839, | 1200 |
| 1734, | £20 | 1800, | 833 | 1840, | 1200 |
| 1735, | 20 | 1801, | £250 | 1841, | 1200 |
| 1736, | 40 | 1802, | $833 | 1842, | 1200 |
| 1737, | 30 | 1803, | 833 | 1843, | 1200 |
| 1738, | 50 | 1804, | 833 | 1844, | 1200 |
| 1739, | 50 | 1805, | 833 | 1845, | 1500 |
| From 1740 to 1769 inclusive, see town tax, which embraced the school tax. | | 1806, | 1000 | 1846, | 1200 |
| | | 1807, | 1000 | 1847, | 1500 |
| | | 1808, | 1000 | 1848, | 1000 |
| | | 1809, | 1000 | 1849, | 1500 |
| 1770, | 50 | 1810, | 1000 | 1850, | 2000 |
| 1771, | 50 | 1811, | 1000 | 1851, | 1500 |
| 1772, | 60 | 1812, | 1000 | 1852, | 1500 |
| 1773, | 65 | 1813, | 1000 | 1853, | 1500 |
| 1774, | 65 | 1814, | 700 | 1854, | 1500 |
| 1775, | 0 | 1815, | 712 | 1855, | 1800 |
| 1776, | 70 | 1816, | 712 | 1856, | 1500 |
| 1777, | 70 | 1817, | 712 | 1857, | 1800 |
| 1778, | 200 | 1818, | 730 | 1858, | 2000 |
| 1779, | 600 | 1819, | 730 | 1859, | 2350 |
| 1780, | 6500 | 1820, | 750 | 1860, | 2000 |
| 1781, silver, | 100 | 1821, | 750 | 1861, | 2000 |
| 1782, | 100 | 1822, | 750 | 1862, | 1500 |
| 1783, | 100 | 1823, | 800 | 1863, | 1500 |
| 1784, | 100 | 1824, | 800 | 1864, | 2000 |
| 1785, | 120 | 1825, | 800 | 1865, | 2000 |
| 1786, | 100 | 1826, | 800 | 1866, | 2500 |
| 1787, | 100 | 1827, | 800 | 1867, | 2500 |
| 1788, | 100 | 1828, | 800 | 1868, | 3000 |
| 1789, | 200 | 1829, | 1000 | 1869, | 3200 |
| 1790, | 120 | 1830, | 1000 | 1870, | 3500 |
| 1791, | 150 | 1831, | 1000 | 1871, | 3500 |
| 1792, | 150 | 1832, | 1200 | 1872, | 3500 |
| 1793, | 200 | 1833, | 1200 | 1873, | 3500 |
| 1794, | 200 | 1834, | 1200 | 1874, | 3500 |
| 1795, | 200 | 1835, | 1200 | 1875, | 3500 |
| 1796, | 200 | 1836, | 1200 | 1876, | 3800 |
| 1797, | 250 | 1837, | 1200 | | |

## TOWN AGENTS.

1776. Dea. Tarrant Putnam.
1777. Lieut. Samuel Dagget.
1778. Dea. Ebenezer Pierce,
Capt. Elisha Goddard,
Col. Jonathan Holman.
1780. Major Joshua Hathaway.
1787. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury.
1788. Ensign Nathaniel Carriel,
Capt. James Greenwood,
Lieut. John Elliot,
Capt. Jonathan Woodbury.
1790. Capt. John Woodbury.
1791. Capt. March Chase.
1792. Capt. March Chase.
1793. Capt. March Chase.
1794. Capt. March Chase.
1796. Lieut. Asa Goodale.
1797. Ebenezer Waters.
1798. Ebenezer Waters.
1801. Capt. Jonathan Woodbury.
1802. Capt. March Chase.
1803. Capt. March Chase.
1804. Capt. March Chase,
John Hall.
1805. Capt. March Chase,
Estes Howe, Esq.
1806. Estes Howe, Esq.
1816. Jonas Sibley, Esq.
1831. Samuel Taylor.
1834. Edward Clark.
1838. Samuel Taylor.
1839. Samuel Taylor.
1840. Zelek Darling, jr.
1841. Zelek Darling, jr.
1842. Zelek Darling, jr.
1846. Samuel Taylor.
1854. B. L. Batcheller, declined.
Sylvester Sibley, declined.
1854. Nov. 13, B. L. Batcheller.

## MINISTERIAL AND SCHOOL MONEY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1775 the Ministerial Fund was reported as being | £419, | 2s, | 11d, | | |
| Interest, | 25, | 2, | 11, | | |
| Of this interest Dr. Hall received, | 7, | | | | |
| Elder Marsh received, | 1, | 11, | | | |
| North Parish received, | 4, | 13, | 9, | 2 far. | |
| The town received, | 11, | 18, | 1, | 2, | |
| The School Fund was | 144, | 17. | | | |

It is not known what became of this fund. It was probably lost by bad investment.

# SKETCH OF COMMITTEE.

We close our history by giving brief sketches of the members of the Committee of Publication.

### Benjamin L. Batcheller,

Son of Lewis and Sophia Batcheller, was born in Sutton, Aug. 27, 1826. He received his education in the common schools of the town, has been a farmer, manufacturer of boots and shoes — has held the town offices of overseer of the poor, selectman, and is now town clerk. He has likewise been several times the agent of the town. His last and most efficient service as such was in the year 1854, when, upon the petition of Joshua Leland and others, a most persistent attempt was made in the legislature for the formation of a new township from the eastern part of Sutton and the western part of Grafton.

Through his skillful management of the matter the bill failed, and no efforts for a dismemberment of the town have since been made.

He also represented his native town in the legislature of 1856–57.

### Charles H. Chace,

Son of Caleb and Julia A. Chace, was born in Fall River, Nov. 14, 1836; received his education in the public schools of the place; left the high school in the fourteenth year of his age for a clerkship in the office of David Anthony, treasurer of the Fall River railroad company, and the Bay State line of steamers to New York, in which capacity he remained a year, and then accepted the responsible position of freight clerk upon the same line, which position he filled for several years with such success that not an article of freight passing over the line from Boston to New York, was, during that time, lost.

In the twentieth year of his age he engaged in the mercantile business in Providence, R. I., and lost everything in the financial crash of 1857. In 1860 he engaged as bookkeeper in a large wholesale and retail store in Pennsylvania, in which position he was when the war broke out in 1861. Speaking of the excitement attendant upon this time, he says: "One day, about eleven o'clock A. M., I shut up my books, and without saying a word went to the stable, took a horse and carriage, and at six o'clock P. M. the same day had one hundred and twenty men at the depot and started for Harrisburg." He was mustered in, and served in the infantry or artillery branch of the service, in most of the battles of the army of the Potomac.

In the fall of 1862 he passed an examination before a board of regular army officers for a position in the regular army, was approved, commissioned captain, and assigned to duty in the eighth (afterwards the eleventh) United States artillery, which was ordered to New Orleans and did effective service in the Teche country.

He was appointed an "inspector general" and an "ordnance officer" on General Sherman's staff.

As inspector general he was complimented on the charac ter of his reports, as being "most complete."

The position of ordnance officer he held for eighteen months, during all which time he was responsible for more than two million dollars' worth of stores. He was brevetted Major for meritorious conduct, and detailed to notify the notorious guerrilla chieftain, "Bailey Vincent," of the surrender of Lee, and to receive his surrender and that of his command, which was done. When mustered out, Nov. 5, 1865 — nine months after the close of the war — though it was the practice to stop the pay of officers for any slight mistake in their accounts, so accurate were his accounts that he was at once paid in full after landing from the steamer at Providence.

Mr. Chace, after his return, accepted an appointment in the Providence custom house, where he remained three

years. He has been for the past six years the efficient book-keeper, paymaster and engineer of the Manchaug company.

He is at present one of the assessors, and chairman of the board.

### Edwin H. Hutchinson,

Son of Simon and Vandalinda Hutchinson, was born in Sutton, Aug. 22, 1821. He was educated in the schools of the town, has always been a farmer and lived on the old homestead.

He has been selectman, a deacon in the first Congregational church, and representative from the fifteenth district in the legislatures of 1870–71.

### Amos Batcheller,

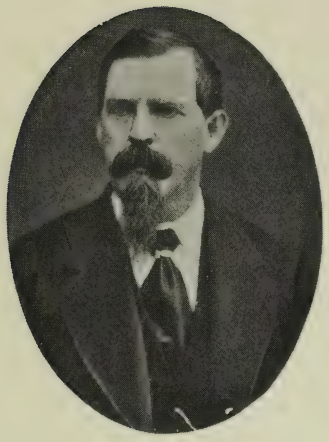
Son of Elhanan and Lucinda Batcheller, was born in Sutton, Dec. 24, 1834.

He, like all the others comprising the committee, received his education in the schools of his native town. He is a farmer and insurance agent, assessor, and a deacon in the first Congregational church.

### Solomon D. King,

Son of Solomon and Ruth King, was born in Sutton, Dec. 15, 1813. He was educated in the public schools of the town, and the private school of Rev. George A. Willard; has been a school-teacher and farmer; has held the offices of school committee, overseer of the poor, and town clerk for six years, from 1861 to 1867.

He also represented the fifteenth district in the legislatures of 1865–66 and 1866–67.



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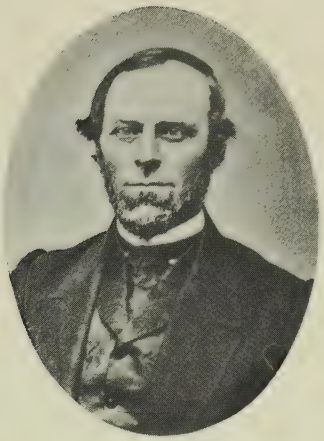

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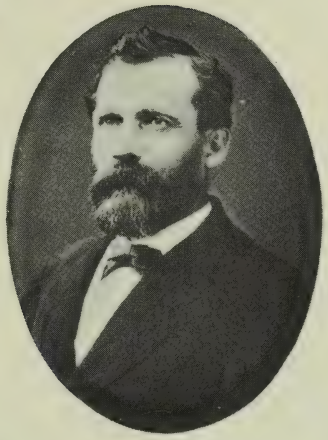

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4

5

1. B. L. Batchellor

2. Chas. K. Chace 3. E. H. Hutchinson

4. Amos Batchellor 5. S. D. King

*Heliotype Printing Co.,* 220 *Devonshire St., Boston.*

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# ERRATA.

Page 38, eleventh line from the top, for Lease read Loose.
Page 42, seventeenth line from bottom, for Hutchison read Hutchinson.
Page 135, thirteenth line from bottom, for 1795 read 1793.
Page 184, fifth line from the top, after Isaac Waters read son of Richard, son of John.
Page 212, twenty-second line from bottom, for Putnam's read Lombard's.
Page 259, eighteenth line from top, for Prince read Prime.
Page 280, fifth line from bottom, ninth word, read pressure.
Page 287, seventh line from bottom, for Summer read Sumner.
Page 300, eighth line from top, fourth word, read Sumner.
Page 338, eleventh line from bottom, last word, read Auras.
Page 383, eleventh line from top, for Holton read Hilton.
Page 461, note, for C. P. Myers read C. F. Myers.
Page 567, tenth line from top, for stripe read stirps.
Page 583, fifteenth line from bottom, last word on line, for 1784 read 1788.
Page 548, tenth and fifteenth lines from bottom, for Shore read Shove.
Page 586, twenty-fifth line from bottom, for 1744 read 1774.
Page 588, fourteenth line from top, for 1767 read 1737.
Page 632, ninth line from bottom, for 1797 read 1794.
Page 634, eighteenth line from bottom, for Lurvey read Survey.
Page 676, sixth line from top, after son make period.
Page 699, eleventh line from top, for Nathaniel T. read Nathaniel F.
Page 717, sixth line from bottom, in a few of the copies, for 1834 read 1634.
Page 731, eighth line from bottom, first word on line, read Simon.
Page 738, thirteenth line, after Waters read, By Jason Waters, Esq.

Article 33. To see if the Town will vote to authorize Flora E. Dudley to reprint Volume I of the Sutton Town History and dedicate this edition to Alice Holbrook, or act or do anything in relation thereto.

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This Article was acted upon favorably by the voters at the Annual Town Meeting on Saturday, the 19th day of February, 1966 in Memorial Hall in said Sutton, Massachusetts.